



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

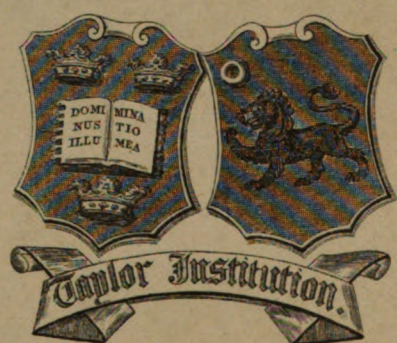
### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





448 f 26  
260 (100 1/2)



BS 1/3















# THE ACADEMY.

*A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE,  
AND ART.*

---

---

J U L Y — D E C E M B E R,  
1881.

---

---

VOLUME XX.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 52, CAREY STREET, LONDON, W.C.  
1881.



LONDON :

PRINTED BY YATES ALEXANDER AND SHEPHEARD,  
LONSDALE BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

# CONTENTS OF VOLUME XX.

## LITERATURE.

### REVIEWS.

	PAGE
Arrich's (T. B.) <i>Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book, &amp;c.</i>	250
Allen's (G.) <i>Anglo-Saxon Britain</i>	377
Ayres' (F.) <i>Portuguese Embassy to Abyssinia</i>	334
Arbuthnot's (Sir A. J.) <i>Writings of Sir Thomas Munro</i>	41
Arnold's (M.) <i>Collection of Burke's Letters, &amp;c., on Irish Affairs</i>	22
<i>Poetry of Byron</i>	131
(E.) <i>Indian Poetry</i>	81
Aschwin's (J. J.) <i>Seventy Sonnets of Camoens</i>	181
Austin's (A.) <i>Sesamirolo</i>	388
Bacley's (E.) <i>Mountain Life in Algeria</i>	448
Benjamin's (J. P.) <i>Second Voyage de Vasco da Gama &amp; Calicut</i>	287
Bingham's (Hon. D. A.) <i>Marriages of the Bonapartes</i>	324
Blackie's (J. B.) <i>Lay Sermons</i>	378
Black's (M.) <i>The Prophecy of Saint Ursula, and other Poems</i>	44
Bock's (C.) <i>The Head-Hunters of Borneo</i>	376
Bonn's (H. G.) <i>Dictionary of Quotations from the English Poets</i>	152
Brady's (Rev. W. H.) <i>Mission Work in Guinea</i>	396
Brewer's (J. S.) <i>English Studies</i>	61
(Rev. Dr.) <i>History of Germany</i>	341
Brough's (J.) <i>Pepacton</i>	43
Challenger's (F.) <i>The Bird of Truth, &amp;c.</i>	429
a Herwood's (Prof. H.) <i>The Relations of Science and Religion</i>	306
a Wilson's (Will.) <i>Farm Festivals</i>	232
a Carr's (Rev. A.) <i>Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools</i>	63
a Celsus's <i>New Analogy</i>	267
a Chapman's <i>Career, &amp;c.</i>	379
a Chamber's (H. M.) <i>Russia Past and Present</i>	305
a Colvins's (S.) <i>Water Savage Landor</i>	171
a Conway's (M. D.) <i>The Wandering Jew</i>	133
a Thomas Carlyle	230
Cook's (Dr. K.) <i>The Guitar Player, with Sunday Poems</i>	305
Cornish's (F. W.) <i>Life of Oliver Cromwell</i>	281
Cox's (Rev. Sir G. W.) <i>Introduction to Mythology and Folk-Lore</i>	305
Cunningham's (H. B.) <i>British India and its Rulers</i>	303
Curtis's (T. L. O.) <i>English Glossary</i>	280
Dumas's (W. J.) <i>The Book of Wisdom, &amp;c.</i>	440
De Vaux's (B.) <i>Studies in Roman History</i>	360
De Vaynes' (Miss) <i>The Kentish Garland</i>	133
Dewman's (R. M.) <i>Origin of Primitive Superstitions</i>	389
Dowden's (E.) <i>Sonnets of William Shakespeare</i>	154
<i>Correspondence of Southey with Caroline Bowles</i>	406
a Field's (A. J.) <i>Don Quixote</i>	134
a Curt's (A.) <i>Geschichte der Literatur des Mittelalters im Abendlande</i>	268
a Ewin and Courthope's <i>Works of Alexander Pope</i>	411
a Ezzein: a Dramatic Poem. By Two Brothers	3
a Farquhar's (W. H.) <i>Month among the Irish</i>	65
a Farnes' (Capt.) <i>Languages of Further India</i>	194
a Freeman's (E. A.) <i>Sketches from the Subject and Neighbour Lands of France</i>	447
a Francis's (J. A.) <i>Denmark y dre politiaid Historio</i>	25
a Garland's <i>Diary at Constantinople</i>	114
a Gardner and Mullinger's <i>Introduction to the Study of English History</i>	200
a Gaudy's (Prof.) <i>Geschichte des Dreissigjährigen Krieges</i>	101

### REVIEWS—continued.

	PAGE
Green's (M. A. E.) <i>Calendar of State Papers, 1654</i>	174
Greg's (W. R.) <i>Miscellaneous Essays</i>	468
Gregor's (Rev. W.) <i>Folk-Lore of the North-east of Scotland</i>	175
Harrison's (J. E.) <i>Myths of the Odyssey</i>	359
Hayes' (A. A., jun.) <i>New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail</i>	23
Heath's (F. G.) <i>My Garden Wild</i>	112
<i>Where to Find Ferns</i>	252
Hedges' (J. K.) <i>History of Wallingford</i>	428
Hershan's (P. I.) <i>Treasures of the Talmud</i>	396
Hickey's (E. H.) <i>A Sculptor, and other Poems</i>	340
Hillebrand's <i>France and the French</i>	24
Hodgson's (Dr.) <i>Errors in the Use of English</i>	440
Holyoake's (G. J.) <i>Life of Joseph Rayner Stephens</i>	450
Horne's (J.) <i>A Year in Fiji</i>	210
Hughes's (T.) <i>Rugby, Tennessee</i>	113
Hunter's (Dr.) <i>Imperial Gazetteer of India</i>	1
Illingworth's (J. R.) <i>Sermons Preached in a College Chapel</i>	429
Jackson's (G. F.) <i>Shropshire Word-Book</i>	430
Keane's (J. F.) <i>My Journey to Medinah</i>	483
Kiepert's <i>Manual of Ancient Geography</i>	102
Lambert's (O.) <i>Angling Literature in England</i>	323
Lauman's (E.) <i>Recollections of Curious Characters, &amp;c.</i>	358
Lenormant's (F.) <i>Histoire ancienne de l'Égypte</i>	194
Liddell's (Mrs. E.) <i>The Other Half of the World</i>	154
Lithgow's (Dr.) <i>Life of John Orichley Prince</i>	6
<i>Poetical Works of John Orichley Prince</i>	6
Low's (Rev. J. L.) <i>Diocesan History of Durham</i>	332
<i>Madame J.'s Letters on the French Revolution</i>	412
<i>Manchester Literary Club, Papers of the</i>	379
<i>Markham's (C. R.) Voyages of William Baffin</i>	324
<i>Martin's (Dr.) The Chinese, their Education, &amp;c.</i>	340
<i>Matthew's (F. D.) English Works of Wyclif</i>	193
<i>Maklejohn's (Prof.) Life of Dr. Andrew Bell</i>	64
<i>Mijatovich's (Mme.) Kosovo</i>	270
<i>Milner's (G.) Country Pleasures</i>	173
<i>Morley's (Prof. H.) Sketches of Longer Works in English Verse and Prose</i>	63
<i>(J.) Life of Richard Cobden</i>	321
<i>Morris's (J.) Life of Father John Gerard</i>	22
<i>Morhead's translations of the Agamemnon, Libation-Bearers, and Furies of Aeschylus</i>	230
<i>Mulhall's (Mrs.) Between the Amazon and the Andes</i>	450
<i>Nelson's (J. H.) Scientific Study of the Hindú Law</i>	251
<i>Nicholson's (E. B.) Commentary on St. Matthew's Gospel</i>	101
<i>Nichol's (J.) Byron</i>	131
<i>Nicol's (H. J.) Great Movements</i>	397
<i>Nordenakiöld's Voyage of the "Vega"</i>	465
<i>Oates's Matabele Land to the Victoria Falls</i>	267
<i>O'Grady's (S.) History of Ireland</i>	270
<i>O'Shaughnessy's (A.) Songs of a Worker</i>	100
<i>Our Own Country</i>	4
<i>Owen's (Rev. J.) Evenings with the Skeptics</i>	229
<i>Oxenham's (H. N.) Catholic Doctrine of the Atonement</i>	233

### REVIEWS—continued.

	PAGE
Palgrave's (F. T.) <i>Visions of England</i>	363
Parton's (J.) <i>Life of Voltaire</i>	44
Perey and Mangras' <i>L'Abbe F. Gallant</i>	253
Phillimore's (Lucy) <i>Sir Christopher Wren</i>	467
Phillips-Wolley's <i>Sport in the Crimea and Caucasus</i>	413
Pfeiffer's (Emily) <i>Under the Aspens</i>	413
Pike's (W.) translation of Dante's <i>Inferno</i>	114
Plumptre's (E. H.) <i>Ecclesiastes; or, the Preacher</i>	192
Preston's (Ben) <i>Dialect and other Poems</i>	379
Pushkin's (A.) <i>Eugene Onegin</i>	192
Rawlinson's (G.) <i>History of Ancient Egypt</i>	99
Rawnsley's (H. D.) <i>Sonnets at the English Lakes</i>	268
Reclus' <i>Panama et Darien</i>	317
Rémusat, Madame, <i>The Letters of</i>	252
Rhees' (W. J.) <i>James Smithson and his Bequest</i>	3
Rossetti's (C.) <i>A Pageant, and other Poems</i>	152
(C.) <i>Called to be Saints</i>	341
(D. G.) <i>Ballade and Sonnets</i>	285
Russell's (J.) <i>The Haigs of Demerayde</i>	395
Salmon's (Dr. G.) <i>Non-miraculous Christianity</i>	287
Salvador's (Col. C.) <i>Life of Joseph Salvador</i>	174
Selous' (F. C.) <i>A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa</i>	428
Shairp's (J. C.) <i>Aspects of Poetry</i>	394
Shepherd and Williamson's <i>Memoirs of Thomas Carlyle</i>	172
Shorthouse's (J. H.) <i>John Inglesant: a Romance</i>	45
Simcox's (Rev. W. H.) <i>Beginnings of the Christian Church</i>	414
Smith's (B. B.) <i>Rome and Carthage</i>	155
Stephens' (F.) <i>Shakespeare and Classical Antiquity</i>	173
Stephens' (F.) <i>History of the Edinburgh Bible Volunteers</i>	211
Stevenson's (B. L.) <i>Virginibus Puerisque, and other Papers</i>	21
<i>Stubb's (Prof.) Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury</i>	250
<i>Swinburne's (A. C.) Mary Stuart</i>	437
<i>Symonds' (J. A.) Renaissance in Italy</i>	111
<i>Taine's (H.) Conquête jacobine</i>	151
<i>Thielton-Dyer's (Rev. T. F.) Domestic Folk-Lore</i>	175
<i>Thomson's (J.) To the Central African Lakes and Back</i>	82
<i>Trall's (H. D.) Central Government</i>	415
<i>Van der Linde's Works on the Literature of Chess</i>	42, 83
<i>Vaughan's (J. D.) Manners and Customs of the Chinese of the Straits Settlements</i>	5
<i>Vincent's (F.) Norsk, Lapp, and Finn</i>	494
<i>Waddington's (L.) English Sonnets by Writers of the Past</i>	447
<i>Warren's (F. E.) Literary and Ritual of the Celtic Church</i>	132
<i>Waters's (B. E. C.) Genealogical Memoirs</i>	271
<i>Waugh's Complete Works</i>	390
<i>Webb's (Prof.) Faust: from the German of Goethe</i>	269
<i>Webster's (Augusta) Book of Rhymes</i>	135
<i>Westcott and Hort's New Testament in the Original Greek</i>	240
<i>White's (B. G.) England Without and Within</i>	153
<i>(J.) Cameos from Silverland</i>	252
<i>Wilde's (Oscar) Poems</i>	85
<i>Wilson's (Sir E.) The Egypt of the Past</i>	375
<i>(J.) Studies of Modern Mind and Character</i>	485
<i>Winstanley's (W.) Visit to Abyssinia</i>	63
<i>Woolner's (T.) Pygmalion</i>	483

### NOVELS.

	PAGE
Adams's (Rev. H. C.) <i>Who did it? or, Holmwood Priory</i>	307
(W. H. D.) <i>Young Marmaduke</i>	416
Aldred's (W. W.) <i>A Lost Cause</i>	25
Allbridge's (L.) <i>The Old Abbot's Road</i>	397
Allen's (Mrs. J.) <i>Alice Warner</i>	115
<i>A Man's Mistake. By the Author of "St. Olave's"</i>	115
<i>A Sinless Secret. By "Rita"</i>	65
<i>Acadours</i>	103
<i>Barrett's (F.) Lieutenant Bernabes</i>	25
<i>Benjamin's (E. B.) The Two Victors</i>	65
<i>Björnson's (B.) Synnöe Solbakken</i>	416
<i>Black's (W.) The Beautiful Wretch</i>	325
<i>Blackburne's (E. O.) The Love that Loves Alone</i>	307
<i>Blackmore's (B. D.) Christowell</i>	451
<i>Bray's (Mrs. R.) We Four</i>	361
<i>Buchanan's (R.) God and the Man</i>	416
<i>By the Tiber. By the Author of "Signor Mondalini's Niece"</i>	325
<i>Campbell's (Miss M.) Amico's Little Girl</i>	65
<i>Canning's (Hon. A. E. G.) Baldeary O'Donnell</i>	361
<i>Carr's (F.) Lois Leggett</i>	397
<i>Caumont's (Mary) Uncle Anthony's Note-Book</i>	155
<i>Casola's (A. P. di) Mercedes de Bios</i>	233
<i>Chapman's (E. R.) Master of All</i>	361
<i>Chloe Arguella. By the Author of "The Rebecca Rioter"</i>	233
<i>Church's (Mrs.) Cecily's Debt</i>	289
<i>Clay's (C. M.) Baby Rue</i>	135
<i>Collins and Cotton's The Woodleighs of Anscote</i>	496
<i>Coxon's (Ethel) A Basil Plant</i>	397
<i>Derwent's (L.) King Lazarus</i>	103
<i>Dowling's (E.) The Husband's Secret, &amp;c.</i>	85
<i>The Duke's Sweetheart</i>	451
<i>Faith and Unfaith. By the Author of "Phyllis"</i>	496
<i>Fawcett's (E.) A Gentleman of Leisure</i>	212
<i>Fothergill's (Jessie) Made or Married</i>	135
<i>One of Three</i>	155
<i>Kith and Kin</i>	335
<i>Four Crotchets to a Bar</i>	25
<i>Franzö's (K. E.) Ein Kampf ums Recht</i>	416
<i>Fullerton's (Lady G.) A Will and a Way</i>	155
<i>Galton's (T. H.) Madeleine de S. Pol</i>	212
<i>Gibbon's (C.) The Braces of Yarrow</i>	307
<i>A Heart's Problem</i>	496
<i>Gibberne's (A.) Sweetbriar</i>	498
<i>Girardin's (J.) Les Théories du Docteur Wurts</i>	498
<i>Grant's (J.) Dervall Hampton</i>	289
<i>Greg's (Percy) Ivy: Cousin and Bride</i>	155
<i>Hardinge's (W. M.) Clifford Gray</i>	103
<i>Hardy's (Ira Duffus) Love, Honour, and Obedience</i>	85
<i>Heathcote's (E.) A Parson's Story</i>	85
<i>Heldmann's (B.) Dorrincourt</i>	361
<i>Helen of Troy, The Story of. By the Author of "Golden Rod"</i>	155
<i>Henderson-Brown's (L.) In the Spring-time</i>	397
<i>Henry's (C.) Bainbridge Holmes</i>	289
<i>Henalowe's (J. B.) White and Red</i>	451
<i>Herbert's (Lady) Edith</i>	416
<i>Hoey's (Mrs.) translation of Biart's Clients of Dr. Bernagius</i>	325
<i>Holt's (E. S.) Joyce Morrell's Harvest</i>	430
<i>Houston's (Mrs.) The Silver Link</i>	498
<i>Hume's (L.) The Bloom off the Peach</i>	451
<i>Ingelows's (J.) Don John</i>	342
<i>James's (H.) Portrait of a Lady</i>	397
<i>Jay's (Harriett) The Priest's Blessing</i>	115
<i>Two Men and a Maid</i>	430
<i>John Barlow's Ward</i>	342
<i>Keith's (L.) Surrender</i>	25
<i>Kelly's (Mrs. Tom) Time and Chance</i>	498
<i>Knight's (A. E.) Arthur Middleton</i>	496
<i>Linton's (Mrs. Lynn) My Love</i>	85
<i>Lord Farleigh</i>	397



## NOVELS—continued.

Lushington's (Cecilia) <i>Margaret the Moonbeam</i> ...	307
Lyster's (A. A.) <i>"Leal, Light Heart"</i> ...	325
McCarthy's (J.) <i>Comet of a Season</i> ...	397
McClintock's (L.) <i>A Boycotted Household</i> ...	212
McKim's (J.) <i>Darcy and Friends</i> ...	85
Macquoid's (K. B.) <i>Little Fines, and other Stories</i> ...	233
Majendie's (Lady M.) <i>The Turn of the Tide</i> ...	233
Mallock's (W. H.) <i>Romance of the Nineteenth Century</i> ...	103
Man of the Day, A. By the Author of "David Armstrong" ...	212
Marryat's (F.) <i>My Sister the Actress</i> ...	65
Mather's (Helen) <i>Story of a Sin</i> ...	430
Matson's (Nellie) <i>Hilda Desmond</i> ...	342
Middlemass's (Jean) <i>Dandy</i> ...	468
Miss Daisy Dimity. By the Author of "Queenie" ...	416
Mrs. Geoffrey. By the Author of "Phyllis" ...	85
Murray's (D. C.) <i>Joseph's Coat</i> ...	342
My Red Cross Knight ...	430
Nanta. By "Luigi" ...	155
Needell's (Mrs.) <i>Julian Karslake's Secret</i> ...	361
Neville's (R.) <i>The Squire's Heir</i> ...	486
Newman's (Mrs.) <i>With Costs</i> ...	289
Payn's (J.) <i>A Grape from a Thorn</i> ...	451
Philips's (Eliz. S.) <i>Friends: a Duet</i> ...	115
Phillimore's (G.) <i>Uncle Z.</i> ...	325
Pirkis's (C. L.) <i>Wanted an Heir</i> ...	135
Post Mortem ...	103
Power's (V. O.) <i>Bonnie Dunraven</i> ...	361
Private Secretary, The ...	212
Randolph's (Mrs.) <i>Bessie</i> ...	65
Robinson's (F. W.) <i>The Black Speck</i> ...	135
Rocfort's (C. C. de) <i>A Ruined Life</i> ...	361
Solly's (H.) <i>James Woodford, Carpenter and Charitist</i> ...	25
Spender's (Mrs. J. K.) <i>Till Death us do Part</i> ...	307
Stirling's (M. C.) <i>Missing Proofs</i> ...	135
Stronbury, or, Hanks of Highland Yarn ...	115
Taylor's (Emily C.) <i>Muriel Ray</i> ...	468
Twain's (Mark) <i>The Prince and the Pauper</i> ...	468
Tytler's (Sarah) <i>The Three Frights, &amp;c. Hero of a Hundred Fights</i> ...	325
Walford's (L. B.) <i>Dick Netherby</i> ...	430
Walker's (A. L.) <i>Two Eival Loves</i> ...	468
Warrington's (S.) <i>Purity Unwin</i> ...	212
Werner's (E.) <i>Pickle Fortune</i> ...	115
Westall's (W.) <i>The Old Factory</i> ...	307
Winchester's (M. E.) <i>Under the Shield</i> ...	468
Wood's (Mrs. H.) <i>Court Netherleigh</i> ...	342
Worboise's (E. J.) <i>The Story of Penelope</i> ...	430

## CURRENT AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

Adams's (W. D.) <i>Treasury of Modern Anecdote</i> ...	87
Albee's (J.) <i>Literary Art</i> ...	157
Anderson's (J. P.) <i>Book of British Topography</i> ...	66
Annandale's (Ogilvie's) <i>Imperial Dictionary</i> ...	343
Annual Register, The ...	200
Architectural Societies of Lincoln, York, &c., Reports of, for 1879 ...	272
Armstrong's (R. A.) <i>Later-day Teachers</i> ...	157
Arnold's (E. L.) <i>On the Indian Hills</i> ...	235
Baddeley's (M. J. B.) <i>The Highlands of Scotland</i> ...	46
Ball's (V.) <i>Diamonds, Coal, and Gold of India</i> ...	235
Baness's (J. F.) <i>Index Geographicus Indicus</i> ...	234
Barrili's (A. G.) <i>L'Undecimo Comandamento</i> ...	276
Bartholomew's (J.) <i>Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection</i> ...	326
Atlas of the Counties of Ireland ...	326
Bartlett's (J.) <i>Shakespeare Phrase-Book</i> ...	243
Bathgate's (A.) <i>Wailaruna</i> ...	255
Beljame's (A.) <i>Le Public et les Hommes de Lettres en Angleterre</i> ...	487
Bell's (R.) <i>Memoir of Lieut. J. Irving, R.N.</i> ...	87
Bevan's (G. P.) <i>Industrial Geography of the United States</i> ...	47
Tourist's Guide to Hampshire ...	67
Binnie's (Rev. A. J.) <i>His Native Land</i> ...	48
Blackley's (Rev. W. L.) <i>Social Economy Reading Book</i> ...	177
Blackston's (J. R.) <i>Glimpses of the Earth</i> ...	177
Early Glimpses ...	327
Bonnardot's <i>Essai sur le Régime municipal à Orléans</i> ...	489
Boose's (Bibb Chunder) <i>The Hindus as They Are</i> ...	235

## CURRENT LITERATURE—continued.

Boyd's (R. N.) <i>Chili</i> ...	7
Brook's (Mrs.) <i>French History for English Children</i> ...	254
Brown's (C.) <i>Worthies of Nottinghamshire</i> ...	67
Burke's (Sir B.) <i>Book of Precedence</i> ...	66
Burn's (R. S.) <i>Farm Management and Farm Labour</i> ...	7
Burnell's (Dr.) <i>Italian version of a letter on early Portuguese voyages</i> ...	235
Burney's (Frances) <i>Evellina</i> ...	157
Cambridge Trifles. By the Author of "A Day of my Life at Eton" ...	255
Canello's <i>Florida di Liriche provenzali</i> ...	276
Caro's (E.) <i>La Fin du dix-huitième Siècle</i> ...	141
Childe-Pemberton's (H. L.) <i>Under the Trees</i> ...	300
Claretie's (Jules) <i>M. le Ministre</i> ...	436
Clay's (Alice) <i>The Agony Column, 1800—1870</i> ...	87
Clifton and Grimaux's <i>Dictionnaire anglais-français et français-anglais</i> ...	140
Collins's (J. C.) <i>Poems of Lord Herbert of Cherbury</i> ...	156
Constans' (Dr. L.) <i>La Légende d'Edipe</i> ...	141
Cory's (Col. A.) <i>The Eastern Menace</i> ...	452
Cox's (Sir G. W.) <i>Little Cyclopaedia of Common Things</i> ...	453
Creighton's (Louise) <i>First History of England</i> ...	177
Crosland's (Newton) <i>Pith</i> ...	87
Culross's (Dr. J.) <i>William Carey</i> ...	290
Cumberland Literature and Science Association, Transactions of ...	201
Curci's (Father) <i>La Nuova Italia ed i Vecchi Zelanti</i> ...	51
Cust's (R. N.) <i>Pictures of Indian Life</i> ...	235
Cutts' (Rev. E. L.) <i>Constantine the Great</i> ...	452
Daudet's (A.) <i>Numa Roumestan</i> ...	436
De Acosta's <i>Natural and Moral History of the Indies</i> ...	47
De Amicis' <i>Ritratti Letterari</i> ...	52
Demoffio's <i>Collezione de Cantes flamencos</i> ...	416
Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal ...	291
Dieraeli's (B.) <i>Wit and Wisdom</i> ...	280
Dove's (A.) <i>Die Forsters und die Humboldts</i> ...	167
Draper's (Dr.) <i>King's Mountain and its Heroes</i> ...	452
Edmonds' (E. M.) <i>Fair Athens</i> ...	86
Edwards' (E.) <i>Words, Facts, and Phrases</i> ...	453
Emerson Birthday Book, The ...	255
Emerson's (W. P.) <i>Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations</i> ...	255
Essex Archaeological Society's Transactions ...	272
Ethics of Love ...	345
Felkin's (H. M.) <i>Technical Education in a Saxon Town</i> ...	176
Flying South: France and its Littoral ...	290
Forde's (H. A.) <i>Black and White</i> ...	309
Fothergill's (J. M.) <i>Domestic Economy for Schools</i> ...	177
France. By the Author of the "Atelier du Lys" ...	254
Frazer's (Dr. D.) <i>Thomas Chalmers, D.D.</i> ...	137
(Col. T. G.) <i>Sport and Military Life in Western India</i> ...	235
Galloway's (R.) <i>Education, Scientific and Technical</i> ...	176
Gardner's (A.) <i>Health Haunts of the Riviera, &amp;c.</i> ...	46
Geography Reading Book ...	177
Gibb's (J.) <i>Gudrun, and other Stories</i> ...	308
Gillmore's (P.) <i>Encounters with Wild Beasts</i> ...	290
Goody Two Shoes: facsimile of the edition of 1768 ...	308
Gordon's (Rev. D.) <i>Mountain and Prairie</i> ...	47
Gozzadini's <i>Nanne Gozzadini e Baldassare Cossa poi Giovanni XXIII.</i> ...	51
Grant's (A. C.) <i>Bush Life in Queensland</i> ...	46
Guasti's (C.) <i>Ser Lapo Mazzei</i> ...	276
Heathorn's (T. B.) <i>Light Refreshment of Different Sorts</i> ...	157
Henry's (C.) <i>Un Erudit</i> ...	141
Henty's (G. A.) <i>Union Jack</i> ...	255
In Times of Peril ...	344
Hillebrand's (K.) <i>Zeiten, Völker und Menschen</i> ...	488
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Transactions of ...	271
Hole's (S. R.) <i>Nice and her Neighbours</i> ...	40
Holland and Shadwell's <i>Select Titles from the Digest of Justinian</i> ...	254
Hope's (Miss) <i>Notes and Thoughts on Gardens and Woodlands</i> ...	265
Jamieson's (J.) <i>Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language</i> ...	137
Japp's (Dr. A. H.) <i>Industrial Curiosities</i> ...	87
Jennings and Johnstone's <i>Half-Hours with Greek and Latin Authors</i> ...	255
Johnstone's (K.) <i>Physical and Descriptive Geography</i> ...	327
Jolly's (W.) <i>Robert Burns at Mossiel</i> ...	137
Jonas's (F.) <i>Humboldt's Letters to C. G. Körner</i> ...	488

## CURRENT LITERATURE—continued.

Jones's (Major) <i>Four Years in the Army of the Potomac</i> ...	344
Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, 1880 ...	7
Kerbeny's (K. M.) <i>Petofi's Tod vor dreissig Jahren</i> ...	488
Knox's (A. A.) <i>Wanderings in Algeria</i> ...	86
Kwarg's (K. C.) <i>Dictionary of English Phrases</i> ...	87
Landells' (E.) <i>The Boy's Own Toy Maker</i> ...	309
Lane's (Laura M.) <i>Harry's Discipline</i> ...	309
Legrand's <i>Recueil de Contes populaires grecs</i> ...	417
Le Roux's <i>Registres des Comptes Municipaux de la Ville de Tours</i> ...	488
Ligier's (H.) <i>La Politique de Rabelais</i> ...	141
Litling's (Rev. G.) <i>Myths from the Metamorphoses</i> ...	151
Liverpool Free Public Library Catalogue ...	291
Lupton's (J. L.) <i>The Horse</i> ...	67
Lyster's (Annette) <i>Bryan and Katie</i> ...	306
Macdonnell's (A. H.) <i>Atlas Geography</i> ...	327
Macgeorge's (A.) <i>Flags</i> ...	7
MacKie's (A.) <i>Scotticisms</i> ...	137
Martineau's (G.) <i>Outline Lessons on Morals</i> ...	177
Masson's (G.) <i>Henry IV.</i> ...	344
Mathews' (W.) <i>Literary Style</i> ...	157
Meiklejohn's (J. M. D.) <i>Geographical Reader</i> ...	177
Miles's (H. D.) <i>Pugilistica</i> ...	345
Miller's (J. L.) <i>History of the Church and Parish of St. George-the-Martyr</i> ...	87
Mother Goose; or, the Old Nursery Rhymes ...	306
Mulhall's (M. G.) <i>Balance-Sheet of the World for Ten Years</i> ...	344
Murray's (David) <i>Old Cardross</i> ...	7
(Prof. J. C.) <i>Memoir of David Murray</i> ...	137
New Virginians, The. By the Author of "Junia" ...	67
Norris's (C. L.) <i>In Zululand with the British</i> ...	47
North Oxfordshire Archaeological Society's Transactions ...	272
Oldfield's (Dr. H. A.) <i>Sketches from Nipal</i> ...	234
Oral's (Count) <i>Recollections of the Last Half-Century</i> ...	344
Oswald's (Dr.) <i>Thomas Carlyle</i> ...	291
Ott's (E. C.) <i>Denmark and Iceland</i> ...	344
Pascoe's (C. E.) <i>Everyday Life in our Public Schools</i> ...	452
Petrie's (W. M. F.) <i>Stonehenge</i> ...	7
Phear's (Sir J. B.) <i>International Trade</i> ...	344
Pitre's (G.) <i>Spettacoli e Feste popolari siciliane</i> ...	276
Powell's (F. Y.) <i>Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror</i> ...	177
Pringle's (T.) <i>Afar in the Desert, &amp;c.</i> ...	136
Radcliffe's (F. R. Y.) <i>The New Politician</i> ...	156
Rennie's (D. W.) <i>Outline of the English Constitution</i> ...	254
Reemelin's (C.) <i>Critical Review of American Politics</i> ...	290
Richardson's (C. F.) <i>The Choice of Books</i> ...	157
Rondani's (Alberto) <i>Saggi di Critiche letterarie</i> ...	276
Ross's (W. T.) <i>Ways</i> ...	255
Royal Colonial Institute, Proceedings of the ...	157
Royal Historical Society's Transactions ...	344
Rugby School Register ...	290
Sadler's (S. W.) <i>Slavers and Cruisers</i> ...	308
Schiernmacher's (Dr. F. W.) <i>Geschichte Castilians</i> ...	487
Sébillot's (P.) <i>Contes populaires de la Haute-Bretagne</i> ...	417
Silwell's (S. M.) <i>Aunt Kesiah's Will</i> ...	300
Skottowe's (B. C.) <i>Outlines of English Constitutional History</i> ...	254
Smith's (G. B.) <i>Sir Robert Peel</i> ...	157
(W.) <i>Life of John Bright</i> ...	343
(W.) <i>Old Yorkshire</i> ...	290
Sonnenschein's (A.) <i>Standards of Teaching of Foreign Codes</i> ...	176
Stapfer's (Prof. P.) <i>Etudes sur la Littérature française</i> ...	141
Stedman's (E. C.) <i>Edgar Allan Poe</i> ...	87
Stenhouse's (Mrs.) <i>An Englishwoman in Utah</i> ...	47
Stephens' (Rev. W. B. W.) <i>The South-Saxon Diocese</i> ...	452
Steven's (Rev. G.) <i>A Scotch Student</i> ...	137
Stieler's (A.) <i>Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde</i> ...	327
Story's (W. W.) <i>Vallombrosa</i> ...	254
Sykes's (W.) <i>Studies of Assassination</i> ...	157
Symington's (A. J.) <i>Wordsworth</i> ...	157
Talbot's (Hon. T.) translation of the <i>Enchiridion of Epictetus</i> and the <i>Golden Verses of Pythagoras</i> ...	290
Thackeray's (Rev. F. St. J.) <i>Eton College Library</i> ...	453
Tytler's (Sarah) <i>Footprints</i> ...	290
Unto his Life's End. By Ursula Vergill's (A.) <i>Francesco Berni</i> ...	51
Vincent's (B.) <i>Haydn's Dictionary of Dates</i> ...	343
Vinson's (Prof. J.) <i>Choix de Lectures en Prose and en Vers</i> ...	177

## CURRENT LITERATURE—continued.

Wackernell's (Dr. J. E.) <i>Hugo von Montfort</i> ...	450
Warner's (G. F.) <i>MSS. of Alwyn's College at Dulwich</i> ...	66
Wheler's (J. N.) <i>The Foreigner in China</i> ...	255
Worth's (R. N.) <i>Tourist's Guide to Somersetshire</i> ...	67
Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal ...	272

## CURRENT THEOLOGY.

Apocryphal Books, The ...	117
Barry's (Canon) <i>Manifold Witness for Christ</i> ...	117
Benrath's (K.) <i>Die Summa der Heiligen Schrift</i> ...	215
Bonaventure's (S.) <i>Life of Christ</i> ...	116
Bright's (Prof.) <i>Historical Writings of St. Athanasius</i> ...	116
Burgess's (Rev. H.) <i>Art of Preaching</i> ...	215
Craven's (Mrs. A.) <i>A Year's Meditations</i> ...	117
Dorner's (Dr. J. A.) <i>System of Christian Doctrine</i> ...	215
Feuerbach's (L.) <i>Essence of Christianity</i> ...	116
Hadden's (Rev. B. H.) <i>Church and Chapel</i> ...	214
Littlejohn's (Bishop) <i>Individualism</i> ...	117
Miller's (Rev. J.) <i>The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England</i> ...	215
Milligan's (W.) <i>Resurrection of Our Lord</i> ...	214
Newberry's (T.) <i>Englismen's Bible</i> ...	119
Oxenham's (Rev. J. N.) <i>What is the Truth as to Everlasting Punishment?</i> ...	116
Rabbi Joshua: an Eastern Story ...	117
Bodwell's (J. M.) <i>Prophecies of Isaiah, from the Hebrew</i> ...	119
Rothe's (Dr. B.) <i>Geschichte der Predigt</i> ...	215
Rankin's (J.) <i>Letters to the Clergy</i> ...	117
Schaff's (Dr. F.) <i>Commentary on the New Testament</i> ...	117
Sharpe's (S.) <i>Epistle of Barnabas</i> ...	117
Strait Gate, The, and other Discourses ...	215
Taylor's (W. M.) <i>Gospel Miracles</i> ...	214
Uhlhorn's (Dr. G.) <i>Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism</i> ...	214
Varnes's (M.) <i>Mélanges de Critique religieuse</i> ...	117
Von Ewald's <i>Commentary on the Books of Haggai, Zachary, Mal'aki, Yona, Baruch, Daniel</i> ...	214

## MISCELLANEOUS POETRY.

Aleina, the Fair ...	170
Anne Boleyn. By the Author of "Ginevra" ...	196
Baddeley's (W. St. C.) <i>The Death of Antar, and other Poems</i> ...	27
Ballade of August ...	104
Barlow's (G.) <i>Songbloom</i> ...	27
Beattie's (H. P.) <i>Three Women of the People, &amp;c.</i> ...	197
Boulding's (W.) <i>Satan Bound</i> ...	196
Braye's (Lord) <i>Poems</i> ...	196
Browning, Robert, Verse to ...	454
Byrnes's (F.) <i>Miscellaneous Poem</i> ...	196
Chillingworth's (J. J.) <i>The Western Shore</i> ...	381
Clarke's (Mary C.) <i>Honey from the Weed</i> ...	330
Cowley's (P. T.) <i>Poems</i> ...	330
De Kay's (C.) <i>The Vision of Nimrod</i> ...	26
Deluge, The: a Poem ...	106
Fletcher's (J. S.) <i>Songs after Sunset</i> ...	381
Gilbert's (W. S.) <i>Original Plays</i> ...	196
Giles's (J.) <i>Poems Domestic and Miscellaneous</i> ...	197
Gleanings from the Blue ...	381
Grissidis ...	257
Hall's (S. C.) <i>Rhymes in Council</i> ...	196
Hedderwick's (J.) <i>The Villa by the Sea, &amp;c.</i> ...	381
Hill's (A. H.) <i>A Household Queen, and other Poems</i> ...	27
(J.) <i>Songs</i> ...	196
Horace, Book I., Ode 4: a Translation ...	9
Book II., Ode 16: a Translation ...	491
Book III., Ode 12: a Translation ...	119
Book III., Ode 13: a Translation ...	198
Book III., Ode 30: a Translation ...	419
Horne's (R. H.) <i>Bible Tragedies</i> ...	195
Hymn of Chaucer's Oxford Clerk ...	385
Jones's (H. A.) <i>A Garden Party: a Comedy-Drama</i> ...	27
King of Yseult, The ...	401
Leigh's (A. and I.) <i>Bellerophon</i> ...	196
Leopardi, a translation from ...	435

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY—continued.

Lery's (Amy) <i>Xantippe, and other Poems</i> .....	380
<i>Marriage of Time, The.</i> By Ambrosius .....	196
Mason's (W. T.) <i>The World Redeemed</i> .....	381
Moss .....	380
<i>My Old Portfolio</i> .....	27
Nalen's (C. C. W.) <i>Songs and Sonnets of Spring-time</i> .....	196
<i>N. Sings.</i> By the Cambridge Lotus Club .....	196
<i>Night Storm, A</i> .....	217
<i>N. Willie's Awa'</i> .....	329
<i>N. Sings of Arce</i> .....	313
<i>Nether Days</i> .....	27
<i>Roman Poems, Two</i> .....	29
Rebeck's (T. B.) <i>The Rhymes of the Border War</i> .....	27
<i>Phytus in Australia.</i> By Prof. Strong .....	90
<i>P. S. (C. A.) Poems and Lyrics for the Hour</i> .....	380
<i>Lawley's (E.) Dorothy's Troth</i> .....	381
<i>Lawley's (E.) Songs in the South</i> .....	380
<i>Land of Roncevalles</i> .....	199
<i>Lawley's (H.) The Shepherd's Dream</i> .....	196
<i>S. S. By E. H. Hickey</i> .....	87
<i>S. S. By J. H. Pearce</i> .....	275
<i>Spirit that Formed this Scene</i> .....	239
<i>Smiley's (H.) The Missing Sheriff</i> .....	196
<i>Langdon's De Profundis remodelled</i> .....	196
<i>Paula Shaw, B. D.</i> .....	169
<i>Land and Tarn, The</i> .....	380
<i>Life of Hermanit, The.</i> By "Erro" .....	383
<i>Victoria</i> .....	383
<i>Welwood's (J. P.) Lays of the Scotch Worthies</i> .....	196
<i>Wilkins's (W.) Songs of Study</i> .....	196
<i>Wilkinson's (T. C.) The Conquest, and other Poems</i> .....	196
<i>Wordsworth's (E.) Indoors and Out</i> .....	196

SCHOOL BOOKS.

<i>Advanced English Grammar</i> .....	390
<i>Booth's (J.) Poetical Reader</i> .....	390
<i>Brown and Nolan's "English Classics"</i> .....	390
<i>Buchheim's (Dr.) Modern German Reader</i> .....	390
<i>Palgrave's (R. H. I.) Political Economy Reading Book</i> .....	390
<i>Bacon's French Verbs</i> .....	390
<i>Chumley's German Preparatory Course and Method</i> .....	390
<i>Smith's (H.) English Grammar and Composition</i> .....	390
<i>Standard English Grammars</i> .....	390
<i>Timmarsh's (Rev. W.) English Grammar</i> .....	390
<i>Wersboven's (Dr.) English-French Technical Vocabulary</i> .....	390
<i>W. Joughy's (Dr.) Chaucer's Prologue</i> .....	390

GIFT BOOKS.

<i>Against the Stream</i> .....	432
<i>Alton's (W.) Gathered Sheaf of Golden Grain</i> .....	432
<i>Andre's Cruise of the Walnut-Shell</i> .....	363
<i>Ashjornsen's Round the Yule Log</i> .....	409
<i>Barker's (Mrs. B.) Little Wide Awake</i> .....	363
<i>Brumston's (M.) Missy and Master</i> .....	432
<i>Brace's (Mary D.) Grandma's Attic Treasures</i> .....	470
<i>Calendar Tiles</i> .....	432
<i>Children's Kettledrum, The.</i> By M. A. C. .....	362
<i>Christian Knowledge Society's Story-books</i> .....	433
<i>Church's (Rev. A. J.) Story of the Persian War</i> .....	432
<i>Clarkson's (L.) Indian Summer</i> .....	381
<i>Coke's (F. E.) A Boy's Ideal</i> .....	383
<i>Craig's (Mrs.) Children's Poetry</i> .....	470
<i>Egelbach's (A. H.) Dick Darlington</i> .....	433
<i>Fenn's (Mary) Old Deccan Days</i> .....	470
<i>Hele's (Mary E.) A Gem of an Aunt</i> .....	363
<i>Hele's and their Ways</i> .....	362
<i>Hastings's (B.) Tea-time Tales</i> .....	362
<i>Hault's (W.) Long-nose the Dwarf, &amp;c.</i> .....	432
<i>Hartshorn and the Rabbits</i> .....	431
<i>Hart's (G. A.) The Cornet of Horse</i> .....	383
<i>Holgate's (S.) Among the Gibbys</i> .....	362
<i>Holgate's (F. M.) Danger Signals</i> .....	471
<i>Home Words for Heart and Health</i> .....	432
<i>Hope's (A. B.) Stories of Young Adventurers</i> .....	362
<i>How Willie became a Hero</i> .....	433
<i>How's (Rev. H.) Past and Present in the East</i> .....	432
<i>Kingson's (W. H. G.) Peter Travil</i> .....	363
<i>Kyle's Marden</i> .....	363
<i>King Arthur, Six Ballads about</i> .....	471
<i>Legend not Lost</i> .....	471
<i>Light of the Home, The; or, Mabel's Story</i> .....	433
<i>Lock and Whitfield's Men of Mark</i> .....	470
<i>Lymer's (Annette) The White Gipsy</i> .....	363
<i>Marshall's (Mrs.) Dorothy's Daughters</i> .....	363
<i>Meredith's (Owen) Loretto</i> .....	470
<i>Miles's (C.) The Knight and the Dwarf</i> .....	432
<i>Wordsworth's (Mrs.) The Adventures of Herr Baby</i> .....	431

GIFT BOOKS—continued.

Morgan's (F. H.) <i>Hillside as it was Seventy Years Ago</i> .....	432
Neil's (Rev. J.) <i>Palestine Explored</i> .....	471
<i>Nursery Rhyme, The Story of a.</i> By C. B. .....	470
<i>Our Little Ones</i> .....	432
Palgrave's (Mary E.) <i>Marcel's Duty</i> .....	363
Poires's (L. B.) <i>Rose-leaves for Rosebuds</i> .....	432
Pollard's (J.) <i>The Decorative Sisters</i> .....	471
Potter's (F. S.) <i>Ambrose Oran</i> .....	363
Procter's (Miss) <i>Legends and Lyrics</i> .....	432
<i>The Angel's Story</i> .....	433
Reid's (J. T.) <i>Pictures from the Orkney Islands</i> .....	470
Seely's (E. L.) <i>Eva's Mulberry Tree</i> .....	433
Spooner's (E.) <i>Miscellanies of Animal Life</i> .....	363
Staford's (E.) <i>Only a Drop of Water</i> .....	363
Stoker's (Bram) <i>Under the Sunset</i> .....	431
Stuart's (Esme) <i>Vanda</i> .....	363
<i>The White Chapel</i> .....	433
Stoughton's (Dr. J.) <i>Footprints of Italian Reformers</i> .....	432
<i>Sugar and Spice and All that's Nice.</i> By J. K. and V. B. .....	362
<i>Talks with the People by Men of Mark</i> .....	433
Temple's (Crona) <i>Her Father's Inheritance</i> .....	471
Topellus's (Z.) <i>Snowdrops and Whispers in the Wood</i> .....	362
Tipper's (M. E.) <i>Little Loving-Heart's Poem-Book</i> .....	363
Turner's (E. F.) <i>Tantler's Sister, &amp;c.</i> .....	471
Urwick's (Rev. W.) <i>Indian Pictures</i> .....	362
Verne's (J.) <i>The Giant Raft</i> .....	432
Ward's (Mrs. T. H.) <i>Milly and Oily</i> .....	469
Wang's (Ida) <i>Holly Berries</i> .....	432
<i>Winter Nougay, A</i> .....	363
<i>Pictures</i> .....	432

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

African Exploration .....	180
"Al-Jawab" the Press of the .....	473
American Jottings .....	238
— Congress at Madrid .....	330, 347
Appeal on behalf of the Children of the late Thomas Miller .....	239
Arabic Journalism .....	366
Book Sales .....	30
Borrow, George, in Spain .....	402
Bullen's Reprints of Old Plays .....	190
Cambridge Local Lectures .....	402
Chaucer's <i>Parliament of Fowls</i> .....	384
— Oxford Clerk, The Hymn of .....	472
Coins, Department of, in the British Museum .....	100
French Jottings 40, 293, 310, 346, 393, 419 .....	90
— Collections of Popular Traditions .....	258
Geographical Congress at Venice .....	311, 382, 435
German Jottings .....	330
Hebrew Translations .....	402
Irish, The, in the Sixteenth Century .....	181
Library Association, The .....	180, 218, 239
Mayr, Joseph, Appeal on Behalf of the Son of .....	142
Melbourne, Jottings from .....	139
Moorish Ambassador (A.), of the Seventeenth Century .....	402
Myth of the Sirens, The .....	120
News-Letter in the Reign of Queen Anne .....	473
Owens College, Manchester, Fellowships at .....	40
Phrygia, An Appeal from .....	120
Poland, Condition of Learning in .....	474
<i>Rasselas</i> and the Happy Valley .....	181
Renan on Virtue .....	120
Schiller's Correspondence with the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein .....	365
Sherbrooke, Lord, as a Poet .....	455
Slavonic Jottings .....	454
Spanish Literature, Modern .....	295
St. Albans Parish Register .....	31
Sunderland Library, Sale of the .....	218
Tasso, A Book from the Library of Westminster Abbey and Ashburnham House .....	401
Wiclif, An Edition of the Latin Works of .....	218
Wiseman (Card.) on <i>Bishop Blougram's Apology</i> .....	199
Wordsworth's Birthplace .....	436

CORRESPONDENCE.

Adigh-ey, The, or True Circassian Language .....	11, 32
American Text of the Revised Version .....	91
Anglo-Saxon Missals .....	456
Basque Singular Suffix -k .....	457
Bestlary, An Oriental .....	475
Bishop Mountagu's MS. of the Latin Version of Ignatius .....	10
— Chaplain .....	53, 72
— Papers and his Chaplain .....	404
Bodleian MSS., New Catalogue of the .....	63
— .....	71, 91
<i>Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night, The</i> .....	403, 421, 457, 457
"Book of Wisdom," The .....	476

CORRESPONDENCE—continued.

Browning's "Karshook" and Mill's Notes on "Pauline" .....	260, 279
of "Pied Piper," The Original .....	331, 385
— "Andra del Sarto" .....	403
— Early Writings .....	437
— Thunderstorms .....	462
Buchheim's <i>Modern German Reader</i> .....	421
Buda (Aquincum) Inscription .....	106, 123, 143
Buddha, The, on Women .....	290
Buddhism in Assam .....	241
Carlyle and Genius .....	52
"Chant d'Altoisgar," The .....	404
Chinese Inscriptions .....	240
— Name of the Roman Empire .....	260
Constant, Benjamin, Correspondence of, with Mme. Recamier .....	367
Cordoba, The Great Mosque of .....	404
Curators, An Appeal to .....	106
Damascus, The Hittite Title of .....	161
Dante, Two Early Commentaries on .....	277
Ducal Palace at Venice, The .....	143
Early England in Spruner's <i>Hand-Atlas</i> .....	123, 162
Finn, The Youthful Exploits of .....	132, 143, 200
French Missionaries, Reported Murder of, on Lake Tanganyika .....	403
Freaco Painting in England .....	403
Gray's Elegy, The Scene of .....	458
Hallam's Account of the Triennial Act of 1831 .....	277
Hodges, Dr., The late .....	12
Homer, the Existing, Late Date of .....	162
Hypæthron, The, in Greek Temples .....	200
Jain Statue at Sravastibela .....	458
Japanese Alphabet of Indian Origin .....	12
Jataka Stories—The Myth of the Sirens .....	161
Kesselstadt "Shakespeare Death-Mask" .....	181, 200, 219, 240
— The .....	13
Kroumirs, The .....	13
Kyaxarès and the Medes .....	142
Lamarine on Carlyle .....	240
Le Neve's <i>Fasti</i> , A Correction respecting .....	72
Lidike's (Dr.) <i>The Eri of Tolous</i> and the Emperors of Almayn .....	438
Macclise's Picture, "The Serenade," and Mr. Browning's Poem, "In a Gondola" .....	296
Mader's Editions of Polycarp and Barnabas .....	32
<i>Magazine of Art</i> , The Engravings in the .....	404
March, An Old Name for .....	72, 106
Marco Polo, Statue of, at Venice .....	420, 437, 457
<i>Matthew, A New Commentary on</i> .....	131
Mayer, Johann, The Son of .....	72
<i>Milinda-Paśha</i> , A Lost Passage in the .....	366
Mispunctuations in Gower and Ronsard .....	182
Myth of the Sirens, The .....	182
O'Donoghue's <i>Ladies on Horseback</i> .....	32
Oxford, Archaeological Collections in .....	456
Pauly's <i>Real-Encyclopædie</i> .....	438
Prof. F. de Lagarde .....	348
"Rare" in the Sense of "Underdone" .....	403
Rembrandt's "Money Changer" .....	121
Revised Version of the New Testament .....	32, 161, 403
Roman Inscription at Hexham .....	261, 279
Romanians, The Origin of the .....	210
Schliemann's <i>Ilios</i> , and the <i>Edinburgh Review</i> .....	366, 385, 403
"Scotticisms" .....	182
Sexton's Wheel, The, and the Lady Fast .....	493
Sherbrooke, Lord, in Australia .....	476
South-African Folk-Lore Society .....	220
St. Magnus, Church of, in Orkney .....	106
Survival, A .....	390
"Sutta-Nipata," The, in Chinese .....	421, 439
Syriac MS. lost or hidden in England or Ireland .....	296, 313
Thebes, The Recent Discoveries at .....	312
"Till Death us do Part" .....	331
Turner, Sketch by, in the Exhibition at the United Arts Gallery .....	348
"Whole," The Spelling of .....	241, 279
Wiseman, Card., and Bishop Blougram .....	182
Wordsworth, The Birthplace of .....	396

NOTES.

<i>Acta Sanctorum</i> , The .....	431
American catalogue of books in print and for sale .....	119
"Andran" and "Arde" in <i>Henry VIII.</i> .....	88
Browning Societies .....	309
Browning's (Mr.) <i>Pied Piper of Hamelin</i> .....	310
Byron, inscription on Vitalis' statue of .....	68
Calderon prize, the .....	8
Cambridge Browning Society .....	400
Civil List pensions for 1881 .....	88
Clark's (P.) <i>Index to Trevelyan's Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay</i> .....	178
Clifton Shakespeare Society .....	292, 418
Duray's <i>History of Rome</i> .....	216
Elton's (C.) <i>Origins of English History</i> .....	328
<i>Encyclopædia Britannica</i> , United States editions of the .....	158
Ferrier's (Miss) novels, new edition of .....	473
Furnivall's <i>Bibliography of Robert Browning</i> .....	87
Jordan's (Mrs.) <i>Reliquiae</i> .....	345
— .....	9
Landmann's (Dr. F.) essay on <i>Euphuism</i> .....	292
Luther's birth, 400th anniversary of .....	104
Madras Engineers and Sappers, the .....	118

NOTES—continued.

Manchester, history of the Corporation of 309 .....	198
Mendelssohn, MSS. belonging to the family of .....	67
<i>Nation</i> , the New York weekly Review .....	292
New Shakespeare Society .....	216
Ogilvie's <i>Imperial Dictionary</i> .....	489
Old London Bridge in Shakespeare's time, old drawing of .....	315
Phœnician alphabet, the invention of the .....	88
Prussian universities, doctors' degrees conferred by .....	119
— statistics of .....	106
Rolfe's home-and-school edition of Shakespeare .....	472
Shakespeare's plays, authorship of .....	28
Sidditi, capture and captivity of, in Japan .....	119
Stratford-on-Avon at the Antipodes .....	178
Thomson's (W.) <i>William Shakespeare in Romance and Reality</i> .....	119
Thurgauische Historische Verein .....	480
Timbuctoo, the condition of literature at .....	138
Woodside, free library at .....	68
Yale College .....	

OBITUARY.

Appleton, Rev. John H. .....	383
Ayres, Mr. .....	50
Baines, Mr. Thomas .....	347
Baumann-Jerichau, Elizabeth .....	70
Benfey, Theodore .....	29
Bluntschli, Prof. Jean Gaspard .....	346
Bottrell, William .....	179
Buchanan, Mrs. Robert .....	383
Burton, Dr. John Hill .....	139
Cossa, Pietro .....	170, 217
Coxe, Henry Octavius .....	49
Crow, Mrs. .....	10
Crosby, Mr. Allan J. .....	455
De Chatelein, Chevalier .....	159
Del Testa, Thomas Gherardi .....	239
Desbarres, Mons. Parent .....	293
Ebworth, Mary Ebworth .....	312
Eyre, Major-Gen. Sir Vincent .....	257
Eyton, Rev. Robert William .....	217, 293
Floquet, Mons. .....	179
Floquet, Dr. Karl .....	383
Gardier, President .....	238
Greg, William Rathbone .....	383
Gustaf, Mons. Joseph .....	267
Gunsdon, Rev. W. M. .....	275
Harington, Chancellor .....	70
Hatherley, Lord .....	50
Hilman, Prof. Franz .....	203
Hirsch, Karl Friedrich .....	383
Holland, Dr. Josiah Gilbert .....	293, 311
Horwood, Alfred J. .....	50
Jones, Mr. John Winter .....	198
Kenney, Mr. Charles Lamb .....	179
Konnayne, Dr. .....	120
Lötker, Jakob .....	283
Luena, Rev. Lorenzo .....	179
Manning, Dr. .....	217
M'Lennan, John Ferguson .....	9
Moir, Mr. J. Macrae .....	71
Nostitz, Countess Pauline .....	105
Onvry, Mr. Frederic .....	30
Procter, Mr. Richard Wright .....	238
Ridgway, Canon .....	89
Rothschild, Baron James de .....	329
Ruffini, Giovanni .....	383
Sharpe, Samuel .....	105
Stanley, Dean .....	69
Temme, Dr. J. D. H. .....	402
Thorne, Mr. James .....	199
Topsøe, Vilhelm Christian Sigurd .....	70
Trelawney, Edward John .....	140
Von Watzdorf, Oberst .....	293
Wilson, John Matthias, President of Corpus .....	435
Ziegler, Dr. Rudolf O. .....	312

CONTENTS OF THE MAGAZINES, ETC.

Alpine Journal, 10, 455; Antiquary, 50, 119, 217, 295, 365, 455; Archivio Storico Italiano, 51, 218, 384; Art and Letters, 276; Auf der Höhe, 365; Bibliograph, 436; Blackwood's Magazine, 199; Cape Quarterly
--

## SCIENCE.

## REVIEWS.

	PAGE
Badger's (Rev. G. F.) <i>English-Arabic Lexicon</i> .....	287
Balfour's (F. M.) <i>Treatise on Comparative Embryology</i> .....	406
Bastian's (A.) <i>Heilige Sage der Polynesier</i> .....	184
Benjamin's (H.) <i>Text-book of Systematic Mineralogy</i> .....	54
Borooah's (A.) <i>English-Sanskrit Dictionary</i> .....	122
Burgess and Bhagwanlal Indraji Pandit's <i>Archaeological Survey of Western India</i> .....	386
Campbell's (Prof.) <i>Sophocles</i> .....	201
Carr's (G. S.) <i>Synopsis of Elementary Results in Pure and Applied Mathematics</i> .....	35
Clarke and Rosbuck's <i>Handbook of the Vertebrate Fauna of Yorkshire</i> .....	162
D'Abadie's <i>Amharic Dictionary</i> .....	280
Darwin's (C.) <i>Vegetable Mould and Earth-rooms</i> .....	313
David's (Rhye) translation of <i>Buddhist Suttas</i> .....	261
..... <i>Hübner Lectures</i> .....	476
Delitzsch's (F.) <i>Wo lag das Paradies</i> .....	349
<i>Dictionnaire des Sciences anthropologiques</i> .....	163
Ernshaw's (S.) <i>The Doctrine of Germs</i> .....	35
Evans's (Dr. J.) <i>Ancient Bronze Implements, &amp;c., of Great Britain</i> .....	33
Garrod (Prof.), <i>Collected Scientific Papers of</i> .....	279
Hommel's (Dr.) <i>Die Semiten</i> .....	438
Howell's (M. S.) <i>Grammar of the Classical Arabic Language</i> .....	458
Jowett's (B.) <i>Thucydides translated into English</i> .....	72
Judd's (J. W.) <i>Volcanoes</i> .....	73
Lay's (J.) <i>The Brain and its Functions</i> .....	404
Madden's (F. W.) <i>Coins of the Jews</i> .....	367
Madrig's <i>Roman Constitution</i> .....	332
M'Alpine's (D.) <i>Zoological Atlas</i> .....	332
Morse's (H.) <i>Swicide</i> .....	332
Nicholson's (H. A.) <i>Monticulipora and its Affinities</i> .....	201
Ormerod's (Miss) <i>Manual of Injurious Insects</i> .....	287
Paley's (Prof.) <i>Bibliographia Graeca</i> .....	193
Palmer's (Prof. E. H.) <i>Arabic Manual</i> .....	222
Ricks's (G.) <i>Arithmetic for Pupil Teachers</i> .....	35
Spitta-Bey's (Dr. W.) <i>Grammar of Egyptian Arabic</i> .....	92
Sully's (J.) <i>Illusions: a Psychological Study</i> .....	106
Tytrell's (Prof.) <i>Miles Gloriosus of Plautus</i> .....	123
Van Leeuwen's (L.) <i>De Ajax Sophoclei authentia et integritate</i> .....	201
Watson's (Prof.) <i>Kant and his English Critics</i> .....	220, 241
Watts's (H.) <i>Dictionary of Chemistry</i> .....	144
Weismann's (Dr. A.) <i>Studies in the Theory of Descent</i> .....	183
Wilkins's edition of the <i>De Oratore</i> .....	241

## CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Babington's (C. C.) <i>Manual of British Botany</i> .....	508
Beard's (Dr. G. M.) <i>American Nervousness</i> .....	124
Bell's (D.) <i>Among the Rocks around Glasgow</i> .....	184
Beltrame's (D. G.) <i>Grammatica e Vocabolario della Lingua denka</i> .....	145
Bird's (C.) <i>Sketch of the Geology of Yorkshire</i> .....	430
<i>Boston Society of Natural History, Memoirs of</i> .....	430
Brown's (B.) <i>Language, and Theories of its Origin</i> .....	145
Bulletin of the United States Survey of the Territories .....	93
Cassey's (Dr. J.) <i>Elements of Euclid</i> .....	108
Cornfield's (Dr. W. H.) <i>The Laws of Health</i> .....	93
De Gubernatis's (A.) <i>Letture di Archeologia indiana</i> .....	145
Dresser's (H. E.) <i>List of European Birds</i> .....	93
Duke's (E.) <i>Beneath the Surface</i> .....	93
Dyer's (J. M.) <i>Exercises in Analytical Geometry</i> .....	106
Farrar's (Dr. J.) <i>The Human Voice</i> .....	124
Fausbøll's (Prof. V.) <i>The Sutta-Nipāta</i> .....	12
Flower's (W. H.) <i>Fashion in Deformity</i> .....	124

## SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE—continued.

Gilliot's (A.) <i>Les Religions et Institutions comparées</i> .....	145
Grisebach's (A.) <i>Phytogeographie</i> .....	386
Harper's (T.) <i>Metaphysics of the School</i> .....	421
Harvie-Brown's (J. A.) <i>History of the Squirrel</i> .....	187
..... and Oudemans's <i>Migration of Birds in the Spring and Autumn of 1880</i> .....	184
<i>Health Lectures for the People</i> .....	439
Houston's (D.) <i>Practical Botany</i> .....	93
Jackson's (B. D.) <i>Guide to the Literature of Botany</i> .....	93
..... (L. D.A.) <i>Accounted Four-Agure Logarithms</i> .....	108
Kaegi's (A.) <i>Der Big Veda</i> .....	54
Lee's (J. E.) <i>Note-Book of an Amateur Geologist</i> .....	93
Lillie's (A.) <i>Buddha and Early Buddhism</i> .....	145
Müller's (Max) <i>The Dhammapada</i> .....	12
Jackson's (B. D.) <i>Guide to the Literature of Botany</i> .....	93
..... (Dr. H.) <i>Alpenblumen: ihre Befruchtung</i> .....	367
Poor's (Laura E.) <i>Sanskrit and its Kindred Literatures</i> .....	145
Postgate's (J. B.) <i>Select Elegies of Propertius</i> .....	83
Potts' (R.) <i>Elementary Algebra</i> .....	84
Prantl's (Dr. K.) <i>Text-Book of Botany</i> .....	368
<i>Records of the Past</i> .....	144
Ryle's (E. C.) <i>Zoological Record for 1879</i> .....	13
Sandars' (D.) <i>Nemgriechische Grammatik</i> .....	145
Sayer's (Rev. A. H.) <i>Hebrew Inscription discovered at the Pool of Siloam</i> .....	53
Scott's (R. F.) <i>Treatise on the Theory of Determinants</i> .....	34
Scudder's (S. H.) <i>Butterflies</i> .....	124
Senart's (E.) <i>Les Inscriptions de Piyadasi</i> .....	55
Steinthal's (H.) <i>Abriß der Sprachwissenschaft</i> .....	145
Tanner's (H.) <i>The Abbott's Farm</i> .....	93
Thudichum's (Dr.) <i>Annals of Chemical Medicine</i> .....	430
Trumpp's (E.) <i>Die Religion der Sikhs</i> .....	54
Tyndall's (Prof.) <i>Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air</i> .....	433
Van der Gheyn's (L.) <i>Berceau des Aryes</i> .....	55
Vicage's (F. R.) <i>Antoine Arnauld</i> .....	423
Walmaley's (J.) <i>Introduction to Geometry</i> .....	108
Worthington's (A. M.) <i>Elementary Course of Practical Physics</i> .....	93

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

British Association for the Advancement of Science .....	124
..... Jubilee Meeting of the .....	184, 202
Catullus, Contributions to the Literature of .....	368
Collège de France (The) and the Sorbonne .....	495
"Cotile" not "Cotyle" .....	108
Foreign Translations by the S. P. C. K. .....	459
Mandlik's "Hindu Law" .....	408
Oriental Congress, The Fifth .....	243

## NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Adams' (Capt.) visit to Davis Straits .....	333
Algerian missionary expedition to Tanganyika .....	280, 369
American West Central African expedition .....	282
Assam, a description of .....	185
Australian trans-continental survey .....	94
Australia, exploration of a new country in .....	195, 333
Bagster's (Rev. W.) expedition to the Bihé plateau .....	74
Baptist Missionary Society's stations on the Congo .....	55, 440
Barents Sea, voyage of the <i>Willem Barents</i> to .....	495
Batavia River, Cape York Peninsula .....	440
China Inland Mission .....	280, 349
Church Missionary Society's Nyansa expedition .....	408

## NOTES OF TRAVEL—continued.

Coal-fields of South Africa .....	14
De Brazza's expedition on the Congo .....	74
Delaport's (Lieut.) expedition to Camboia .....	333
Depelchin, Pers., on the Upper Zambesi .....	233, 489
Dutch Arctic expedition .....	280, 387
Edgerley, Mr., in Old Calabar .....	387
French Expedition to N.W. Africa .....	263
Heath's (Dr.) exploration of the River Beni .....	423
Hydrographer of the Admiralty, Report of the .....	164, 280
Iceland, surveying and astronomical expedition to .....	146
Imerina, Madagascar, map of .....	263
Jeannot's search expedition .....	74, 243, 263, 516, 387
Kraw, the Isthmus of .....	387
Laborator, voyage on the N.E. coast of Livingston (Congo) Inland Mission .....	84
Lolo, a tribe in South-western China .....	286
London Missionary Society's expeditions in Africa .....	369
Matteucci and Massari, the Italian travellers .....	125
Menghugh Lake .....	244
Montano and Rey in the Philippines and Malaya .....	223
Neis's (Dr.) journeys in Cochinchina .....	91
New Guinea, the tragedy in .....	35
Palestine, the survey of .....	298
Polar meteorological stations .....	423
Bevill's expedition in Somali-land .....	165
Ringelapite group, ascent of the .....	125
Swiss Alpine Club, annual festival .....	244
Tanganyika Lake, country at south end of .....	109
Villages' expedition in Patagonia .....	407
Wiener's explorations in S. America .....	280, 450

## SCIENCE NOTES.

<i>Archaeopteris</i> , the .....	230
Auriferous sand in Co. Wicklow .....	185
Ballynamindra cave, exploration of .....	36
Ben Nevis, the observatory on .....	94
Blackheath, subsidences at .....	146
Boulders, split, origin of .....	165
Colour-Blindness, the detection of .....	74
Comet b 1881 .....	36, 94
Durban, astronomical observatory at .....	369
Ethnology of England .....	125
..... of New Guinea .....	387
Eyton's (Mr. T. C.) ornithological collection .....	14
Fossils of the palaeozoic rocks .....	14
French deep-sea dredgings .....	36, 74
Geological Society of Edinburgh, the nomenclature, unification of .....	299, 440
..... international map of Europe .....	400
Geology and golf .....	56
..... of Leadville .....	407
Heat given by the sun to the earth .....	94
Iron-ore, microscopic study of an .....	94
Jade, prehistoric importation of .....	223
....., Burmese .....	334
Marine zoological station of the Aberdeen University .....	263
Maxwell's (Prof.) <i>Elementary Treatise on Electricity</i> .....	263
Men, classification of, according to stature .....	109
Meteorological observatory on the French Pyrenees .....	283
Monumental heads from Mallicollo .....	423
Nickel-ores of New Caledonia .....	283
<i>Notornis mantelli</i> , a rare bird .....	74
Prehistoric remains in the Valley of the Marne .....	400
Quaternary Man in Brazil .....	478
Sutherland, mineralogy of .....	360
Trilobites, embryonic .....	315
Trilobite, a new Devonian .....	369

## PHILOLOGY NOTES.

<i>Annales du Musée Guimet</i> .....	496
Asiatic Society of Bengal .....	86
Brown's (R., Jan.) <i>The Uisicora</i> .....	496
Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Journal of .....	290

## PHILOLOGY NOTES—continued.

De Jubainville's <i>Etudes sur le Droit celtique</i> .....	497
Dieterich's <i>Dictionary to the Koran and "Man and Beast"</i> .....	109
Hartmann's (Dr.) <i>Arabischer Sprachführer für Reisende</i> .....	95
Hayman's (Rev. Dr.) edition of <i>The Odyssey</i> .....	360
Hittite inscription in the British Museum .....	440
Inscription at Amurbanipal .....	264
Jacob's (Major) <i>Manual of Hindu Pantheism</i> .....	496
Japan, the early history of .....	94
Kappadokia, clay tablet found in .....	360
Lanzoni's (E.) <i>Dizionario di Mitologia Egizia</i> .....	335
Lolo MS. written on silk .....	264
Lüdke's (Dr.) <i>Eri of Theolous and the Empress of Always</i> .....	407
Normandy, the dialects of .....	368
Olcott's <i>Buddhist Catechism</i> .....	220
Pamir, dialects of the .....	400
Sanskrit MS. of the <i>Vajracitika</i> .....	280
Schlipper's (Prof.) work on English Rhythms .....	334
Spelling reform .....	479
St. Agnes, the Provençal Mystery of .....	281
Stone, inscribed, found at Geser .....	479
Tabari's History .....	490

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Anthropological Institute, 15, 56, 388, 479;
Antiquaries, Society of, 15, 424, 441, 460;
Archaeological Institute, 75, 370, 424, 441;
Biblical Archaeology, Society of, 309, 460;
Browning Society, 361; Cambridge Philo-
logical Society, 423, 460; Education Society,
335; Folk-Lore Society, 479; Hellenic
Studies Society, 335; Index Society, 95;
New Shakespeare Society, 316, 388; Numis-
matic Society, 335, 408, 479; Philological
Society, 15, 370, 408, 441, 479; Royal
Asiatic Society, 15, 56, 370, 479; Royal
Society of Literature, 15, 424, 479; Royal
Historical Society, 479.

## OBITUARY.

Anderson, Major S. ....	243
Bergk, Théodor .....	108
Binney, Edward .....	496
Burgess, Mons. ....	75
Comboni, Mgr. Daniel .....	335
Currey, Mr. Frederic .....	223
Deville, Henri-Stienne-Sainte-Claire .....	35
Dowson, Prof. John .....	293
Dufour, Mons. Henri .....	124
Duncan, Mr. John .....	124
Duprat, Visconde A. ....	223
Gautier, Alfred .....	460
Holland, Rev. F. W. ....	223
Matteucci, Dr. P. ....	146
McCall, Mr. A. ....	422
Moore, Mr. Charles .....	406
Popelin, Capt. Emile .....	184
Purdy, Colonel E. S. ....	263
Watson, Mr. Hewett Cottrell .....	108

## CONTENTS OF THE JOURNALS.

Anglia, 497; Brain, 422; Bursian's Jahres-
bericht, 369; Geographische Blätter, 56;
Hermes, 185, 369; Indian Antiquary, 145,
299; Journal of Speculative Philosophy,
74; Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society,
155; Journal of Philology, 261; Mind, 422;
Monthly Record of Geography, 35, 109, 304,
330, 360, 439; Petermann's Mittheilungen,
55, 387; Revue de Linguistique, 146;
Revue critique, 281; Rivista di Filosofia
scientifica, 407; Theologisch Tijdschrift,
407; Zeitschrift für die österr. Gymnas.,
369.

# FINE ART.

## REVIEWS.

	PAGE
Anderson's (J.) <i>Scotland in Early Christian Times</i> ...	36
De Goncourt's (E.) <i>La Maison d'un Artiste</i> ...	461
El Mar's <i>Monograph on Chinese Coins</i> ...	479
Emm's (E.) <i>Manual de l'Amateur d'Estampes</i> ...	125
Emm's (Prof.) <i>Tabellel sur christ-lichen Kunstgeschichte</i> ...	186
Law's (E.) <i>Catalogue of Pictures at Hampton Court</i> ...	370
Leconte's (F.) <i>La Grande-Grèce</i> ...	147
Vizard's (R.) <i>Histoire artistique du Musée</i> ...	281
Maguy's (M. A.) <i>Le Corrège: sa Vie d'homme</i> ...	335
Parker's (J. H.) <i>Styles of Architecture in England</i> ...	56
Rajendralala Mitra's (Dr.) <i>Antiquities of Orissa</i> ...	75
Wander's (W. H.) <i>The "Ars Moriendi"</i> ...	300
Wells's (G. G.) <i>Essay on the History of English Church Architecture</i> ...	166
Werner's (Jean-François) <i>Milieu</i> ...	185
Wright's (Rev. St. J.) <i>Greek and Gothic</i> ...	224

## ART BOOKS.

Frederick's (E.) <i>Zur Lösung der troischen Frage</i> ...	187
Frederick and Poynter's <i>German, Flemish, and Dutch Painting</i> ...	77
Frederick's (J.) <i>Mantegna and Francis</i> ...	408
Frederick's studies in black and white ...	205
Frederick's (Ph.) <i>Etudes archéologiques</i> ...	187
Frederick's (T. J.) <i>On a Raft and Through the Desert</i> ...	408
Frederick's <i>Etchings</i> ...	188
Frederick's (Birket) <i>Pictures of English Landscapes</i> ...	205
Frederick's (R. F.) <i>Albrecht Dürer</i> ...	408
Frederick's <i>Drawings by Japanese Artists</i> ...	57
Frederick's (I.) <i>Die Werke italienischer Meister in den Galerien von Wiesbaden, Dresden und Berlin</i> ...	187
Frederick's (J. W.) <i>Sir David Wilkie</i> ...	57
Frederick's <i>Manuscripts de l'Art antique</i> ...	17
Frederick's (Miss) <i>Beauty in Dress</i> ...	246
Frederick's (J. H.) <i>A B C of Gothic Architecture</i> ...	246
Frederick's and Chipiez's <i>Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité</i> ...	17
Frederick's (Prof. E.) <i>Die dreigestaltige Natur</i> ...	17
Frederick's <i>Atlas of Nature</i> ...	188
Frederick's (Harry) <i>Giotto</i> ...	77

## ART BOOKS—continued.

Schmalz's <i>The Past, the Present, and the Future</i> ...	371
Simor's (Card.) <i>Treasures of Gran Cathedral</i> ...	37
Stow's (E.) <i>Valasquez</i> ...	57
Thodo's (Dr. H.) <i>Die Antiken in den Stichen Marc Antonio's Agostino Veneziano's und Marco Denio's</i> ...	17
Ward's (Hayes) <i>The Serpent-Templer in Oriental Mythology</i> ...	167
Warren's (A. H.) <i>Set of Varied Drawing Copies</i> ...	188
Woltmann and Woermann's <i>History of Painting</i> ...	305

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Arabs, Travellers, and "Anteekahs" ...	186
Archæological Discoveries at Concordia ...	187
Armitage's Frescoes in St. John's Church, Islington ...	409
Art Sales ...	77, 425
Blanc, M. Charles, on Rembrandt's "Doctor Faustus" ...	147
Block-Books of the Netherlands, Proposed Reproduction of ...	371
Bologna Museum, The New ...	282
British Artists, Society of ...	443
Cambridge Archæological Society, The ...	127
Cardiff, Fine-Art Exhibition at ...	225
Djama, The, or Great Mosque of Cordoba ...	383
Dudley Gallery, The ...	424
"Entombment," The, in the National Gallery ...	246
Este, The Excavations at ...	244
Etchings at Mr. Dunthorne's ...	17
Excavations at the Pyramids ...	462
Florence, Art in ...	497
French Gallery, The ...	409
Glasgow, The Art Exhibition at ...	206
Italians, The, and their Art Treasures ...	188
Landseer, Some Forgotten Drawings by ...	462
Law's (David) Etchings of the Thames ...	148
Liber Proofs, Exhibition of ...	38
Manchester, A Public Art Gallery for ...	123
Manson, George, Exhibition of the Works of ...	462
Mayor's (Miss) Art-School at Rome for Women ...	352
Michelangelo's "Entombment of our Saviour" in the National Gallery ...	205
National Portrait Gallery, Catalogue of the ...	57
Orientalist Congress at Berlin ...	225
Oxford Museums and Archæological Collections ...	441
Papyrus, A New Royal ...	351
Photographic Society's Exhibition ...	300
Pictures of the Sea at the Fine Art Society's ...	425

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES—continued.

Poynter's "Atalanta's Race," Engraving from ...	100
Prince of Wales's Papyrus in the British Museum ...	264
Rajon's Etching after Oulless's Portrait of Card. Newman ...	265
Severn, Joseph, Memorial to ...	57
Statues of Lorenzo and Giuliano in the Medici Chapel ...	95
Sunday Society's Loan Exhibition ...	148
Exhibition at the Working Men's College ...	189
Tapestry Paintings at Messrs. Howell and James's ...	468
Thebes, The Discovery at ...	127, 167
Turners' Company's Exhibition ...	316
Venice, The Recent Art Exhibition at ...	330
Water-Colour Exhibitions ...	442
Winter Exhibition at the United Arts Gallery ...	336

## NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Ancient Monuments Protection Society ...	39
Archæological Institute of America, Report ...	58
Bertrand, Mons. Alexandre ...	409
Bierens collection of pictures ...	301
Bologna, church of St. Petronio at ...	207
Camera of Gainsborough, the ...	463
Church ornaments and jewellery from Peru ...	128
Clermont-Ganneau's visits to Arsuf and Amwas ...	169
Crown diamonds of France, the ...	110
Dürer, drawings by, in the Albertina collections ...	19
Etching, the art of, in Germany ...	207
Evershed's (Dr.) etchings ...	390
Excavations in the amphitheatre at Buda ...	96
at Pompeii ...	286
at Rome ...	283
at Epidaurus ...	372
at the Coccumella tumulus ...	463

EXHIBITIONS:—	
Indian art manufactures, at Calcutta ...	18
Fine Art Society, Bond Street ...	18
Paintings, at Aberdeen ...	39
Engravings, at the Cercle de la Librairie, Paris ...	129
Works of John Phillip, at Aberdeen ...	189
Works of art, at Bolton ...	217
Domestic industries and needlework, at Buda-Pesth ...	247
At the Royal Manchester Institution ...	317
Oil paintings at the Hanover Gallery ...	351
Tooth and Son's Winter Exhibition ...	352
Water-Colours of Mr. Sutton Palmer ...	480
European galleries ...	491
Freiburg, art museum at ...	207

## NOTES—continued.

French Ministry of Fine Arts ...	PAGE
Gauvin's (A.) works in inlaid metal ...	337
Görres Society of Bonn, the ...	149
Griggs's <i>Sculptured Stones of Iona and the West Highlands</i> ...	38
Hamerton's (P. G.) <i>Graphic Arts</i> ...	247, 265
Head's <i>Guide to the Greek Coins in the British Museum</i> ...	265
Hercules, statuette of, from Babylon ...	38
Lancon's etching of the lion "Punch" ...	247
Legros' group—French fisherwoman ...	247
Manson, George, the works of ...	283
Millet's <i>Angelus</i> ...	444
Oriental coins in the British Museum, catalogue of ...	96
Pagan burial-place at Lerchenfeld ...	373
Palestine exploration ...	317
Rajon's etching of Lucas's "Tope" ...	468
Roman sculptures and inscriptions found in Mainz ...	129
Royal Academy, distribution of prizes ...	463, 461
Sauvage, two historical essays by ...	109
Scott, David, the imaginative and symbolic art of ...	373
Stuart miniatures, the ...	96
Trumbull, Col., the works of ...	283
Vasari, modern criticism of ...	160
Westminster School and Ashburnham House ...	39)

## OBITUARY.

Bonhomme, Mons. François ...	316
Burton, Mr. Decimus ...	480
Dubouché, Mons. Adrien ...	284
Keller, Dr. Ferdinand ...	108
Monti, Raffaele ...	316
Pinti, Signor Raffaele ...	128
Street, Mr. George Edmund ...	460
Tenny, Arnold ...	189
Wagner, Ferdinand ...	78

## CONTENTS OF THE JOURNALS, &c.

Art and Letters, 443; Art Journal, 283, 443; Bulletin Mensuel de Numismatique, &c., 39; English Etchings, 226; Etcher, 247; 316; Gazette des Beaux-Arts, 58, 149, 205; Great Historic Galleries, 247, 409, 426; L'Art, 247, 391; Magazine of Art, 39, 188, 283, 352, 463; Portfolio, 39, 109, 226, 409, 443; Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft, 96; Revue critique, 96; Revue des Arts décoratifs, 189; Seemann's Bilderbogen, 57; Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst, 58, 109, 189, 316.	
---	--

# THE STAGE AND MUSIC.

## THE STAGE.

### REVIEW.

Wells's (Dutton) <i>Hours with the Players</i> ...	PAGE
	317

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Antiquities of Sophocles at the Edinburgh Academy ...	97
Barry, Mr. Samuel ...	78
Ed Love and the New, at the Princess's ...	58
Pharmia of Terence, at the Oratory School, Birmingham ...	97
Two Roses, at the Lyceum ...	490

## NOTES.

One Mail, at the St. James's ...	353
Orches de Cornoville, at the Globe ...	226

## NOTES—continued.

Comédiens et Comédiennes ...	PAGE
Engaged, at the Court Theatre ...	410, 444
Plate, at the Criterion ...	97
French plays at the Gaiety ...	19
Half-Way House, at the Vaudeville ...	284, 426
Hakton's (J.) <i>Te-day in America</i> ...	373
Home, at the St. James's ...	500
James, Mr. David ...	500
La Mascotte, at the Comedy Theatre ...	318
Langtry, Mrs., as an actress ...	458
Lights of London, at the Princess's ...	226, 444
Matthews's (B.) <i>French Dramatists</i> ...	410
Maitland troupe, the ...	97
Mimi, at the Court Theatre ...	373
Never too Late to Mend, at the Adelphi ...	296
Plot and Passion, at the Haymarket ...	466
Savoy Theatre, the ...	303
Wallis, Miss, as Juliet ...	19
Whittington, at the Gaiety ...	337

## MUSIC.

### REVIEWS.

Ames' (J. C.) <i>Musikalische Skizzen</i> ...	PAGE
Berlioz' (H.) <i>Summer Nights</i> ...	600
Curwen's (J. S.) <i>Studies in Worship Music</i> ...	59
Edwards's (H. B.) <i>The Lyrical Drama</i> ...	98
Gottschalk's (L. M.) <i>Notes by a Pianist</i> ...	355
Grove's (G.) <i>Dictionary of Music and Musicians</i> ...	226
Hoffmann's (F. A.) <i>Music: its Theory and Practice</i> ...	355
— (H.) <i>The Trumpeter of Säckingen</i> ...	600
King's (O.) <i>Miniatures pour le Piano</i> ...	500
Organist's Quarterly Journal ...	500

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Berlioz' <i>Lelio</i> ...	354
Brighton Musical Festival, The ...	207

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES—continued.

Crystal Palace Concerts ...	PAGE
Jackson, Mr. A. H., Death of ...	284
Leslie's (Mr. Henry) New Symphony, &c. ...	432
Norwich Festival ...	318
Richter Concerts ...	19, 338
Rubinstein Recitals and London Musical Society ...	39

## NOTES.

CONCERTS:—	
Gans's orchestral ...	19
Musical Union ...	19
Monday Popular ...	354, 373, 445, 464
Bach's ...	373
Dannreuther's ...	373
Royal Victoria Hall ...	373
Hackney Choral Association ...	391
Crystal Palace ...	391, 445, 464
St. James's Hall ...	445
Wagner's <i>Meistersinger</i> ...	284





SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

No. 478, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Imperial Gazetteer of India.* By W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India. First six vols. (Trübner.)

THE completion of *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* will supply, for the first time, a compact body of information, arranged and classified on correct principles, respecting England's great dependency. Dr. Hunter, in 1869, most truly said that "nothing is more costly to a Government than ignorance." He might have added that nothing is more prevalent. The misery, destruction, and waste caused by the ignorance of well-intentioned, incapable men quite equal the consequences of devastating wars and pestilences, while the evil results of ignorance are more lasting. Records of the efforts to meet and overcome this evil on the part of the higher class of administrators, who come into power at far distant intervals, are to be met with in the history of every country. More especially do we encounter the story of such efforts, and of their comparative failure, in the annals of nations that have acquired great colonial dependencies, — of Spain and Portugal, of Holland and England. The evil has been felt, deeply felt; and earnest efforts, often broadly conceived and comprehensive, have been made to meet it; but they have always practically failed from the want of two essential elements of success. Continuity and instructed central supervision have invariably been absent; so that the masses of collected information have remained without adequate treatment, and unused. There are few sadder sights than the rooms and cellars of a public office full of such precious materials, representing the labour of years and the brain-work of scores of able men, unused, unindexed, unknown, and rotting. Sadder still when ignorant clerks are let loose among these treasures to "weed" and destroy without knowledge and without care. Such things have not only happened in other lands and during past centuries, but also within twenty miles of London Stone and within the memory of living men. All failures and all mistakes are to be traced to an absence of continuity and of central control on a fixed plan. Without such requisites, the most laborious attempts will end in failure, and ignorance will continue to work its havoc.

Spain, with her vast colonial empire, and her noble attempts to govern wisely and with knowledge, offers one example of failure in her efforts to collect information. Facts were gathered together in vast masses, but there was no continuity of purpose, no master-

mind to marshal and arrange them. The bricks and other materials were laboriously heaped up, and what time has left of them still lie in smaller heaps; but there has been no builder and no edifice which adequately utilised and represented the raw material. The Spanish Council of the Indies instituted a thorough statistical investigation throughout the vast dominions of Spain in America; and the accumulation of materials was large and sufficient. The History of Antonio y Herrera, nominally based on these materials, is quite inadequate, and can in no way be looked upon as even an abstract of them; while the praiseworthy but meagre Gazetteer of Alcedo only serves to mark the total absence of any systematic control or working plan for collecting information when he wrote.

While the Dutch were powerful in India, they also diligently collected information; and, indeed, the *Hortus Malabaricus* of Hendrik van Rheede is one enduring monument of their labours. But more important records of statistical and historical facts, besides those published by De Laet, remain inedited and in MS. among the Dutch archives at the Hague, some of which would throw light upon questions still in controversy. Like the Spaniards, the Dutch failed to secure the worker who could shape their materials into a useful and enduring form. The loss to Holland is a far greater loss to India.

In later times, after England acquired dominion in the East, the very same story has, until now, had to be told. There were spasmodic orders to collect information, and more rarely there were attempts to utilise such materials as escaped destruction during the longer intervals of neglect. In Bengal there was an effort to collect statistical information as long ago as 1769. In Madras a series of two hundred MS. folios, known as the Orme collection, was compiled between 1740 and 1770. But, with the exception of portions utilised in Orme's two volumes, they remain inedited to this day. Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis both caused valuable Reports to be drawn up, based on original information, but these researches are also inedited and unprinted. There have since been other isolated efforts, resulting in great waste of money and labour, with no practical result. The absence of any comprehensive system of collecting facts in India inevitably led to the performance of indifferent work in this country. Walter Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer*, published in 1828, was, like the work of Alcedo on Spanish America, a creditable performance, but nothing more. Thornton's Gazetteer, which appeared in 1854, was not based on a systematic survey, but was merely a compilation from official Reports and from the chance topography of tourists and other writers. While the industry of the author deserves all praise, the work was unsatisfactory, and quite inadequate to the purpose for which it was intended.

The necessity for correct information continued to be acutely felt by administrators in India, and the local Governments organised plans for supplying a want for which no provision was made by the central authority. Thus the compilation of district manuals was

commenced in 1862 in Madras; and similar arrangements were made in Bengal and the Central Provinces. Still there was no uniform system, and no central supervision; and there was the moral certainty that these unguided labours would involve great expense without fully securing the desired result.

To Dr. Hunter belongs the honour of having, by his rare gifts of luminous arrangement, administrative ability, and unflagging perseverance, supplied that essential qualification the want of which had invariably led to failure. We have seen that repeated and successful efforts have been made to collect information. But there has never been that systematic and continuous treatment of the collected facts without which all else is labour in vain. A thorough survey must not stand alone. It must precede the preparation and marshalling of the facts it supplies, but both the survey and utilisation must be conducted on one plan, by one head. We shall then at length obtain what Indian rulers have so long needed.

Dr. Hunter submitted his plan in 1869. It clearly defined the objects of the undertaking, and discussed the system through which those objects might best be secured. A series of questions was prepared, the answers to which would illustrate the topographical, ethnical, agricultural, industrial, administrative, and medical aspects of an Indian district. Provincial compilers were then appointed, and the series of questions served as a basis for each compiler's local survey. The accounts of the districts were brought together by an editor in each province, on a uniform plan, who prepared the gazetteer of the province, the whole being under the supervision of Dr. Hunter, as Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India. Thus, in the space of twelve years, an elaborate account of the 240 districts into which British India is divided was completed, and formed the statistical survey. Such a work, intended as it is to furnish full information to administrators, must be at once comprehensive and minute. Hence the provincial gazetteers or accounts occupy about a hundred printed volumes, aggregating 36,000 pages. A gigantic task has been completed at last, such as had hitherto baffled the efforts of all former Governments. At length, that central supervision and that methodical arrangement were brought to bear for the want of which so much able and conscientious work had, on former occasions, become labour in vain.

But Dr. Hunter's services did not end here. Although the hundred volumes of information on all that relates to British India were by no means too elaborate for administrative requirements, they were not calculated for general use, and it was necessary to condense their information into an *Imperial Gazetteer* for the use of the public. The first six volumes of this great work, in which the voluminous records of the Statistical Survey have been reduced to a practicable size for general reference, have now been published. The whole will consist of nine volumes.

In *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* great pains have been taken to secure uniformity and due proportion as well as completeness. It was necessary that every place which de-

served mention should be recorded; while it was almost equally desirable that each place should receive neither less nor more space than its relative importance demanded. On this principle about eight thousand places were selected from the Statistical Survey for treatment in the *Imperial Gazetteer*. Dr. Hunter then drew up model articles, showing the exact order of subject and method of treatment; and thus, although there were several contributors, complete uniformity was secured alike in the preparation of the *Gazetteer* and in the method of preparing the Survey.

A careful examination of several articles, including all the most important, will justify the conclusion that the literary skill and ability with which the work has been prepared is equal to the excellence of the plan upon which its lines have been built. The principal feature of the six volumes that have now been published is the article on India, which occupies 515 pages, and is a complete work in itself. The arrangement of this admirable treatise is made in accordance with sound principles. The three bases of all statistics are space, number, and time. Space is the abstract of all relations of co-existence, number of all relations of comparison, time of all relations of sequence. Under the first head Dr. Hunter gives a masterly and most interesting sketch of the geography and physical aspects of British India; under the second he furnishes details of the population; and under the third he has drawn up a condensed history of the people of India, divided into clearly marked periods, from that of the early non-Aryan races to the days of British rule. The value of this excellent historical summary is very much enhanced by the insertion, in foot-notes, of lists of the principal authorities for each period and each reign. But it is not so much as a source of information and reference, or as a gazetteer article, that this historical section should be studied. In it will be found, we believe for the first time, a brief but complete history of India from the original sources—Sanskrit, Muhammadan, and Hindu; in which the growth of the Hindu people is made clear and intelligible, and the significance of caste and of the Hindu religion is distinctly revealed. For its literary merit alone, this historical section will well repay perusal. It concludes with an excellent review of the existing system of British administration in India.

The three bases of statistics are naturally followed by economic statistics of production and distribution; and, in the important section on agriculture and products, Dr. Hunter discusses the questions of improved husbandry, of irrigation, and of famines. Then follow sections on commerce and trade, arts and manufactures, mines and minerals, and on vital statistics, the whole being illustrated by a series of tables.

It is very desirable that the scientific method upon which this article on India is framed should not be lost sight of. At one time the same principles were recognised, and the same method formed a guide for the preparation of the Reports presented to Parliament which are supposed to review the moral and material progress of India for each year.

But since 1877, when all instructed supervision of such work was swept away at the India Office, there has been no system of any kind, and the Reports have each year been more and more unsatisfactory and confused. Dr. Hunter's article on India is based on the census of 1871. The next edition will be based on the census of 1881. Intermediate annual Reports on the moral and material progress of India should in future be made to correspond with the sections and paragraphs of the *Gazetteer* article on India, in order that intercomparison may be made easy, and that a correct order of the subjects may be established and made continuous.

Throughout the work Dr. Hunter has followed a uniform system in dealing with the materials; so that the articles on Bengal and other provinces, as well as on the districts and important towns, are monographs conceived on precisely the same plan as the parent article on India. Everywhere, too, there are references to more detailed information for the use of enquirers whose interest has been specially aroused, or who desire to study any special locality. As a geographical undertaking, the *Gazetteer* has other special merits. For the first time, all the latitudes and longitudes of Indian places have been determined, or calculated afresh, from correct data; and, above all, Dr. Hunter has established a simple and uniform system of orthography which will obviate the mischievous confusion which has hitherto prevailed. He has succeeded in doing this useful service in the face of an amount of childish and persistent opposition which could only have been overcome by the exercise of no ordinary amount of patience, tact, and sound judgment.

The reader will be very agreeably surprised, if he opens the volumes of *The Imperial Gazetteer* with the idea that he will find only correct and detailed, but dry, statistical facts. Its pages are most interesting, and are full of picturesque descriptions which charm the imagination while they inform and satisfy the mind. As an example, the article on the River Hugli may be mentioned, in which are described the sudden changes in the channels of the Nadiya rivers, the great engineering task of supervising and keeping them open, the changes since the time of the Portuguese, the navigation of the lower course, the estuary, and the scenery on the banks. In the following extract the scenery on the banks of the Hugli and the approach to Calcutta are described:—

"The scenery varies greatly. The sea approach is disappointing. For many miles nothing but sand-banks can be seen. These are succeeded by mean-looking mud formations covered with coarse grass, and raised only a few inches above high-tide. By degrees, cocoa-nut trees seem to stand out of the water on the horizon. As the river narrows above the James and Mary Sands, however, the country is not so low, and grows richer. Trees and rice-fields and villages become common, and at length a section is reached where the banks are high, and lined with hamlets buried under evergreen groves. The palm foliage and feathery bamboos assert themselves more and more strongly, and give a luxuriant tropical type to the landscape. When at length the limits of the fort are reached, a scene of unexpected magnificence, unrivalled in its kind, meets the eye. The long tiers of

shipping, with the stately, painted mansions of Garden Reach on the margin in the foreground, the fort rising from the great plain (*maidan*) on the bank higher up, and the domes, steeples, and noble public buildings of Calcutta beyond, gradually unfold their beauties in a long panorama. The traveller really feels that he is approaching a city of palaces. The river by which he has reached the capital furnishes one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill in the contest of man with nature."

Another extract will show the way in which the architectural beauties of Indian cities are described. It is taken from the article on the city of Agra.

"The Taj Mahal, with its beautiful domes, 'a dream in marble,' rises on the river bank. It is reached from the fort by the Strand Road, made in the famine of 1838, and adorned with stone ghats by native gentlemen. The Taj was erected as a mausoleum for the remains of Arjmand Benu Begam, wife of the Emperor Shah Jahan, and known as Mumtaz-i-Mahal, or Exalted of the Palace. She died in 1629, and this building was set on foot soon after her death, though not completed till 1648. The materials are white marble from Jeypore, and red sandstone from Fatehpur Sikri. The complexity of its design and the delicate intricacy of the workmanship baffle description. The mausoleum stands on a raised marble platform, at each of whose corners rises a tall, slender minaret of graceful proportions and exquisite beauty. Beyond the platform stretch the two wings, one of which is itself a mosque of great architectural merit. In the centre of the whole design, the mausoleum occupies a square of 186 feet, with the angles deeply truncated, so as to form an unequal octagon. The main feature of this central pile is the great dome, which swells upward to nearly two-thirds of a sphere, and tapers at its extremity into a pointed spire, crowned by a crescent. Beneath it an enclosure of marble trellis-work surrounds the tombs of the Princess, and of her husband, the Emperor. Each corner of the mausoleum is covered by a similar, though much smaller, dome, erected on a pediment pierced with graceful Saracenic arches. Light is admitted into the interior through a double screen of pierced marble, which tempers the glare of an Indian sky, while its whiteness prevents the mellow effect from degenerating into gloom. The internal decorations consist of inlaid work in precious stones, such as agate and jasper, with which every spandril or other salient point in the architecture is richly fretted. Brown and violet marble is also freely employed in wreaths, scrolls, and lintels, to relieve the monotony of the white walls. In regard to colour and design, the interior of the Taj may rank first in the world for purely decorative workmanship; while the perfect symmetry of its exterior, once seen, can never be forgotten, nor the aerial grace of its domes, rising like marble bubbles into the clear sky."

*The Imperial Gazetteer* is the crowning work which brings the results of the great Statistical Survey within reach of the general public. It represents twelve years of incessant labour, demanding many high qualities for its efficient execution, and natural gifts such as are rarely combined in one man. Learning, experience, and scholarly research were no less essential than habits of accurate thought, administrative talent, and orderly, methodical arrangement. Above all, imagination was needed—that quality without which work cannot be endued with life and movement, but remains dead, a mere receptacle of lifeless facts. It is to the rare combination



of literary skill and the imaginative faculty, with the qualifications of an able and energetic administrator, that we owe the completion of this great and difficult task. It is no ordinary service that Dr. Hunter has done to India and to England; and, for his hard and admirably performed achievement, he has earned the gratitude of his countrymen.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

*Ezzelin: a Dramatic Poem.* By Two Brothers. (George Bell & Sons.)

*Ezzelin*, a poem of considerable though uneven merit, is the joint design of two brothers, of whom but one has lived to complete the task, and generously charges himself with all faults. His explanatory Preface will clear up any possible doubt as to the scope of the drama, which is not to vindicate the persecuting policy of the mediaeval Church, but to portray a phase of the struggle between Rome and the votaries of the new way—the party of mixed motives created and fostered by Luther and his fellows. Ezzelin, the hero, is the ardent, high-minded son of an iron, ambitious Italian Duke, Alonzo; and the complications of the plot turn on the sire's objections to his son's union with Annette, the gentle and retiring daughter of a lesser noble named Arnold—in Alonzo's view too simple to wed with the heir of half a province. To these objections a subtler furtherance is lent by a more masterful character in the play—the keen-scented churchman and inquisitor, Dante Colonna, a friend alike of the weak and facile Arnold and of the hard and selfish Alonzo, in whose family Dante had experienced in his worldly days love-passages destined to terrible repression. This clue will serve to explain his sympathy and influence with Ezzelin's cloistered sister, Lucia, and for a time with the heroine, Annette; but the Dominican is faithfully pictured as a true "hound of the Lord," unswerving in the uprooting of heresy and crime. The scene of the poem, with the exception of a short shift to a castle in the Tyrol, is laid not far from Venice in North Italy. Though smacking too much of melodrama, we cannot deny to its chief incidents, and much of its dialogue, a force, fitness, grace, and strength which form constituent parts of a meritorious dramatic poem for the closet.

In the first scene, Arnold, in a room of his castle, speaks the prologue, so to say, to his guest, Dante, in the presence of his daughter, Annette, plunged in fresh grief by Ezzelin's capture by Turkish pirates. Dante worms himself into the confidence of father and daughter, and, though scenting a possible contact with heresy in the young hero's travels, pledges the help of Sebastian (a captain of mercenaries for the Inquisition) towards the rescue of the captive, which is achieved at no greater cost than a wound to Arnold, whose martial ardour rekindles for a brush with the pirates. The first act introduces the reader to the restored Ezzelin, and discloses the secrets of the confessional in the scenes between Dante and the world-loving priest, Uberto, and Ezzelin's sister, Lucia, whom the iron despotism of her sire had forced into the convent, and who incidentally agitates

Dante by the mention of his quondam love (and victim), Viola, Alonzo's sister. This brings the two lovers together, without, however, encouraging exuberant hope that the course of true love is destined to run smooth. The picture of Annette's dream and Ezzelin's interruption of it, in pp. 39, 40, is lively and natural.

It is in the opening scene of the second act, in the castle chapel, that Dante, without divulging names, reveals the mystery of his life, and tells how, having loved a girl he could not wed, and having only won fame in war in time to find her sold to a German Duke, he had espoused the Cross, become the ruling spirit of the Inquisition, and found his quondam Viola one of the first heretics whom his office bade him sentence to the rack and stake. Here is a snatch of the confessor's confession:—

"Yes, yes, I stood beside  
The stake while she was fastened, and the wood  
Heap'd up around; but, as the hooded butchers  
Lighted the pile, she gazed upon my face  
And knew me. O those straining eyes, they  
pierced  
My writhing heart, but then the smoke leap'd  
up  
And the dry wood 'gan crackle with the heat  
Of the red, hungry flames. I raised my eyes  
(I would not look, though midst the roaring  
flame  
I heard her call my name) to where on high  
Above the smoke the image of the Christ  
Upon the wall behind was hung; methought  
The pale sad brow looked stern, the eyes were  
bent  
In pitying indignation on my face:  
Then I could see no longer, and my head  
Grew dizzy, and I fell; and when my senses  
Return'd, I only saw a blacken'd heap  
Of ashes. That was all. Amid those cinders  
Lay all my dream of love; and yet I tell you  
I never loved her more than when I bade  
Those scorching fires consume her graceful form"  
(p. 54).

When, later on, the inquisitor's myrmidons have hemmed in the ill-fated Ezzelin and Annette, both tainted with heresy, and both more or less privy to a murder, we learn from a passing dialogue that the "hooded butchers," spoken of in the above passage have more heart than their principals.

"2ND OFFICER. Hast ever seen a woman burned,  
Sebastian?

SEBASTIAN. Yes, scores of times; I never like to  
see it.  
I think there's something tender in my nature:  
A woman seems to me a woman still  
Though thrice a heretic. *I always damp  
The straw when females suffer.*

2ND OFFICER. And the smoke  
Soon ends their sufferings.

SEBASTIAN. Yes, oft they die  
Before the flame has even scorched them.

Comrade,  
Whate'er the Church ordains must needs be  
right,  
Nor may we question aught that she requires;  
Yet still 'tis strange when the gray flame curls  
up  
Around some writhing girl, whose piercing  
screams  
Ring through the torture-chamber, to behold  
On the black wall the Virgin's image placed  
As if she smiled upon the dreadful work"  
(act v., 163, 164).

It is fair to say that all the dialogue does not, like this, savour of the Chamber of Horrors, and that, barring Dante and Alonzo, none of the *dramatis personae* are actively disagreeable. Count Arnold dies, are long, of his wound in the fray with pirates, and with no better por-

tion for his daughter than the neighbouring convent or the husbandship of one Lorenzo da Fiori, an elderly next-of-kin who succeeds to the impoverished estate. Previous to this Ezzelin and Annette's confidences having been interrupted by Dante, who thereby satisfied his mind of their taint of heresy, the inquisitor had hastened his visit to Alonzo's castle, and an angry altercation in Dante's presence between father and son ends in the latter's escape from the castle, an unauthenticated voice from a chamber next door to Arnold's convincing the wretched Annette that her true lover has been murdered by his father's emissaries. Priestcraft no doubt was responsible for the lying tidings on faith of which, and out of dread of a worse doom, Annette closes with Lorenzo's offer of marriage. Hence in the third act the posture of affairs in Lorenzo's castle (late Arnold's) is a "cat and dog" life betwixt Lorenzo and his young wife.

Anon it leaks out that Ezzelin is not dead, but confined to his sire's castle in the Tyrol. And when the sudden murder of Alonzo in his Italian castle seems to open a way for Dante, who attends to shrieve him, to hunt out the captive and deal with him according as he shows frowardness or obedience toward Holy Church, we find that Ezzelin has burst his prison bars and come post-haste to Lorenzo's castle, only to learn she is the wretched wife of an old miser, and to concert schemes, to which it seems to us Annette consents too readily, for summarily terminating a hateful union by her "base husband's" murder. This consummated, they will fly to Germany.

But the hounds of the Inquisition follow quick on their track, and run down the fugitives in the ducal castle of North Italy, both a prey to remorse, haunted by the scent of blood, and lacking spirit and vigour again to escape the clutches of Dante, who will wreak vengeance on them for heresy, even if he fail of proof as to the murder. The fevered Annette collapses first; and, when the door is forced, Ezzelin lies stretched on the floor bereft of reason.

After a characteristic fulmination against the "thrice-damned apostate Luther," Dante calls in Ezzelin's sister, the nun Lucia, to win her dying brother to the sign of the Cross; and, after his death ambiguously encourages her to hope that, in answer to her ceaseless prayer,

"All, all may be forgiven; and thy brother  
Enter at last those blissful fields of light  
Where wicked foes for ever cease to trouble,  
And weary ones have rest."

JAMES DAVIES.

*James Smithson and his Bequest.* By William J. Rhees. (Washington: Smithsonian Institution.)

THIS volume, being No. 330 of the "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," is bound up with No. 27, which contains Smithson's "Scientific Writings," reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Royal Society, and is intended as a memorial of the man whose extraordinary bequest, some half-a-century ago, was the origin of the celebrated American institution which very properly bears his name. Of the latter portion of the volume very little

need be said. Prof. Baird asserts, in a prefatory note, that "these writings of Smithson prove conclusively his scientific character and his claim to distinction as a contributor to knowledge". But it may safely be assumed that of themselves they would do but little to perpetuate his memory; and that future generations will remember him only as the eccentric Englishman who, under a certain contingency—viz., the failure of issue; "legitimate or illegitimate," to his nephew, the illegitimate son of his own illegitimate half-brother—bequeathed his entire estate "to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Curiously enough, the contingency named arose, although probably not anticipated by Smithson himself; and in due time, after the estate had become somewhat wasted by legal and other expenses, the United States authorities found themselves in possession of the then considerable sum of upwards of half-a-million dollars, the produce of nearly 105,000 English sovereigns, which had been transmitted from England and re-coined into American money. What has been done with this money the scientific world especially, and the whole world generally, well know; and it is unnecessary here to sound the praises of an institution whose affairs have always been admirably administered, with corresponding admirable results.

That Smithson deserved some memorial like the one before us is certain, and we think that he deserved a far better one. Prof. Baird, the distinguished secretary of the Institution, states that the materials for his biography are "exceedingly scanty," that efforts have several times been made to procure facts and incidents, and that during last year "unusual efforts were put forth for this purpose," but that nothing new has been elicited, and that Mr. Rhees, the chief clerk of the Institution, having "collected all the information likely to be obtained," now "presents it, for the first time, as an authentic account of the distinguished man." Is this so? Has all the information that could be obtained been collected, and is Mr. Rhees's account authentic? His opening paragraph shall be given in full:—

"James Smithson was born in England about the year 1754, the precise date and place of his nativity being unknown. He was a natural son of Hugh Smithson, first Duke of Northumberland, his mother being a Mrs. Elizabeth Macie, of an old family in Wiltshire of the name of Hungerford. Nothing has been learned of her history."

We take issue at once with Mr. Rhees on the very first line of his first paragraph, and with Prof. Baird on his statement already quoted. Knowing that Smithson was educated at Oxford, if the matriculation register of that university had been consulted it would have been found that he matriculated, as James-Lewis Macie, from Pembroke College on May 7, 1782, at the age of seventeen, and that he was a native of London. As the age of the last birthday was always required, it follows that he was born between May 7, 1764, and May 7,

1765, and hence Mr. Rhees has made him at least ten years too old. This simple record, easy of access, and which ought not to have been overlooked, settles both the date and place of his birth, which his biographer says are unknown.

We do not dispute the statement that he was a natural son of the first Duke of Northumberland—i.e., of the last creation. Mr. Rhees appears to be painfully unconscious of the fact that there was a Duke of Northumberland as early as 1551, and that no less than six others came after him. He has, however, heard of "a previous Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1716," and, not knowing exactly what to do with him, quietly disposes of him in a line and a quarter of a foot-note. There is abundant evidence of Smithson's paternity, but how is Mr. Rhees able to declare so positively that his mother was "a Mrs. Elizabeth Macie;" and what does he mean by saying that she was "of an old family in Wiltshire of the name of Hungerford"? Does he mean that her maiden name was Hungerford, and that, she was the wife of a Mr. Macie? If so, where are his proofs? It is impossible that a question which has hitherto baffled all the genealogists in England can be settled in this peremptory manner. The probability is that he has no proofs, but assumes, because Smithson at one period of his life passed under the name of Macie, that this was his mother's name. The assumption is both dangerous and unwarrantable. The only knowledge we have of her is derived from the opening clause of Smithson's will, in which he thus somewhat fulsomely parades his origin:—"I, James Smithson, son to Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth, heiress of the Hungerfords of Studley, and niece of Charles the Proud Duke of Somerset," &c. Not a word about Macie here, and the only fair inference from his language is that she was a Miss Hungerford. It is a serious question whether Smithson was telling the truth, and, indeed, whether he really knew who his mother was. His father, the newly ennobled Duke of Northumberland, had so many mistresses that it would be very difficult to determine the maternity of his numerous left-handed progeny. A half-brother of Smithson passed under the name of Dickinson, which is believed not to have been the name of his mother; and two half-sisters, by still another mother, were buried in Westminster Abbey, both under the name of Percy. That the heiress of the Hungerfords of Studley, more distinctly defined as niece of the "Proud Duke of Somerset," could, even admitting her *liaison* with the Duke of Northumberland, have dropped so completely out of the historical records of the family as to leave no traces of her existence, carefully as they have been sought, is a genealogical marvel that has occupied the serious attention of more than one English expert. To Mr. Rhees, however, the mystery presents no difficulties. He coolly transforms Miss Hungerford into Mrs. Macie, and there is an end of the matter. This is convenient, certainly; but we submit that it is not authentic history.

It is, of course, quite possible that Smith-

son's mother was a Hungerford, and technically the heiress of an obscure and impoverished branch of the family; but the only authority for the assumption so far discovered is the passage already quoted from Smithson's will, and, all things considered, we do not regard his authority as an entirely safe one to rely upon. That he was inordinately proud of his supposed origin, and even ridiculously boastful of it, is proved by a passage in the volume before us, quoted from one of his MSS. He wrote, "The best blood of England flows in my veins: on my father's side I am a *Northumberland*; on my mother's I am related to kings," &c. That his ideas were somewhat hazy as to his parentage is shown by his calling himself "a *Northumberland*," which he never was, nor by any possibility could be.

The question whether Smithson's mother was a Miss Hungerford or a Mrs. Macie may perhaps never be settled. If the former, it is easy to see why he did not at once pass under her name; and, as he had to have some surname, that of Macie was as good as any other. A singular illustration of the danger of assuming that either was the real name of his mother is found in the history of his nephew. Smithson's half-brother Dickinson, already named, left an illegitimate son who also chose for some reason to pass under the name of Hungerford. Subsequently, he changed this for that of Dickinson, and finally, his mother having married a Frenchman named de la Batut, he adopted that surname, and bore it until his death. But his mother's real name was the common English one of Coates, and this he was never known to bear at any period of his life.

We have said enough to show that Prof. Baird was in error in asserting that the resources had been exhausted when Mr. Rhees wrote his biography of Smithson, and, judging from the character of the entire work, it seems incredible that any researches at all were made in England, either by Mr. Rhees himself or by any competent investigator here. After an incubation of forty years, the Smithsonian Institution certainly ought to have produced something more worthy of the man to whom, however undesignedly on his part, it owes its existence. The work ought to have been done, and to have been well done; but it is evident that it should have been done outside the Institution, and by someone sufficiently acquainted with English history, and with at least the names of distinguished Englishmen of the last generation, to be able to avoid the laughable blunder on p. 28, where the late well-known Mr. Nassau William Senior appears as "Mr. Nassau William, Sen." In its legitimate undertakings the Smithsonian Institution is always safe and trustworthy. Let us recommend to it Lord Palmerston's favourite quotation, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.

*Our Own Country.* (Cassell, Petter Galpin & Co.)

A CERTAIN air of mystery hangs around the origin and meaning of this handsome work. In the first place, it has no date. Therefore we are unable to guess whether it is old or new, a reprint or an original production.

Moreover, in the course of our reading, we come across a tantalising reference to "the preceding volume," and again to some subject "already noted in an earlier volume of this work," where a foot-note refers us to vol. i., p. 118. We turn to the title-page and cover, but get no inkling that any other volumes have preceded or are to follow the present one. Only these stray allusions suggest the notion that it forms part of a series. An advertisement now to be found in the leading literary journals affords us incidentally the additional information that Messrs. Cassell have at present for sale vol. iii. of a work bearing the same title as this; but in the absence of date or number it is difficult to decide whether we have the actual vol. iii. in question now before us or otherwise. Surely this way of publishing is very unworkmanlike, and ought to be avoided by a great firm—all the more so as the book itself is not a bad one, and deserves to be put forth decently and in order. For our own part, not recollecting to have seen the previous instalments, we were inclined at first to regard an account of *Our Own Country*, which jumped about from Norwich to Aberdeen, and from Merioneth to the New Forest, as a trifle fragmentary, until we learned that such intermediate spots as London, Cambridge, and Liverpool might possibly be included in the unseen parts. Even so, it is a little puzzling to be whisked away incontinently from the upper lake at Killarney to the new schools at Oxford, and from the new schools again to the hotel at Loch Maree. The book, in fact, consists of several disconnected sketches and articles, each taking in a small district, such as the Wye, the North Devon coast, and the Severn from Worcester to Bridgenorth, and all thrown together loosely, without any attempt at geographical arrangement. A little editing would have made it much more readable and far handier for reference. But as the volume is mainly of the sort intended to do duty for literature and art upon a certain type of middle-class drawing-room tables, these matters of detail do not really greatly signify after all.

Bating such critical objections, and taking the book for what it is meant to be, it is, on the whole, a tolerably good performance. The letterpress has been well compiled, and is mostly free from the historical absurdities and incongruities so often to be found in local guide-books; though the author or authors certainly seem, as a rule, a trifle vague about English affairs before the Norman Conquest. They express mild doubts as to King Alfred's connexion with the University of Oxford, and are gently sceptical as to King Gurgunt's share in the foundation of Norwich. Loose statements often occur of such a kind as that "early in the seventh century the Gospel was preached in this part of England by St. Paulinus, and Manchester became a parish with two churches." The ideal picture of Paulinus establishing the parish of Manchester strikes us as bold and original. But a book of this sort must almost necessarily be derived from town or county annals, and one may rest satisfied if it is fairly free from glaring errors. The text is, of course, a mere vehicle for the

illustrations, which form the backbone and *raison d'être* of the whole work. These are, on the whole, satisfactory. There are many good, some indifferent, and only a few which can be called bad. The Cistercian monk on p. 38 has really no sufficient excuse to give for his existence; and the scene in the fish-market at Aberdeen on p. 48 is a gratuitous insult to a great and sensitive people; but the views on the Cornish coast, in the Highlands, and at Killarney are, in many cases, excellent and characteristic. Kynance Cove, however, is dwarfed by being sketched at too great a distance; its big rocks need to be seen from very close in order to produce their full effect, as Mr. Brett well knows. Nor is there any good reason why, when we come to Oxford, a view of Merton Tower should be confined to two of the brand-new pinnacles, seen dimly through a blank wall of trees, as though the grand old chapel were incomprehensibly ashamed of itself since its recent restoration. If we can only have eleven views of Oxford, as against fourteen of Manchester, it is right, of course, that they should include the garden front of New College and the Founder's Tower at Magdalen; but why the interior of Trinity Chapel? Harlech, our only castle with a romantic situation, gives an opportunity for two pleasing views; Tintern naturally comes in for its usual share of illustration; and many other familiar scenes are prettily and pleasantly rendered. The monstrosities which adorn the grounds of Castle Howard are also faithfully reproduced; and a sacrifice to the Philistine has been gracefully wrapped up in two views of Mosley Street and the Free Trade Hall at Manchester. Altogether, the book is fairly representative, and caters for all tastes with remarkable impartiality. It has even a portrait of the late Earl of Carlisle, and a map of the neighbourhood of Guildford. This is indeed true comprehensiveness.

GRANT ALLEN.

*The Manners and Customs of the Chinese of the Straits Settlements.* By J. D. Vaughan. (Singapore.)

JUST at the present time when the "Chinese Question" is agitating the politicians of Victoria, the "roughs" of San Francisco, and the labouring population of Western Canada, the appearance of this volume is most opportune. For thirty years Mr. Vaughan has been a resident at Singapore, where, together with the neighbouring settlements, the Chinese form nearly three-fourths of a total population of 370,000. And what is the result of his experience with regard to the conduct of the Chinese as opposed to the evils anticipated in Australia and North America from their oriental morality and habits? He says:—

"But when we turn to the Chinese, what a striking contrast (to the Malays and Klunge) is presented; for the most part they are permanent residents, and identify themselves with the interests of the colony. They are the most active, industrious, and persevering of all. They equal or surpass the Europeans in developing the resources of the colony in particular and the Indian Archipelago in general."

And in another place he writes:—

"The Chinese are sober, industrious, domesticated, methodical, ingenious, honest and perse-

vering in business, respectful to their seniors and dutiful to their parents, polite in their intercourse with each other, law-loving, and easily governed with firmness."

It is because they possess all these good qualities—in other words, because of their morality and not of their immorality—that their opponents in Australia and America condemn them. Sordid self-interest whets the edge of these men's scruples; and the sooner this is publicly recognised the better it will be for the colonies, and even for the white men themselves, who are at present too idle and improvident to compete in a fair field with the Celestials.

The emigration of the Chinese to the Straits is conducted under precisely the same conditions as to the other colonies. Very few of their countrywomen accompany them, and the comparative shortness of the voyage to China would naturally encourage rather than otherwise the desire to return to their native land as soon as they had amassed a sufficiency; and yet Mr. Vaughan tells us that for the most part they are residents, and that there is a large population of half-castes and Straits-born Chinamen, known as Babas, growing up in the colony. These men, though they are rapidly giving up the study of the Chinese language, and boast themselves to be British subjects, yet cling with all the persistency of their race to the queue and clothes of their fathers. In this respect they are more Chinese than their China-born compatriots, who, however, with characteristic pride, disdain to exchange any of their more cherished habits for those of the people by whom they are surrounded.

On this account Mr. Vaughan has nothing new to tell us of their manners and customs; and the only variation observable in their mode of life is the greater prominence which is given to clubs and societies in response to the greater necessity for such institutions in a foreign land. The primary object of these gatherings is to give help and protection to the natives of the districts represented by them; and in the same way in all the large cities in China clubs are established for the special benefit of visitors from other provinces, who meet to talk over the gossip of their native districts, and to devise help for those of their number who may be in distress. But it is obvious that clannish societies, which are purely social and charitable in time of peace, may readily become dangerous hot-beds of strife when war and danger threaten. They tend also to keep alive the keen rivalry which exists between the natives of the different provinces of Southern China; and at Singapore, on several occasions, they have served as "places of arms," from which the members have gone out in marching order to attack the forces of opposition clubs. Such institutions, however good they may be in principle, are always liable to abuse, and from the social clubs of China have grown up the secret societies which have not unfrequently threatened the peace of the empire.

Mr. Vaughan gives some interesting details of the ceremonies accompanying the admission of members into some of the more exclusive clubs, together with the principal rules governing the conduct of the members. In some of these last it is plain that the desire to protect

the members has over-ridden the interests of morality. "If a guilty brother is caught by the police you must assist in getting him off," says one of the rules; and then follow the signs by which members may recognise one another in the street. Thus, if a man of a certain club gets into a street-row, he has but to turn up his right sleeve or the right leg of his trousers to enlist the immediate help of all members of his society who may be within sight, quite irrespective of the justice or injustice of his cause. Speaking generally, however, the rules are framed in the interest of law and order, and lay a greater claim on the charity than on the right arms of the members.

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS.

JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE.

*The Life of John Critchley Prince.* By R. A. Douglas Lithgow, LL.D.

*The Poetical Works of John Critchley Prince.* Edited by R. A. Douglas Lithgow. In 2 vols. (Manchester: A. Heywood & Son.)

THE fame of John Critchley Prince has always been distinctly provincial, though some of his verses have enjoyed a fragmentary popularity from their frequent quotation in newspapers and periodicals all over the English-speaking world. Thirteen years after his death the publication of a definitive edition of his poems brings his claims to remembrance formally before the literary public. The editor, Dr. Lithgow, has done his work well. He has used diligence in collecting; and, if there is little that has hitherto been unpublished, the reason is that Prince utilised as far as possible every scrap of his own composition. The difficult task of writing the biography of Prince has also been successfully achieved. The poet was a thorough Bohemian of the shabbiest type. That vague and shadowy land is not always a gay country, as Henri Mürger has already told us; and if any further proofs were needed of the statement, Dr. Lithgow has furnished them in abundance. It is, however, only fair to say that Prince had far more excuse for his sad misuse of talent than the Schaubhardts, who were his contemporaries in the capital of France.

John Critchley Prince was born at Wigan in 1808, in the midst of the deepest poverty. His father's calling was that of a reed-maker—a trade which had the double disadvantage of being extremely precarious and very badly paid. The elder Prince was a drunken brute, who thrashed his boy for reading, and brought him up to his own uncertain occupation. The paternal admonitions did not prevent young Prince from being an ardent reader of such scanty literature as fell into his way. Of the course of his intellectual progress there are singularly few memoranda; but we know that he nourished his own poetic fancy by the food he found in Byron, Keats, Southey, and Wordsworth, and traces of their influence are not infrequent in his works. These studies doubtless improved the native gift of melody which is the most striking characteristic of his compositions. Although he certainly wrote bad verses at times, his manner is generally

captivating, even when the matter is but of small account. Before he was nineteen he had married, and had the usual struggles of a poor and improvident artisan with a young wife and children. A somewhat unusual incident in such a life was a visit to France in 1830 in a fruitless search for employment. He may thus have gained a knowledge of French, to which his biographer, on very slight evidence, we think, adds some acquaintance with German. Although he began to write verses in 1827, he did not publish a volume until 1841, when *Hours with the Muses* appeared. This brought him a troop of friends, and some of these were not over-judicious. Their admiration of the poet often took a fluid form; and the intemperance which blighted nearly all his after-life, though it did not originate in, was certainly strengthened by, their well-meant attentions. The remainder of his career is not a pleasant one to tell in detail. Sometimes he worked at his old trade, and frequently he "tramped" about the country in search of employment, but his chief dependence appears to have been the sale of the five successive volumes which issued from his pen. To this must be added, especially in the latter period of his life, when a deepening gloom of poverty and disease overshadowed him, a dependence upon the produce of begging letters, which he addressed with great pertinacity to all whom he thought likely to befriend him. An attempt was made to obtain for him a pension, but this was refused, although he received a grant from the royal bounty. Occasional windfalls appear to have had no other effect than Bohemian revelry; and, when Prince died in 1866, the poverty in which he lived was only saved from being abject by the exertions of his second wife, who laboured for the comfort of the poor broken-down paralytic with heroic devotion and assiduity.

Turning from the record of so unsatisfactory a life to its literary results, we must frankly admit that Prince's reputation is not one that is likely to widen or endure. He came at a time when a warm welcome was certain. The English cotton kingdom was in almost the first flush of a new-born literary enthusiasm. The factory bard was as phenomenal to the merchants and manufacturers in the streets of Wigan and Manchester as the ploughman poet had been amid the fields of Ayr to the farmers and squires who were his contemporaries. We do not suggest any further parallel, for Burns and Prince were essentially different.

"No tribute needs the granite-well,  
No food the planet-flame."

That which Burns uttered in song came from the depth of his own consciousness, while Prince often merely embodied that which was floating in the air, or which he had assimilated from those greater masters in whose writings he found the solace of a life too often wanting in the first elements of self-respect and content. His remarkable gift of versification became in itself a danger. In pieces such as the "Artisan's Song," "A Book for Home Fireside," and others, he has done little more than crystallise the commonplaces of his day; but the fact that the verses did give expression to the common thought was an occasion of

momentary, however little it may contribute to permanent, success. In his temperance poems he deals with the fruit of bitter personal experience, and these lyrics are among the finest that have yet been written on the topic. From the "Songs of the People" we quote a verse:—

"The artisan, wending full early to toil,  
Sings a snatch of old song by the way;  
The ploughman, who sturdily furrows the soil,  
Cheers the morn with the words of his lay;  
The man at the stithy, the maid at the wheel,  
The mother with babe on her knee,  
Chant simple old rhymes which they tenderly feel;  
Oh! the songs of the people for me."

In nearly all his poetry there is a distinct literary flavour, which is all the more remarkable in a writer whose surroundings were never favourable to study. This is very conspicuous in the fine sonnet in which he describes in honied words, recalling the greater singer, the delight he felt on first reading Keats. Among many other notable poems, we may name "Weeds and Flowers," "One Angel More," and "The Golden Land of Poesy." The last-named, if we may read it as Prince's opinion upon his own powers, shows far more accurate judgment than that of his more enthusiastic admirers. He describes his voyage in "the bark Hope, all gaily dight," to the enchanted land, and comes in sight of its far-off loveliness, while

"Odours of spices and of flowers  
Came on the breezes flowing free,"

but he cannot guide his vessel into the sheltering bay.

"Thus baffled by the poet-god,  
I only brought—alas for me!—  
Some waits and strays from that bright sod  
Which I have seen but have not trod,  
The golden land of Poesy."

This, we think, will be the verdict of impartial critics on Prince's claims as a poet. The current aspirations after "progress," temperance, and peace which surrounded his youth and manhood he imbibed and gave forth again, expressing in musical language the dumb thoughts which, in a vague form, existed in many minds. Hence his poems became at once a platform, if not a pulpit, power. There is neither intense passion nor dramatic force in his works; but there is a deeply reverential spirit, a genuine love of Nature, and especially of the mighty hills amid whose fastnesses he might feel secure from the sin and turmoil of city life, a tender pity for the sorrows of daily existence, an appreciation of the domestic virtues strikingly in contrast with some portions of his own career, and a sincere sympathy with efforts made for the amelioration of the working class to which he himself belonged. These qualities have ensured John Critchley Prince a position among the minor poets of the present century. If he should fail to maintain it in the future it will certainly not be the fault either of his editor or the publisher, who have each done all that can be done to ensure and to extend that reputation.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.



## CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.* Vol. L. 1880. Edited by the Assistant Secretary. (John Murray.) From a brief announcement prefixed to this volume, which has appeared somewhat earlier than in recent years, we learn that it will be the last of the series. In future the *Monthly Record of Geography* will be the society's principal publication; and, indeed, much as we may regret the decision the council have come to on the subject, it was hardly to be expected that any society could long issue two such publications concurrently. The *Journal* consists, therefore, of a complete and unbroken series of fifty volumes from 1831 to 1880; and when a general index has been compiled for the last ten volumes, similar to that to the fourth ten recently noticed in our columns, all the varied stores of information in the series will be readily accessible to the student. Occasions, however, will necessarily arise when elaborate and valuable papers will prove too long for the monthly periodical, and it has been determined that they shall be issued separately as supplements to it. The volume now before us opens most fittingly with a long memoir on the fifty years' work of the society, by Mr. Clements R. Markham, who for nearly twenty years has been one of its honorary secretaries. In his four introductory chapters he gives a concise sketch of the mode in which the society's work was done previous to its foundation. The fifth contains a history of the original formation of the Geographical Society; while the sixth and seventh chapters are devoted to notices of its officers and leading members, and the next two review the career of the society with reference to the expeditions which it has helped or actively promoted. The history of its publications, of its library and map-room, &c., is next dealt with; and the eleventh chapter reviews the material progress of the society. In his last chapter Mr. Markham furnishes a comparative view of geographical knowledge in 1830 and 1881, and a sketch of the work that still remains to be done. The numerous appendices are of considerable interest; and those which give lists of the papers and maps in the society's publications, and of the names of their authors, will be found invaluable by students and cartographers. The first paper, properly so called, in the volume is one on two maps of the Andaman Islands, by Mr. E. H. Man, assistant superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lieut. R. O. Temple, B.S.C. Mr. F. Hirth, a German in the Chinese Customs service, follows with some remarks on the history and origin of the word *typhoon*. The aim of Mr. Hirth's paper is to explode the old derivations from the Greek and from the Chinese characters, signifying "great wind," and to substitute for them another, which in English would mean "wind of Formosa." But Mr. Hirth's arguments are not convincing, and he does not sufficiently take into account the fact that the dreaded wind is not peculiar to the immediate neighbourhood of that island. Mr. Joseph Thomson supplies some seven pages of altitudes measured by him in East Central Africa, and since computed for the society by Lieut. S. S. Sugden, R.N. These are illustrated by sections of the country traversed between Dar-es-Salaam and the head of Nyassa, and thence to Lake Tanganyika. The concluding paper in the volume, by another Chinese Customs official, Mr. E. Fitzgerald Creagh, gives an account of a journey overland from Amoy to Hankow by a route not hitherto traversed by Europeans, which is laid down on the accompanying map.

*Flags: Some Account of their History and Use.* By A. Macgeorge. (Blackie.) Mr. Macgeorge has produced a very pretty book for the drawing-room table, and he has told well

some amusing stories; but the book is not scholar-like. The history of flags and ensigns, if treated fully, might be made very instructive. Mr. Macgeorge, however, has been content to trust almost solely to second-hand authorities, and to these he seldom gives references which can be verified. We have detected few absolute errors in his work, but the following passage certainly contains one:—"Banners were also for a long time used at funerals. It was not till about the period of the Revolution that the practice fell into comparative desuetude." If Mr. Macgeorge will make enquiries, we think he will find that banners were constantly used at the funerals of peers and commoners of high social position down to the very end of the last century. We know of one yet in existence which was used at the funeral of a Yorkshire baronet in 1785. And we do not doubt that we have among our older readers many persons who have been present at funerals where this heraldic display has not been omitted. When the gentry of England took up arms in the middle of the seventeenth century, each leader had a banner with his own device on it; some were modifications of armorial bearings, others fancy pictures. An account of many of these may be seen in the Appendix to Thomas Blount's translation of Henry Estienne's *Art of Making Devices*, a little quarto volume published in 1650. Others are noticed in Prestwich's *Repubblica*, and there are several MS. collections in the British Museum and elsewhere. As this was almost the last time in which personal flags were used in our island for national purposes, it would have been well that Mr. Macgeorge should have told us something about them. The national flags of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate are also worthy of attention.

*Old Cardross.* By David Murray. (Glasgow: Maclehose.) It is not a little surprising to learn, from the evidence collected by Mr. Murray in this little book, how slowly the arts of civilisation reached a part of Scotland so near the centre of commerce and government as Cardross. The co-operative system of agriculture, which Mr. Seeborn has been studying in England, prevailed also in the North, and the land was held "in runrig or stuckrunways"—that is, each tenant held a ridge of about forty feet in width, and half of it baulk. The soil in this district was no doubt poor, but the superstition that it was fighting against God to eradicate weeds prevented it being otherwise, while the prejudice against beginning to plough before March 10 necessitated a late and disadvantageous harvest. Another curious prejudice was that against the "artificially created wind," or "Devil's wind," as one clergyman called it, produced by farmers. In fact, the Communion is said to have been refused to those who were not content to winnow their corn in the traditional way. The butter, too, was never fit to eat because it was unlucky to wash the churn and the milk dishes. The dates of the several improvements are worth noting. Turnpike roads and draining were commenced in 1760, and in 1763 the first wheel cart was used. Potatoes were not introduced until 1733, and turnips and the better kinds of oats not till nearly the end of the century. Porridge and crowdie, kale or barley broth, and bannocks of pease and bean meal formed nearly the sole food of the farming population. The beer was thick and small, and made from oats; while as to meat, it can rarely have been eaten except when salted. In 1714 only three cows were killed for winter beef in the parish of Campsie; but the improvements in crops in that century soon made itself felt in the quality of the stock, for sixty years later every farmer had his stock of salt beef or mutton. This rapid progress was no doubt due to the increased communication between the two kingdoms, but now the tide has turned, and some think that

English farmers might do well to learn a lesson from their Northern neighbours.

*Stonehenge: Plans, Descriptions, and Theories.* By W. M. Flinders Petrie. (Stanford.) The chief feature of this work is two carefully drawn plans of the positions of the stones, earth-circles, and mounds at Stonehenge. It is unfortunate, however, that the figures printed on the stones as a means of reference are so indistinct as to be in many cases quite illegible. The larger plan, on a scale of 1:200, is accompanied by careful and detailed measurements which show, the author thinks, that the outer sarsen stones, the outer blue-stones, and the inner blue-stones are arranged on three circles which are nearly concentric. No suggestion is made as to the scheme on which the sarsen trilithons are arranged. Dr. Nicholson suggested, in the *Antiquary* of October last, that these trilithons were arranged in the form of a horseshoe; and from the plan in this work this seems quite possible. Moreover, where the stones of the other rings differ at all from the circle they seem to give some support to this theory. This is especially noticeable in the case of the stones numbered 61 and 72 in the inner blue-stone ring. In the outer sarsen ring the stones 11, 21, 19 also slightly suggest the horse-shoe shape. But here, if the horseshoe shape were correct, the opening or heel of the shoe would point to the west, while the others would have their opening towards the avenue. And this seems hardly possible. Mr. Petrie points out the method by which the stones were worked, and adds a careful examination and summary of the various theories as to the use and age of the rings. He states that at Stonehenge, as well as at other places, the number of stones in a ring is often a multiple of ten, and he adds detailed results of observations on the position of the Friar's Heel as regards the rising of the sun at midsummer. He suggests the following order of construction:—(1) The earth's circle; (2) the avenue; (3) sarsen stones; (4) the altar stone and neighbouring barrows; (5) the inner blue-stone ring in memory of the Britons slain at Amesbury; (6) the outlying blue-stones in memory of Aurelius Ambrosius and other chiefs.

*Chili.* By R. Nelson Boyd. (Allen.) This is a record of a somewhat flying visit to Chili, with a chapter on the recent war with Peru and Bolivia. The Preface informs us that it was not originally intended for publication, but has been printed at the instigation of friends who considered that some account, however imperfect, of Chili under present circumstances might be of general interest. We think that, on the whole, Mr. Boyd's friends were right; for, imperfect as the book undoubtedly is, Mr. Boyd has some things to say about the Araucanians and the coal mines which are interesting, and his sketch of the war down to the bombardment of Callao is short and correct. We wish he had started with the intention of publishing his notes, as we should then have probably got a more valuable contribution to our knowledge of the country.

*Outlines of Farm Management and the Organisation of Farm Labour.* By Robert Scott Burn. (Crosby Lockwood.) The sorriest farmer needs some amount of book knowledge, though he devoutly believes that a great book is a great evil. It is to attract such as him, therefore, that Mr. Scott Burn's compendious "Outlines" have been compiled out of a long experience. We here have discussed, in language excellently adapted to its purpose—(1) the field work of the farm, whether ordinary or extraordinary in routine, including the care and application of the steam-engine; (2) the essential and engrossing subject of the farm—live-stock, as regards which so much depends on the labourer's kindly treatment; (3) the economy of the farmhouse

and cottage; while the last chapter of the third division suggests a tie, of all others, the most apt to bind a labourer, worth his salt, to the same master—i.e., the garden patch let to him with his cottage, inducing habits of industry and thrift. Mr. Scott Burn does not scorn giving counsel to occupy the odd corners and waste places of the cottage garden with such an easy-grown crop as the Jerusalem artichoke; while a little extra attention will grow to advantage vegetable marrows on ground economised betwixt rows of potatoes. Where a cottage labourer has taken kindly to his garden, you shall see his bed of parsnips for family use, as well as for the pigs—the cottager's bank, as they have been called; his "yarb" bed, for which the cottager's garden is proverbial; and the flowers and fruit which, in due season, fail not to find a standing in the market. Thrice happy those who possess the treasure of one or two good fruit apples. And then the value of the compost heap to the cottager, the experience which the garden teaches the young folk in developing into handy, helpful young labourers! We wish we had time to review the array of domestic animals which are a congenial care to the industrious cottager. Bees, poultry, rabbits we have often before heard a good word for, but never, till now, so much for the goat—an animal which the advocacy of this book may reinstate in our villages and hamlets. In the earlier part of the work we find some very sound remarks by Mr. Frederick Clifford on the maintenance of inferior and, to some extent, superannuated labour. In truth, we can recommend these sensible and practical hints to the attention of landlords and tenants in entering upon the new course which is likely to be inaugurated with new lettings, *melioribus opto auspiciis*.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

AMONG all those who recently received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the Oxford Commemoration, the name of Col. Chester appeals most to students. He was rightly styled by Prof. Bryce "the first of our living genealogists." But as the University of Oxford is under a special obligation to him for the labour he has expended upon its early matriculation lists, so ought the ACADEMY to take this opportunity of acknowledging the readiness and generosity with which he has always placed his stores of learning at the service of its readers.

We understand that Mrs. Augusta Webster has in the press a new volume of poems, under the title of *A Book of Rhyme*, which will be published immediately by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

A HISTORY of Lambeth Palace is being prepared by the Rev. J. Cave-Browne. Besides containing personal sketches of the archbishops, the work will also include brief accounts of other palaces and manor-houses belonging to the see. The Archbishop of Canterbury will supply an Introduction.

MR. BUNYU NANJIO, priest of the Monastery of Eastern Hongwansi, Japan, has prepared a catalogue of Japanese and Chinese books and MSS. recently added to the Bodleian Library, which will be published immediately by the Clarendon Press. These include—(1) a collection made by Mr. A. Wylie in Japan, and bought by the Curators of the Bodleian Library in the present year, containing thirty-seven works in all; (2) five Chinese and two Japanese law books, presented to Mr. S. Amos by the Japanese Government; and (3) a collection of Japanese books and MSS., &c., presented to the Bodleian Library by Prof. Max Müller.

AMONG the forthcoming additions to Messrs. Bivington's valuable series of educational books

are a new and revised edition of *Arnold's Practical Introduction to Latin Prose Composition*, by the Rev. George G. Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford; a new and revised edition of *Arnold's Practical Introduction to Greek Prose Composition*, by Evelyn Abbott, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford; *A Latin-English Dictionary for Junior Forms of Schools*, by C. G. Gepp, late Head-master of King Edward VI. School, Stratford-upon-Avon; *A Short History of England for Schools*, with Maps and Illustrations, by F. York-Powell, Lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford; *A Practical English Grammar*, for the Higher Forms of Schools and for Students preparing for Examinations, by W. Tidmarsh, Head-master of Putney School; and, in the series of "Historical Biographies" edited by the Rev. M. Creighton, *Oliver Cromwell*, by F. W. Cornish.

THE ancient episcopal city of Dunblane is to have a new popular History, incorporating John Monteath's *Dunblane Traditions* of 1835. John Miller, of Glasgow, is the publisher, and promises to give portraits of Archbishop Leighton and other Dunblane worthies, maps of the district, and of the churchyard, with numbered graves, &c.

REGARDING the Calderon prize lately offered by the Royal Spanish Academy, it will be remembered that the jurors (the Archbishop of Dublin, his Excellency the American Minister, and the Right Honourable Lord Houghton) were of opinion that none of the competitive poems had duly adhered to the special terms proposed, and therefore they did not feel justified in awarding the prize to anybody. They nevertheless recognised high-class poetry in some of the compositions. We are informed that one of the competitors (Mr. R. H. Horne, not considering himself very handsomely treated, forwarded his poem on "Calderon," through his Excellency the Spanish Minister in London, to the Royal Spanish Academy in Madrid. A letter in reply was sent, in which the Royal Spanish Academy express their "desire to testify their appreciation of the poem in honour of Calderon by Mr. Richard Hengist Horne;" and they forward to him, through his Excellency the Marquis di Casa Saiglesia, their great medal, which has recently been struck, bearing an admirable *bas-relief* of "Calderon" on one side, and the arms of the Royal Spanish Academy on the other.

THE idea of acting a Greek play in the original language has passed from colleges to schools. We hear that the boys of the Edinburgh Academy propose to act the *Antigone* of Sophocles, with Mendelssohn's music, at their exhibition day towards the end of July.

WE are glad to hear that several subscriptions, including a liberal one from Mr. Gladstone, have been received towards the proposed memorial to Bishop Berkeley in Cloyn Cathedral, to which we have already called attention.

AT the annual general meeting of the Society of Arts, held on June 29, medals were awarded to the eight following gentlemen for papers read during the past season:—Prof. A. Graham Bell, Mr. E. P. Edwards (of the Trinity House), Mr. Alexander Siemens, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, Prof. Perry, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. J. M. Maclean.

THE *Times* states that in a collection of autograph letters sold by Messrs. Sotheby last week were several of interest. A long one of Queen Anne, in which she says, in alluding to party measures, "All I desire is my liberty in encouraging and employing all those yet honour faithfully in my service, whether they are call'd Whigs or Tories," sold for £16. One from Edmund Burke, in which he says he never

wishes to see a brick of London again except on urgent duty, and that he does not much "like it, with its Indian corruptions and its Jacobin peace," £4. Those of Robert Burns brought some of the highest prices. In one, dated April 4, 1789, referring to the King's restoration, he says, "G— forgive me for speaking evil of dignities! But I must say I look on the whole business as a solemn farce of pageant mummery"—£31. The MS. of "The Rights of Woman" sold for £15 15s., and of the "Brigs of Ayr," for £25 10s. Letter of Thomas Campbell, dated Sydenham Common, 1806, with part of MS. of "Lord Ullin's Daughter," ending with "But no choice is left. I must either publish or go to the Devil"—£13 15s. Letter of Card. Henry Stuart, May 1767, Rome, in which, speaking of his brother's visit to the Pope, he says of him, "Could he but get the better of the nasty bottle, which every now and then comes on by spurts, I could hope a great deal; but I see to get the better of that nasty habit there must be the hand of God"—£6 6s. A Confession of Faith signed by Montrose and other Scotch peers, written on vellum, sold for £56.

THE forthcoming number of the *British Quarterly Review* will contain an interesting article of fifty-six pages, entitled "Carlyle and Mrs. Carlyle: a Ten Years' Reminiscence." It is written by Mr. Henry Larkin, the author of *Extra Physics* and *The Mystery of Creation*. Mr. Larkin was for some years closely connected with Mr. Carlyle in his literary work; and upwards of fifty original letters from Mr. Carlyle and Mrs. Carlyle to the writer are included in the article. Dr. E. A. Freeman will also contribute to this Quarterly an historical-archaeological article, "Augustodunum, the modern Autun."

A NEW poem, on Saint Christopher, by the author of *The Epic of Hades*, is published in the July number of *Fraser's Magazine*.

THE next meeting of the Wordsworth Society is to be held at Grasmore, in the Rothay Hotel, on Wednesday, July 20, at two in the afternoon.

AN edition of Mr. Palgrave's *Golden Treasury* has recently been published in Bombay, with copious additional notes by Mr. Peterson, of the educational departments, for use as a textbook in Indian schools.

THE endowment of research at Owens College, Manchester, to which we have already referred, has now taken definite shape. The council propose to appoint to five fellowships in science or literature, each of the value of £100, tenable for one year, but renewable for two years further. The appointment, we are specially glad to notice, will be made not on the results of examination, but after consideration of documentary and other evidence. Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to devote his time to the prosecution of some special study approved by the council. This is, we believe, the first attempt in this country to carry out systematically the plan of awarding fellowships which has been so successfully inaugurated by the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at eight p.m., at the Society of Arts', John Street, Adelphi, to consider the plans of the Guild for Promoting the Higher Education of Working People by means of lectures and classes, in the organisation of which the trade societies will be invited to co-operate. The Earl of Rosebery will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by Arthur Cohen, Esq., M.P., Ashton Dilke, Esq., M.P., H. Broadhurst, Esq., M.P., Messrs. Hodgson Pratt, John Burnett, and others.

WE are informed that a seventieth edition of Mr. Richard Gough's *Tales of the Sea*, dedicated

to the late Charles Dickens, by his express permission, will be published shortly.

A NEW story, entitled "A Noble Name," completed shortly before her death by Mrs. Buxton, in conjunction with Mr. W. W. Fenn, is commenced in the July part of *Golden Hours*.

THE sum of £780 has now been raised towards a memorial for the Scotch poet Tannahill; and it is proposed to erect forthwith a statue of him in his native town of Paisley.

MR. W. MATTIEU WILLIAMS, F.R.A.S., F.C.S., author of *The Fuel of the Sun, Through Norway with a Knapsack, &c.*, has been appointed to the management of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and commences his duties forthwith.

THE Manchester Statistical Society have adopted a rule which allows the election of women as members.

THE approaching four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ulrich Zwingli, the Zürich reformer, January 1, 1884, is already fixed for a festival throughout Protestant Switzerland. Subscriptions are being collected for a Zwinglienkmal, to be placed in the open square before the Great Minster in Zürich. The sums voluntarily sent in to the committee, within a short period, amount to 55,000 fr., and very much more will doubtless be added during the next two years.

DR. W. DEECKE and Dr. C. Pauli, will, we are informed, shortly issue the first number of an important work on Etruscan explorations and studies.

It is said that a copy of Copernicus' early treatise, *De hypothesibus Motuum Coelestium*, in a more perfect condition than any copy hitherto known, has been discovered in the library of the Stockholm Observatory, stitched into a copy of the better-known treatise by Copernicus, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium (Libri VI.)*, which formerly belonged to the Dantziger astronomer, Hevelius.

It is stated that the memoirs of Barras, which were the property of the late M. Hortensius de Saint-Albin, and which passed from his hands into the possession of his sister, Mdme. Jubinal, will shortly be published in eight volumes. They may be expected to throw considerable light on the history of the Terror and the Directory.

PROF. CARLO CANTARELLI, of Parma, is at work upon, and will shortly publish, a modern Italian version of the thirteenth-century Chronicle of Fra Salimbene, a document of great interest and importance to students of mediæval French and Italian history. The original text, which is in the Parmese dialect, was published not long since by the Deputazione della Storia Patria. But it is said that this version is lacking in several important passages that are to be found in the original MS., which has hitherto been jealously guarded in the Vatican Library. According to the *Rassegna Settimanale*, this restriction has at length been removed, and the text, in its original integrity, will be shortly published in France.

M. ERNEST DAUDET, the author of *La Terreur Blanche*, has published a volume of researches on a neglected phase of the French Revolution—the Royalist conspiracies and risings in the South of France—under the title of *Histoire des 'inspirations royalistes du Midi sous la Révolution—1790-1793* (Paris: Hachette). Doubtless, the efforts of the reactionary party in the Southern provinces of France were comparatively feeble and ill directed, and have thus been thrown into the shade by the formidable movement of La Vendée; but they constituted, nevertheless, a real danger to the Republic, and great credit is due to M. Daudet for the pains-

taking manner in which he has ransacked provincial archives and other contemporary documents in order to bring them into the light.

THE well-known German publishing house of Perthes is issuing an historical work by Prof. Grünhagen, of Breslau, upon the first Silesian War of Frederic the Great, *Geschichte des ersten schlesischen Krieges*. The first volume, which has just appeared, ends with the Treaty of Klein-Schnellendorf.

THE third annual gathering of the Allgemeiner deutscher Schriftstellerverband, or Union of German Men of Letters, will be held this year at Vienna, September 16-18.

THE prix Stanislas Julien has been awarded by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres to M. Emile Bocher for his work entitled *La Province chinoise du Yun-nan*, which was reviewed in the ACADEMY of March 26.

THE *Revue Critique* contains a long and appreciative review by M. A. Barth of two collections of essays on Oriental subjects by retired members of the Bengal Civil Service—Mr. B. H. Hodgson's *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects*, and Mr. B. N. Cust's *Linguistic and Oriental Essays*, both published by Messrs. Trübner.

BARBERA, of Florence, has just published the *Annuario della Letteratura italiana nel 1880*, edited by Prof. Angelo de Gubernatis.

A FOUR-VOLUME edition of Rousseau's *Confessions*, preceded by an essay from the pen of Prof. Marc-Monnier, and illustrated by etchings by Hédouin, has been published by the Librairie des Bibliophiles.

THE first number of a Dutch monthly journal devoted to the interests of literature was published in May, under the title of *Astrea, Letterkundig Tijdschrift voor Noord en Zuid*. The critical contributions are said to be inferior to the original essays and verse.

SIX poems were written in Denmark on the occasion of the Calderon Prize Centenary competition, but none was judged worthy of a prize.

EATERS of almonds and raisins who may have wondered whether the Jordan almonds they were munching came from the Holy Land will be interested in the following bit from Mr. H. B. Wheatley's Preface to Mr. Herrtage's edition of the *Catholicon* for the Early-English Text Society:—

"When Mr. Alderman Hanson, F.S.A., was investigating the history of various fruits, he was somewhat puzzled by the term 'Jordan almonds' applied to the best kind of sweet almonds, and he set to work to look up the authorities. He found a definite statement in Phillips' *New World of Words* (sixth edition by Kersley, 1706), to the effect that 'the tree grows chiefly in the Eastern countries, especially in the Holy Land near the river Jordan, whence the best of this fruit are called "Jordan almonds."' The same statement is made in Bailey's Dictionary in 1757 (the botanical portion of which was edited by no less a person than Philip Miller), and in many other books. In J. Smith's *Bible Plants* (1877) we read, 'the best so-called Jordan almonds come from Malaga, and none now come from the country of the Jordan.' The author might very well have added that they never did come from that place. The merchants of Malaga, who export the almonds, are equally at sea as to the derivation. One of them told Mr. Hanson that the general opinion was that a certain Frenchman, called Jourdain, early in this century introduced an improved method of cultivation. This suggestion was easily negatived by reference to the fact that Jordan almonds were mentioned in printed books at least as far back as 1607. At last Mr. Hanson found his clue in the *Promptorium*, where we read, 'Iardyne almande, amigdalum jardinum.' The difficulty was overcome, and the Jordan almond stood revealed as nothing more than a garden or cultivated kind of almond."

## A TRANSLATION.

HORACE, BOOK I., ODE IV.

*Solvitur acris Hyemps grata vice Veris et Favoni.*  
HARSH Winter thaws with pleasant change of Spring  
and Zephyr,  
The long-dried keels are dragged adown the shore;  
In fire and stall no more delight the hind and heifer,  
No longer with the frost the fields are hoar.  
Now Venus 'neath the Moon, her choral dances showing,  
The comely Graces, and the Nymphs in choir,  
Trip lightly o'er the earth, while Vulcan, grimly glowing,  
Works with the mighty Cyclops at his fire.  
Now we may round our brow with myrtle wreath adorn us,  
Or any floweret which the thawed earth yields;  
Now we may sacrifice, in darkling groves, to Faunus  
The kid or lamb demanded from our fields.

Pale Death, with even tramp advancing, smites,  
and crieth  
At pauper cottage and at palace tower.  
Fortunate Sextius! life's short span all lengthened  
hope denieth.  
Night and the fabled Manes on thee lower,  
And Pluto's narrow home: in which, when once  
you enter,  
No more for lordship of the Feast you'll throw,  
Nor gaze on Lycidas, on whom youths' eyes all  
centre,  
And for whom maidens soon will learn to glow.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

## OBITUARY.

J. F. M'LENNAN.

JOHN FERGUSON M'LENNAN died at his home on Hayes Common on June 16. For years past, broken down in health, he had disappeared from among the circle of friends who enjoyed his brilliant and genial talk, yet he still looked forward to publishing his completed views on early society, the chief scientific labour of his life. So lately as March last he sent word to the writer of these lines that, after being engaged in a grim fight for life for upwards of two years, prostrate with daily malarious fever, he was mending a little, and not without hope of re-entering the field of work. But this was not to be; and till his last researches are edited, as no doubt will soon be done by kindly and competent hands, it cannot be settled whether his already high place among modern thinkers may not be put somewhat higher still. It is on his anthropological work of this kind that his reputation mainly rests. Those who knew him as a Scotch student at Trinity College, Cambridge, about thirty years ago, talk even now of the great things he was expected to do. Nor was the expectation unfounded, for he was a man of genius, and genius is apt to find its way out into the world, though often in unexpected places. But he was too erratic to run along the academical groove far enough to reach its greater honours. When he went to the Scotch Bar, instead of profitably playing the legal game according to the accepted rules, he had opinions of his own as to what an advocate may and may not do. He took to being secretary of the Scottish Society for promoting the Amendment of the Law; and in 1865 he published a law-book which had the natural and immediate effect of losing him half his briefs.

This was *Primitive Marriage*, the work by which he made his mark in the scientific study of man. It arose out of his writing an encyclopaedia-article on law, when he was struck by the Roman marriage ceremonies, where money was handed over for a fictitious sale of the wife, or where the husband, with his friends, pretended to carry her off by violence. In such legal symbols, which hundreds of jurists had looked at without seeing into them, he plainly discerned relics of earlier states of society. Thereupon,



setting himself at once to study the barbaric life in which such customs are practical realities, he found himself transported back into an ancient stage of culture where society was more or less like that of the modern American Indians, with descent reckoned, not on the father's, but the mother's side, and the rule prevailing (which M'Lennan called exogamy, or marrying-out) that forbids marriage between those who bore the same totem or clan-name, such as Wolf or Bear. His theories as to this and still ruder forms of social life, guided as his researches were by a keen legal sense, had an extraordinary effect in starting a line of study which is opening out from year to year.

His original volume is scarce, but it was reprinted not long since under the title of *Studies in Ancient History*, with several later papers extending the view originally expressed. Among these is his slashing review of Dr. L. H. Morgan, the American writer who, by living among the Iroquois and studying "totems" in their own land, had come upon much the same ground of prehistoric society which the Scotch lawyer had reached by so different a track. Their results had more in common than perhaps either of them saw; but one is not surprised at M'Lennan's attack on what he considered a baseless speculation, nor at the Appendix which Morgan discharged in reply. Probably neither combatant was much hurt; but it might be as well that the battle should not now be prolonged by partisans of one side or the other hurling literary missiles across, not only the Atlantic, but even the Pacific. The educated public, when they can be brought to look at the subject at all, see that it is too intricate for any single writer to have solved at the first trial, and will not pin themselves to the theories of one school, but take what seems worth having out of all. During his last years M'Lennan believed he had got farther than his printed works show towards discovering the origin of the "totem," but he did not care that his ideas should be discussed without the full evidence they rested on, and now that he cannot defend them for himself we must see that they have the careful weighing that is their due.

The latter part of M'Lennan's life was spent out of Scotland. Unsettled in his legal work, he was cut adrift by the death of his first wife, a daughter of McCulloch the political economist. In 1871, Lord Young, then Lord Advocate, brought him up to London as parliamentary draftsman; and he held the appointment for a few years, when (on a change of Government) he resigned, not long after a second marriage which made the happiness of the rest of his life. His was not indeed the ordinary career of a successful man. But life was full of eager interest to him; he had many attached friends, and often had the enjoyment of being useful to them; he saw his work appreciated while he lived, and knew it would last after his death. EDWARD B. TYLOR.

THE death is announced, at Jedburgh, of a relative of Sir Walter Scott, Mrs. Craw, née Ann Scott Bell. Deceased's mother was a first cousin of the great novelist. The living relatives of Sir Walter are now very few in number.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

*Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée.* The second number for 1881 of this Review contains several interesting articles. A paper on "La Propriété artistique" by Prof. C. Léon-Oaen, of Paris, shows how difficult it is to harmonise the legislation of different countries on the subject of artistic copyright, and what a conflict of law will probably arise on the subject of artistic property, under which term recent French legislation recognises the ex-

clusive right of an artist to reproduce his idea by any process whatever—in other words, to object to the reproduction of his idea by any processes whatever without his consent. Prof. Roessler, of the University of Kaschau, contributes a sketch of Hungarian legislation since 1872. Prof. Alois Orelli, of the University of Zurich, has continued in a third article his review of the development of Swiss legislation since 1872. His two previous articles have dealt with the laws elaborated in virtue of the Constitution of 1874, and actually in vigour. The present article examines with great care the projects of law on civil capacity, on commercial contracts and bills of exchange, on literary and artistic property, and on debt and bankruptcy. M. Engelhardt, formerly one of the Riverain Commissioners of the Danube, discusses the recent conventional Acts for the regulation of international rivers. Prof. de Louter, of the University of Utrecht, has contributed an historical paper on the annexation of the Transvaal, in which he frames a strong bill of indictment against the British Government, from which it would seem doubtful whether the mode of commencing or that of terminating the annexation has been the most discreditable to the British Government of the day. Probably Sir Theophilus Shepstone would have a word to say on the other side as regards the annexation; and we must still await the final settlement by the British Government of the perplexed question—how the independence of the Boers is to be reconciled with the duty, which Great Britain may have rashly undertaken, to protect the African from oppression by the Afriander. A paper by M. Léon Renault on the recent annexation of the Island of Tahiti by France, and on the ratification by the French Chamber of the Convention with King Pomare V., under which that monarch has abdicated his crown in favour of the French Republic, concludes the volume.

THE *Alpine Journal* contains a third instalment of Mr. Whympers' notes among the Great Andes of the Ecuador. In a later part of the present number, he criticises the account of an "alleged ascent" of Chimborazo in 1856 by M. Jules Bemy and Mr. Brechley. He believes that the point which they reached was some thousands of feet lower than the true summit. Mr. D. W. Freshfield's gossipy and interesting paper read before the Alpine Club on May 3, "Midsummer in Corsica," occupies the main portion of the present number. There is a huge history of Corsica, in five volumes, by Filippini, and continued after his death, which might be added to the books cited by Mr. Freshfield. M. Duhamel's "The Eorins from the South," translated from the *Annales* of the C. A. F., is the last paper. The "In Memoriam" section includes a short note on the late Mr. E. P. Jackson, and a longer one, by the editor, on M. Adolphe Joanne, to whom travellers and excursionists all over the world owe a great debt.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- COLVIN, S. Lander. ("English Men of Letters.") Macmillan. 2s. 6d.  
 DICTIONNAIRE militaire, publié sous la direction de M. Amédée Le Faure. 1<sup>re</sup> Livr. Paris: Berger-Levrault. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 DU SARTRE, O. Les Porcelaines de Chine. 1<sup>re</sup> Livr. Paris: Morel. 40 fr.  
 EITZEMANN, W. Die Pflanzengig d. John Locke. Historisch u. psychologische beleuchtet. Cöthen: Schönbach. 1 M. 70 Pf.  
 FLORINO, F. La Scuola musicale di Napoli. Vol. V. Napoli: Furchheim. 6 fr. 50 c.  
 LAMBER, Juliette. Poètes grecs contemporains. Paris: O. Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 LUCAS, Ch. Le Palais d'Ulysse à Ithaque. Paris: Ducher. 5 fr.  
 WALRAE, L. Mathematische Theorie der Preisbestimmung der wirtschaftlichen Güter. Stuttgart: Enke. 3 M. 60 Pf.  
 WHITE, R. G. England: Without and Within. Sampson Low & Co. 10s. 6d.  
 ZOLA, E. Les Romanciers naturalistes. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.

##### THEOLOGY.

BRANTON, T. Lander. The Bible and Science. Macmillan. 10s. 6d.

##### HISTORY, ETC.

- BARTHÉLEMY, R. de. La Marquise d'Huxelles et ses Amis. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 8 fr.  
 FOMET, C. H. Die Reception Pseudo-Isidors unter Nikolaus I. u. Hadrian II. Leipzig: Böhm. 75 Pf.  
 HAMONT, T. Un Essai d'Empire français dans l'Inde au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Duplex, d'après sa Correspondance inédite. Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 JOURNAL d'une Bourgeoise pendant la Révolution, 1791-93. P. p. son petit-fils E. Lockroy. Paris: O. Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 LUGAT, Le Comte de. Des Origines du Pouvoir ministériel en France: les Secrétaires d'Etat depuis leur Institution jusqu'à la Mort de Louis XV. Paris: Lib. de la Société bibliographique. 10 fr.  
 NOTTECK, E. v. Siegel aus dem Revaler Rathesarchiv nebst Sammlg. v. Wappen der Revaler Matthesfamilien. Reval: Frahm. 28 M.  
 PERLBACH, M. Fommerellesches Urkundenbuch. 1. Abth. Danzig: Berding. 12 M.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BRUNGER, C. G. Beobachtungen üb. wildwachsende Pflanzensbestände der Schweizer- u. Nachbar-Flora. Chur: Hitz. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
 DEWITTE, H. Afrikanische Nachschmetterlinge. Leipzig: Engelmann. 3 M. 50 Pf.  
 FAIES, E. Icones selectae Hymenomycetum nondum delineatorum. Vol. II. Fasc. 6. Berlin: Friedländer. 13 M.  
 GUNHARDT, D. DORR. Les Tapisseries décoratives du Gard-mobilier. Paris: Baudry. 300 fr.  
 HANNOVER, Ad. Le Carriage primordial et son Ossification dans l'Orne humain avant la Naissance. Copenhague: Høst. 10s.  
 HOFFMANN, F. Philosophische Schriften. 7. Bd. Erlangen: Deichert. 6 M.  
 IMHOFF, O. E. Beiträge zur Anatomie der Perla maxima Scopoli. Aarau: Sauerländer. 3 M.  
 JUDD, Prof. Volcanoes: What they Are and What they Teach. O. Kegan Paul & Co. 5s.  
 LAMOTTE, M. Prodrome de la Flore du Plateau central de la France. 3<sup>e</sup> Partie. Paris: Masson. 8 fr.  
 VAIHINGER, H. Commentar zu Kants Kritik der reinen Vernunft. 1. Bd. 1. Hälfte. Stuttgart: Spemann. 4 M. 50 Pf.

##### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BRANUNING, Th. F. G. De Adjectivis compositis apud Pindarum. Berlin: Calvary. 3 M. 40 Pf.  
 CORPUS inscriptionum latinarum. Consilio et auctoritate academice literarum regie berolinensis editum. Vol. 8. Inscriptiones Africae latinae. Colligit G. Wilmanns. Berlin: Reimer. 96 M.  
 POLAK, H. J. Ad Odysseum ejusque scholiastas curae secundae. Fasc. I. Leiden: Brill. 6 M.  
 WAGNER, W. Trois Poèmes grecs du Moyen-Âge inédits. Berlin: Calvary. 12 M.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF BISHOP MOUNTAGU'S MS. OF THE LATIN VERSION OF IGNATIUS.

Laverton Rectory, Bath: June 18, 1881.

I stated in a recent letter in your columns that I have for some time past been investigating the literary history of Archbishop Ussher's edition of Polycarp, Ignatius, and Barnabas, and that I shall be grateful to any of your readers who can assist me in clearing up some interesting points connected with the subject. One of these I propose to state in the present letter.

It is well known to Ignatian students that Ussher, in printing (for the first time) the shorter old Latin version of Ignatius, made use of two MSS. then existing in England—one belonging to Caius College, Cambridge, and still preserved there, the other the property of Richard Mountagu, Bishop of Chichester from 1628 to 1638 and of Norwich from 1638 till his death, April 13, 1641. Of the Caius MS. Ussher used a transcript, made expressly for him in 1631, and still preserved in Trinity College, Dublin; in the other case, he borrowed the MS. itself from Mountagu's library. Unfortunately, this MS., as is well known, has long been lost, and the object of the present letter is to elicit some information respecting its disappearance, and to obtain, if possible, some clue to its discovery, if it is still in existence.

It must first be stated that the loss of the MS. was deplored as long ago as 1709 by Smith in the Preface to his edition of Ignatius, where he writes:—

"Vellem equidem oodicem ex bibliotheca Viri Reverendissimi, D. Mountagii, olim Episcopi

N. vicensis, quem ab illo mutuo acceperat Armachana, consuluisse : sed ubi jam reperiendus sit, ne investigando quidem expiscari possum."

It will be seen hereafter that, if Smith had lived thirty years later, he would probably have obtained a clue which might, perhaps, have led to the discovery of the MS.

Let us see whether it is possible to effect now what Smith failed to do 172 years ago.

In investigating the subject, the first question naturally is, To whose hands can the MS. be last traced—Ussher's or Mountagu's?

It has, I believe, been generally supposed that the MS. remained in Ussher's hands, and that it was probably lost along with other papers of his. And this, it must be admitted, is a very natural inference from the circumstance that Ussher quotes the readings of the MS. in works published long after Mountagu's death—namely, in the Notes in his edition of Ignatius published March 1644-5, and those in the *Appendix Ignatiana* (published February 1647-8).<sup>\*</sup> But the correctness of this inference seems to me very doubtful, on account of the following circumstance, for the knowledge of which I am indebted to Dr. Ingram.

At the beginning of the transcript (already mentioned) of the Caius MS. there is written in Ussher's own hand :

"Hec Ignatianarum Epistolarum Apographum ex Bibliothecâ Collegii Gunwelli et Cail apud Cantabrigienses descriptum, collatum est a me cum alio MS. membranaceo ex Bibliothecâ D. Richardi Montacutii Norwicensis Episcopi petito."<sup>†</sup>

And the results of this collation are annotated in the margin. This makes it exceedingly probable that, when Ussher quoted the readings of Mountagu's MS., he did so from this collation,<sup>‡</sup> and not from the MS. itself, which was probably returned to its owner as soon as the collation had been made.

If this conclusion is correct, the disappearance of the MS. must be accounted for along with that of Mountagu's other MSS., of which he is known to have possessed a great number.

Now upon this point light is thrown by a statement first published in 1738 in the seventh volume (p. 629) of the enlarged edition of Bayle's Dictionary, where we read: "He [Mountagu] was at a great charge in maintaining scholars beyond seas to procure

\* It can, however, be shown with considerable probability that the latter Notes were written in 1644, and that Ussher would have included them in his earlier work if he had not been prevented by the circumstances of the times, which compelled him to leave Oxford hastily (March 5, 1645), after a title-page had been actually printed (some copies of which still exist), in which these Notes were mentioned, and also Notes upon Barnabas by Isaac Voss, which have since, it is to be feared, been irrecoverably lost.

† Compare Ussher's *Prolegomena*, p. cxli.

‡ Compare a very similar expression with reference to the Balliol and Magdalen MSS. in the second page of Ussher's Preface to his Notes (1644). The existence of this collation may clear up a difficulty in Bishop Pearson's posthumous Notes upon Ignatius (first published in Smith's edition). In some of these Pearson quotes readings from Mountagu's MS. which are not given in Ussher's printed Notes. In one case (p. 43) he quotes a reading as taken "ex codice Montacutii apud Camerum," an expression which sorely puzzles Zahn (see his critical note, p. 85, ll. 13 et seq.). May not Pearson refer to Ussher's collation in the margin of the transcript of the Caius MS.? This and several other interesting questions would probably be cleared up by the publication (of which I have some hope) of the transcript and the collation in its margin. In fact, the publication of the latter would perhaps, in a great measure, make up for the loss of Bishop Mountagu's MS. itself, if its recovery is found to be impracticable.

him MSS., . . . but upon his death his Chaplain Millescent carried them all away, and turned Jesuit."

In a side note are the words "From the Register of King's College, Cambridge."

A similar statement, with the change of "Millescent" into "Millicent," is found in the *Biographia Britannica* (vol. v., p. 3188), and in Chalmers.

Here, then, we seem to have an explanation of the disappearance of this and other MSS. belonging to Mountagu.

By "the Register of King's College," Mr. Bradshaw, the learned librarian of the Cambridge University Library, who is himself a Fellow of King's, thinks is meant "one of several lists of Provosts and Fellows of the college which still exist," and he conjectures that this particular entry was communicated to the English editor of Bayle by Cole the antiquary, who was a member of the college. I hope soon to obtain from Mr. Bradshaw the exact words of the entry, and also to learn when and by whom it was probably made.

It will be observed that the statement consists of two parts, either of which may be true or untrue, independently of the other—viz., (1) that the chaplain carried off the MSS., (2) that he turned Jesuit.

If both parts of the statement are true, it seems probable that the MSS. were carried off to some Jesuit college, where they may still exist.

Let us next see whether any information can be obtained from any other source respecting Mountagu's "chaplain."

On this point I wrote to my late friend Mr. Soudamore shortly before his death, and he referred my letter to Archdeacon Nevill. The latter informed me that the records of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich mention a person of the name of "Mileson" as Archdeacon of Suffolk, an office to which Mountagu is very likely to have appointed his chaplain; and it appears from Le Neve's *Fasti* that a "Richard Mileson" was appointed Archdeacon of Suffolk in 1640, the year before Mountagu's death. The present Archdeacon of Suffolk (Archdeacon Groome) says that this name still exists, and is pronounced "Milleson," a name closely resembling the "Millescent" of Bayle. Thus there seems good reason for identifying the "chaplain" with "Richard Mileson" the Archdeacon.

In Wood's *Athenae* there are two notices of this "Richard Mileson." In one of them (vol. i., fast., p. 261, ed. 1721) he is called "M. of A." and is said to have succeeded, in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, Robert Bostock, who died in November 1640, but whose name is omitted by Le Neve, probably in consequence of his having held the office for a short time only—viz., from February 1639, as Wood tells us. In the other (vol. ii., fast., p. 152) he is said to have died some years before 1660, in which year his successor was installed archdeacon.

Although in the former passage Wood calls him "M. of A.," his name, I am told, does not occur in the Oxford or Cambridge or Dublin list of graduates. Nor does it occur in the Lambeth list, but that is not complete before 1660. Possibly his degree may have been a Scotch one, as was originally the D.D. of his predecessor Bostock, who was afterwards incorporated at Oxford (see Wood, *loc cit.*).

Wood's omission of any mention of his turning Jesuit certainly throws considerable doubt upon that part of the story. But the other part may be true, even if this is not.

Wood also mentions (vol. i., p. 383) a "Joh. Milson," apparently a Roman Catholic, as having published a book (of which there is a copy in the Bodleian) in 1609. Possibly this man may have been a Jesuit, and the last part

of the story about Mountagu's chaplain may have arisen from a confusion with him.

I have now stated all that I have been able to discover upon the subject. If any of your readers can throw any further light upon it, I shall be obliged by their communicating with me either by private letter, or through the medium of your columns. I will mention three points in conclusion.

(1) If Mountagu's chaplain did really turn Jesuit, his name may be found in the records of that Society.

(2) If he held a benefice in England, some record of this must exist.

(3) If he died in this country, there is probably some record of his burial.

There are several other very interesting points connected with Mountagu's MS. into which I cannot now enter. I will merely say that there is reason to believe that the MS. played a much more important part in respect of Ussher's edition than has hitherto been suspected.

J. H. BACKHOUSE.

PS.—There was a misprint in my last letter which I should like to correct. The full stop after "text" in the ninth line of the second paragraph should have been a comma, followed, of course, by a small letter.

#### THE ADIGH-EY, OR TRUE CIRCASSIAN LANGUAGE.

26 Elm Park Gardens, S.W. : June 20, 1881.

Perhaps some readers of the ACADEMY can point to the whereabouts of a grammar of the above language (not to be traced in any "catalogue," English or foreign) mentioned as an extant work of his own by Loewe, the deceased author of one of the only two *Adigh-ey* lexicons ever published, unless quite recently. As his dictionary originally appeared in the *Journal* of our own Philological Society for 1852, it seems not impossible that Loewe's grammar may be lying *perdus* somewhere in the *Transactions* of another learned society. The sources for *Adigh-ey* glottology are too slender to be able to afford the loss of anything that can let additional light in upon a language—possibly a group of languages—which, being indisputably incorporating (although to what extent it is not clear), may well be an offshoot of the once widespread European-Asiatic family of speech, of which Basque is generally supposed, even by ethnologists of mark, to be the only extant representative—(e.g., Mr. A. H. Keane refers to Basque as "the only incorporating language of the Old World": *Encyc. Brit.*, new ed., xii. 826)—and traces of which occur in Old Irish, in the Albanian imperative, and in Modern French. The data for *Adigh-ey* are limited to the vocabularies of Loewe (London : Nutt, 1854) and L'Huillier (in Russian : Odessa, 1846), to the latter of which a short grammar (leaving much to be desired) is annexed; to a few other highly unsatisfactory lists of words; and to some specimens of forms and paradigms in Klaproth's well-known work on the Caucasus (*vide* Paris edition of 1823, vol. ii., p. 383). Additional interest arises from the fact that a neighbouring language of the Black Sea coast, commonly known as Abchasian (properly *Aps'ny*), which has been investigated, in accordance with modern scientific methods, by the late Baron Peter von Uslar, presents distinct affinities to *Adigh-ey*, in the common use of infixes, prefixes, &c. But, bearing in mind how completely most preconceived ideas on Caucasian linguistics have been upset by the last-mentioned philologist, it would be rash to advance any opinion as to whether *Adigh-ey* is more nearly related to this incorporating neighbour, to the inflecting *Tchechenz*, *Awar*, *Hurkunan*, &c., to the half-inflecting and half-agglutinative *Kurthilinan* (Georgian)

group, or to the unclassified *Udiah Kurin*. Any addition to our meagre stock of knowledge with respect to so open a question as this will doubtless be welcome to every proper in what an eminent writer lately dismissed with contempt as "the darker fields of ethnological enquiry;" even if, owing to the recent dispersal of the mass of the Circassian race throughout the wide extent of the Ottoman dominions, there were not considerable risk of their language dying out. A. B. FAIRFIELD.

#### THE KROUMIRS.

19 Westwick Gardens, W.: June 19, 1881.

I fancy the true form of the word is *Kûmir*, or, as it occurs in some French documents, *Koumir*. Yet H. H. Johnston, who lately visited this tribe, writes *Khroumir*. At the same time, such a form cannot be said "to outrage Arabic orthography," because it is the name, not of an *Arab*, but of a *Kabyle*, or Berber, people—Johnston says, "of nearly pure Kabyle blood." A. H. KEANE.

#### A JAPANESE ALPHABET OF INDIAN ORIGIN.

London: June 20, 1881.

It is stated in the *ACADEMY* of June 18 that M. de Rosny has read a paper at a recent meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, in which he inferred that the Japanese possessed, before the introduction of writing from China, an ancient alphabet of Indian origin.

I am delighted to see this little discovery of mine confirmed by such an eminent scholar. Last year, at the November meeting of the *Royal Asiatic Society*, I had already exhibited a table showing the connexion of this early writing of Japan with the Korean and the Indo-Pali. TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE.

#### THE LATE DR. HODGES.

Newport, Isle of Wight: June 30, 1881.

I beg leave to correct a few important errors which appeared in the memoir of the late Rev. Dr. Hodges in the *ACADEMY* for June 18.

Dr. Hodges was not ordained a clergyman of the Church of England, but of the Reformed Episcopal Church, from which body he retired about a year since. His first literary effort was an essay on "Ancient Egypt," which appeared in the *Looker-On*, an ephemeral periodical of the year 1851.

In the interests of my father's memory, I regret to find that no reference has been made to his scholarship as an Assyriologist—a scholarship which the late Mr. George Smith was sometimes glad to avail himself of. Moreover, Dr. Hodges made many independent translations of cuneiform inscriptions, in the course of which he detected many errors in a leading work which is issued periodically in the interests of Assyrian research.

E. RATTENBURY HODGES.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, July 4, 4 p.m. *Royal Asiatic*: "The Andaman Islands and the Andamanese," by Mr. M. V. Forster.  
5 p.m. *Royal Institution*: General Monthly Meeting.  
7.30 p.m. *Aristotelian*: "Comte," by Dr. J. H. Bridges.  
7.30 p.m. *Education Society*: "Rewards and Punishments."  
WEDNESDAY, July 6, 7 p.m. *Entomological*.  
8 p.m. *Royal Society of Literature*: "The Recent Survey of Palestine," by Mr. Trelawney Saunders.  
THURSDAY, July 7, 6 p.m. *Zoological*: "The Limbs of Birds," by Prof. W. K. Parker.  
FRIDAY, July 8, 8 p.m. *Quekett*.

#### SCIENCE.

*The Dhammapada*. By Prof. F. Max Müller. *The Sutta-Nipāta*. By Prof. Vincent Fausbøll. ["Sacred Books of the East," Vol. X.] (Clarendon Press.)

IN popular estimation the present age appears to be pre-eminently an age of engineering and mechanical invention, based on scientific discovery; and no one would undertake to dispute the surpassing value of invention, both in its influence on ideas and in its effect on practical life. But it may well be doubted whether the popular estimate of to-day may not, hereafter, be considered doubly incomplete and one-sided. The immediate results of invention, and of science apart from its historical side, are comparatively so easy to apprehend, the personal interest in discoveries which may add perceptibly to one's daily comfort is so great, that the quiet labours of historical students are apt to be overlooked. Before the results of those labours can work out their full effect in the disintegration of previous ideas, much intellectual effort is required to realise the full bearing of long series of facts difficult to apprehend. A change which is not in outward conditions, but in inward convictions, can only be brought about after a lapse of time. Yet our descendants will very possibly rank the historical discoveries of science higher than its practical application; and may be as grateful to us for the mental enlightenment following on the decipherment of the Vedas and the Pāli Pitakas, of cuneiforms and hieroglyphs, as they will be for the subjection of electricity and of steam.

In the foremost ranks of those who will have contributed to this decipherment Prof. Max Müller will assuredly occupy a place of quite especial honour, not only as a scholar, but also as a writer the charm of whose style has attracted many to this field of enquiry, and as a leader of men whose influence has been successfully used to establish the Oxford series of translations from the sacred books of the East.

There has been too much contempt thrown upon the use of translations. It is true, no doubt, that a version in the language of the nineteenth century cannot possibly convey the tone, or even the meaning, of sacred books written before language had become precise; and can scarcely avoid importing into ancient expressions definite ideas not present to the minds of the original authors. But since the rise of the comparative study of religious beliefs, it has become necessary for students to make themselves as familiar as conditions will admit of with the ideas and feelings of the followers of religions other than the one with which each particular student is more especially acquainted. And a real sympathy with any one circle of pre-scientific conceptions will enable him to read between the lines of the modern version of the ancient books, and will render it possible for him to make use of translations without being misled by the inevitable difference between them and their originals. There is no index so good as a full translation; there is no means so good of perceiving clearly what is *not* contained in an ancient system—which is often as instructive as what

is contained in it. And it is not too much to say that "The Sacred Books of the East" will provide material for such a comparison as will make it possible to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the origin and value of the religious ideas now current among ourselves.

In this respect no single collection of sacred books will probably have so great and immediate an influence as the sacred books of Buddhism. There is good ground for the very practical interest which that religion has for some time past been increasingly exciting in the educated world. And it is a sign of the times that so distinguished a scholar as Prof. Max Müller should himself have turned aside to the study of Pāli.

It was, in some respects, unfortunate that his choice fell upon the only text published in Roman characters when he began to work at Pāli. The *Dhammapada* is scarcely the book which would naturally be chosen, for the sake of its contents alone, as the first to be translated into English. It is in poetry; and is as difficult for us Europeans to understand as Keble's *Christian Year* would be to a Buddhist who was otherwise but slightly acquainted with Christian phases of thought. Conceptions entirely alien from those with which we are familiar may be comparatively easy to apprehend, and to follow, when they are argued out at some length in prose; and may yet be difficult to grasp when they are taken for granted, or only alluded to, in the figurative language of poetry. There are not a few passages in the *Dhammapada* whose full meaning will not have become clear until the system of ideas to which they give expression shall have become better known to us after the publication of the older Pāli Buddhist Suttas. The meaning of the Pāli technical terms in which the Buddhist system is set forth cannot be ascertained either correctly or completely by the mere light of comparative philology, or on the basis of the meaning of the corresponding terms in Sanskrit. For these reasons a translation of the *Dhammapada* is at present beset with peculiar difficulty.

An example will, perhaps, make this clearer. Prof. Max Müller translates verse No. 381:—"The Bhikshu, full of delight, who is calm in the doctrine of Buddha, will reach the quiet place (Nirvāṇa), cessation of natural desires and happiness."

I venture to think that this is not the meaning of the passage, and, further, that it is not good Buddhism. The word rendered "natural desires" is *saṅkhāra*, which is used in the early Buddhist system as the name, firstly, of those material and mental qualities which, when combined, make up an individual existence; and, secondly, of the individual things or beings consisting of those qualities. It is the cessation, not of natural desires, but of renewed organisation as an individual, which is here placed in apposition to the calm and happy state of Arahatsip, as being included among the inevitable results of having reached that state. And the suppression of all natural desires is not a part of Arahatsip at all. It is "thirst," envy, craving, longing, excitement, which the Arahatsip has to suppress. All good desires he should sedulously cultivate; and such natural

desires as those for food, for warmth, for rest, and so on he is expected to follow and to satisfy.

But there are many more passages in which such technical terms, such essentially Buddhist ideas, do not enter. The immediately following verse, for instance, runs:—"He who, when still young, applies himself, as a Bhikkhu, to the teaching of the Buddhas, lightens up this world like the moon when set free from a cloud."

Many of these passages are of very great beauty; and much more attractive, from the poetical setting in which they are found, than the corresponding ideas as expressed in plain prose in the Suttas. For this reason such a work as the Dhammapada has an interest, above that of the Suttas, which goes far to outweigh the objections to its being translated before them.

Very little is known of the history of this book. Its name would seem to imply that it is not an original work, but a collection of verses from other parts of the Pāli Pitakas; and this supposition is supported by the fact that the sense does not run on as it should do in original poems. Verses referring to the same subject are placed one after another, without any closer connexion than that of the subject itself. But only a few out of the 423 verses have as yet been discovered elsewhere; and it is, of course, possible that when the collection was made new verses were strung together with already existing ones.

The Sutta Nipāta is a work of a very different kind. It contains, in books i.-iv., fifty-four short poems, each complete in itself, and with a distinct unity. The last book has 16 poems, connected together by a story, each of the separate pieces giving a question of deep religious import addressed to the Buddha by one or other of sixteen disciples of Bārari (a distinguished Brāhman of Southern India), and then giving the Buddha's reply. The whole of these seventy poems are together about three times as long as the Dhammapada, and they bear every appearance of being the work of one mind.

Twenty-seven of the verses in the Sutta Nipāta are reproduced in the Dhammapada; and it is instructive to compare the different ways in which the two scholars render them. Thus the first of the twenty-seven runs in Prof. Max Müller's translation:—

"I do not call a man a Brāhmana because of his origin or of his mother. He is indeed arrogant, and he is wealthy; but the poor, who is free from all attachments, him I call indeed a Brāhmana."

Whereas Prof. Fausböll translates the same words—

"And I do not call one a Brāhmana on account of his birth or of his origin from (a particular) mother; he may be called *bhavadī*, and he may be wealthy, (but) the one who is possessed of nothing, and seizes upon nothing, him I call a Brāhmana."

It will be seen that Prof. Fausböll's version implies a respectful, and not a bad, connotation in *bhavadī*; and that he differs from Prof. Max Müller in his interpretation of each of the two epithets of the Arahāt, the Buddhist Brāhmana. As regards the second, I must

agree with Prof. Fausböll. *Anādāno* does not seem to me to have any reference to the idea of attachment; but the first word, *Akiñcano*, surely bears a technical meaning different both from "poor" and from "possessed of nothing." It is freedom from three specific conditions of mind—lust, hatred, and delusion. It is the absence of these which constitutes Arahātship; and they are the *kiñcanas*, or obstacles, which the earnest Buddhist has to overcome in his progress towards Nirvāna.

Such passages show how difficult is an accurate and poetical translation of these obscure poetical texts. All the more thankful should we be to the great scholars who, in this volume, have faced the task, and have given us critical versions of two texts whose difficulty is only equalled by their philological value and their historical importance.

T. W. REYS DAVIDS.

*The Zoological Record for 1879*: being Vol. XVI. of the "Record of Zoological Literature." Edited by E. C. Rye, F.Z.S., &c. (Van Voorst.)

MORE than seven hundred pages of closely printed matter are published by the Zoological Record Association, and they indicate the wonderful industry of the naturalists who have been devoted to zoology, during the year 1879. The book is a record of some thousands of essays; and not only are the titles given, but often a brief *résumé* of important articles adds to the value of the work. It is interesting to notice the direction to which natural-history study inclined during the year; to observe that pure zoology persists in spite of the great attractions of morphology; and that there is much philosophy among the rising men who care for classifications founded on external characters.

The invertebrata occupy by far the largest part of the volume. The record of the work done by naturalists in the Insecta occupies no less than 250 pages; and, with the exception of some twenty-two pages which have been the result of Mr. McLachlan's work, this great amount of labour has been performed by Mr. F. Kirby. This part contains a *résumé* of the work on general subjects relating to the group, and then the literature—zoological, morphological, and physiological—of the orders follows. The titles of the books and pamphlets follow the names of the authors, and a longer or shorter abstract is given. This last feature of the record is very valuable; and the clearness and succinctness of the abstracts, culled from memoirs written in nearly every European language, are worthy of great praise. The extent of the general reading requisite for the preparation of any one of these different parts of the volume must be great, and a glance at the "general subject" of the Insecta shows what elaborate care has been taken to do justice to the good cause of consolidating scientific work in the historical form. This occupies ten pages, and deals with nearly one hundred authors and subjects. It notices Ballard's *Insect Lives, or Born in Prison*, a popular American book, and Bellesme's *Sur une Fonction de Direction*

*dans le Vol des Insectes*, as to which the abstract informs us

"that in the flight of insects the direction is determined by the position of the part of the body which cuts the air; and thus depends on the position of the centre of gravity and the axis of support. In most cases the centre of gravity only is displaced."

Then follow Bertolini's memoir to the Academy of Bologna on the transformations and ravages of insects on pine-trees, and Brandt's researches on the anatomical and morphological peculiarities of the nervous system of insects. Cameron's Italian introduction to entomology is noticed as

"a compendious Introduction to entomology, profusely illustrated, and treating of the history of the science; insects in relation to agriculture; their origin, natural and sexual selection, internal and external anatomy, geographical distribution and classification."

The same author's work on deformities of insects is noticed, and also Carlet's *Locomotion of Insects and Arachnida*. We glean:—

"When insects walk, the legs move according to the following formula:—

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 4 \\ 5 \quad 2 \\ 3 \quad 6 \end{array}$$

the legs 1, 2, 3 moving almost simultaneously, and supporting the body while the others are raised." Mr. W. S. Dallas's popular article on entomology is recorded, and then follow notices of the pygidia of insects and the development of the legs of ants. The third page contains reports on ten memoirs, which relate to the insects of Kerguelen, economic entomology, fossil insects, an illustrated German work on the insects, an elaborate memoir on the simple and compound eyes of a great number of species, attacks of native insects upon imported trees, a German and a Dutch work, a French essay on observations on Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, and Orthoptera, and, finally, Lowne's essay on the eyes of insects. Among the important works noticed further on are those of Maurice on the relations between the insect faunas of Europe and America, and of a Scandinavian, who tells us that the larva of Myrmeleon has a blind intestine, the mouth serving as an excretory organ, Scudder's early types of Insecta, Taschenberg's practical entomology, and Wood Mason's morphological notes. In the record of the "orders" the work of the different naturalists is often most fully abstracted, and frequently a whole page is crowded with the names of new species or of synonyms.

One would hardly have expected that the spiders would have been so studied as to occupy thirty-six pages of Messrs. Cambridge and Campbell's portion of the book. Among the interesting popular results, H. Lebert shows that the old and popular stories of the bite of the *tarentula* are untrustworthy, or much exaggerated, in their account of its effects on man. He notices that the bite of a spider at Cairo, *Chaetopelma aegyptiaca*, was fatal to pigeons in ten minutes, and to a hare in four hours. The same author's posthumous work on the water spiders of the Lake of Geneva is considered. Therefore no less than nineteen species of them. Twelve live at a depth of from the surface to eight mètres,



and five are found at a depth of three hundred metres.

Prof. Bell reports with his usual care on the huge mass of literature relating to the Vermes and Echinodermata, Messrs. Bourne and Hickson on the Coelenterata, and Mr. S. Ridley on the Protozoa. The 157 pages relating to the Mollusca, Molluscoida, and Crustacea are perhaps the most elaborate of the book, and are from the pen of Prof. E. von Martens. He has, indeed, conferred a boon on working naturalists. The vertebrata have been noticed and well recorded by Messrs. Forbes, Howard Saunders, and the late A. O'Shaughnessy.

MARTIN DUNCAN.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE regret to hear that the Indian Government have determined to withdraw Col. H. C. B. Tanner and his party from Gilgit, presumably for some occult political reason. Col. Tanner has been very active as a geographer, and had already done some good work in the Gilgit region; and it was hoped that he would be allowed to continue his surveying operations for another season or two.

PROF. ENRICO H. GIGLIOLI, of Florence, has been commissioned by the Italian Government to undertake an examination of the deep-sea flora along the coasts of Italy. The transport *Washington* has been specially fitted up for the service of the expedition. It is also stated that the French Government are about to send the *Travailleur*, under Commr. Richard, on a scientific cruise off the south coast of France, with a similar object in view.

FROM the message of President Roca on opening the Argentine Congress we learn that no less than fifteen surveying parties are now engaged in measuring that portion of the Argentine Republic which lies between the Rio Negro and Rio Neuquen on the south and the thirty-third parallel of latitude on the north. Their operations will extend westwards to the Andes, and will no doubt be productive of very useful geographical results.

WE hear that Dr. Stanislas Zeballos, President of the Argentine Geographical Institute, has just published at Buenos Ayres an account of his three months' journey of exploration in the Araucanian country. During this journey of nine hundred miles he discovered mountains, lakes, rivers, &c., and generally threw an entirely new light on the Argentine pampas. These have been commonly described as immense treeless plains; but Dr. Zeballos, on the contrary, assures us that very majestic scenery and many interesting features are to be found there.

MR. F. W. NORTH, whose examination of the coal-fields of South Africa we have before alluded to, has lately completed an investigation of the coal districts of Natal. Among the numerous seams of anthracite and bituminous coal, some of which are from ten to twelve feet thick, Mr. North has found several producing good steam-coal; and he has practically tested their value by using them himself on the railway between Durban and Maritzburg.

M. LACROIX has lately propounded a bold scheme of exploration in the unknown region of Central Africa. His idea is to ascend the Nile, and, turning off along the Bahr-el-Ghazal, to make his way by one of its tributaries to the Monbuttu country. He would then be near the sources of the Welle, which river and its affluents he would follow into the hitherto unexplored region; and, if successful, he would certainly solve one of the most interesting of

the remaining problems in African hydrography. Some hopes were at one time entertained that Herr Flégl might accomplish this task by his expedition from the West Coast up the Binue, but he has, we believe, entirely abandoned his original programme.

THE United States steamer *Alliance* arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, last week to complete her equipment for a voyage to the Arctic regions in search of Mr. Gordon Bennett's exploring vessel *Jeannette*. She is to examine the seas between East Greenland and Spitzbergen, in case the *Jeannette* should have been carried along Prof. Nordenfjöld's North-east passage.

ACCORDING to a telegram received in Rotterdam, the Dutch Arctic expedition under Capt. Broekhuysen in the *Willem Barents* reached Vardo on June 20.

THE new member of the American Geographical Society's *Bulletin* is chiefly occupied with an account of the reception of Lieut. F. Schwatka and the Franklin Search Expedition of 1878-80. Beside other documents, the appendices include a synopsis by Mr. Elial F. Hall of the Franklin search, and a table of English and American Franklin search expeditions prepared by Prof. J. E. Nourse, of the Washington Observatory.

ON June 21 M. Ferdinand Lesseps was elected President of the French Geographical Society, in the place of the late Admiral de La Roncière-le Noury.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Fossils of the Palaeozoic Rocks.*—A large part of the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* is occupied by Mr. Etheridge's presidential address. This substantial communication, extending to upwards of 180 pages, forms a highly valuable memoir on the analysis and distribution of the British palaeozoic fossils. Mr. Etheridge here gives the fruit of his long-continued study of the distribution of life through the stratified rocks of the British Islands, from the Pre-Cambrian to the Carboniferous. He also deals with the interesting subject of the extension of the older rocks beneath the newer formations. The address is altogether one of the most elaborate ever delivered to the society.

ONE of the most important collections of works on natural history ever formed, being the property of that eminent ornithologist, the late T. C. Eyton, Esq., was lately dispersed by auction by Messrs. Sotheby. The library included most beautiful and costly illustrated works, such as those of Elliot, Gould, Levaillant, Malherbe, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, and the publications of learned societies. The great feature of the sale, however, was a very extensive and valuable collection of over six thousand coloured engravings, and three hundred drawings in water-colours of birds, all arranged in families, in thirty-eight large folio volumes. In the formation of this collection Mr. Eyton had spared neither labour nor expense, for he had rifled the most costly works—such as Gould's *Birds of Europe and Australia*, Temmenck, *Planches coloriées*, and Wolf's *Zoological Sketches* of their plates. After a spirited competition this important lot was secured for the sum of £350 by Mr. Quaritch.

THE local secretaries of the jubilee meeting of the British Association, which will be held at York from August 31 to September 8, under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, have issued a circular letter describing the arrangements. The Lord Mayor and Corporation of York have placed the Guildhall at the disposal of the Association for use as a reception-room. The use of the theatre of the museum of the York-

shire Philosophical Society, in which the first meeting of the Association was held in September, 1831, has been granted for the Geological section. The museum, which contains many of the type specimens of the late Prof. Phillips collected while he was its curator, has recently been enriched by the addition of the Rees and Wood collections. The Yorkshire Fine Art Institution will also be open to members and associates, on the invitation of its council. This building, which is used as an exhibition, contains the Prince of Wales's Indian presents, lent at this time by his Royal Highness on account of the visit of the Association; also a collection of scientific instruments, and a valuable collection of pictures, including the Duncombe Parl collection of the Old Masters. The great hall capable of seating 3,000 persons, will be used for some of the evening meetings. To the antiquary, York has pre-eminent attractions: its Roman remains, its mediæval walls and bars, which still encircle the greater part of the city, its Norman castle and noble minster, being each objects of special interest. Excursions are being organised to several places of interest, among which may be mentioned Scarborough, Whitby, Castle Howard, Duncombe Park, Bievaulx Abbey, Aldborough (the Roman Isurium), and Middlesbrough. At the latter place, Messrs. Bolokow, Vaughan and Co. will show their new process for the production of steel from Cleveland iron, and Messrs. Bell and Co. their boring for salt. A loan exhibition of scientific apparatus is being organised by the local committee, to contrast the instruments of to-day with those in use at the time of the formation of the Association.

A SKETCH of the life of the late Mr. John Gould, F.R.S., was read at the last meeting of the Accademia reale delle Scienze at Turin, by Signor Salvadori. The sketch will be printed in the Academy's *Proceedings*.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

DR. OLDENBERG, the young scholar who but lately became *privat-docent* at Berlin, and who has distinguished himself by his critical editions of the *Dipavāṇa* and of the *Vinaya Pitaka*, has just been appointed Extraordinary Professor at the same university. The first volume of the English translation of the *Vinaya texts*, which he and Mr. Rhys Davids have undertaken for the Oxford series of "Sacred Books of the East," is in the press; and the second volume is nearly ready.

AN elaborate work on *The Indo-Aryans, their History, Creed, and Practice*, by Babu Rama Chandra Ghosh, has recently been published by Messrs. B. Banerjee, of Calcutta.

ACCORDING to the *Revista Euskara*, the Philological Society are printing for Prince Louis-L. Bonaparte translations of Arrese's Ode on the Basque "Neguko gau izugarri bat" into the chief idioms of Europe. Tennyson's *May Queen* appears in Basque in the same journal.

THE Asiatic Society of Bengal have just published, as an extra number of its *Journal*, a valuable work by Mr. M. Longworth Dawes entitled *A Sketch of the Northern Balochi Language*, including a grammar, vocabulary, and specimens of the language.

THE first part of M. Barbier de Maynard's Turkish Dictionary is announced as now ready for publication. It will contain the greater part of the letter *elif*.

M. CHARLES JORET has just published (Paris: Vieweg) an essay upon the Norman *patois* spoken in Bessin, together with an etymological vocabulary. The latter is rendered the more valuable by its complete list of the local names of animals and plants.

FROM the *Revue Critique* we learn that von Sapper will shortly publish a revised edition of Hoffmann's *Grundriss der deutschen Philologie*, and Ad. Michaelis, of Strassburg, a selection from the correspondence of Otto Jahn.

M. RENE BASSET has published (Paris: Leroux) the opening lecture of a course which he is delivering in the Ecole Supérieure des Lettres at Algiers. In this he treats of Arabic poetry before the time of Muhammad, which has before now attracted the enthusiastic attention of scholars.

### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, June 14.)

MAJOR-GEN. A. PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—Gen. Pitt-Rivers read a paper on the discovery of flint implements in the gravel of the Nile valley, near Thebes. The worked flints were found embedded two or three metres deep in stratified gravel. Much interest has always been attached by anthropologists to this subject, on account of its bearing on the antiquity of man. While, in Europe, we know that the use of stone for implements preceded the employment of metals, and was co-eval with many animals that are now extinct, we have hitherto had no certain evidence that this period in Northern regions, remote as it undoubtedly was, may not have been contemporaneous with the very earliest phases of Egyptian civilisation, traced backward as it is, by the now accepted chronology of Manetho, to an antiquity of seven thousand years from the present time. Now, however, the evidence of human workmanship has been found in gravel deposits, which had become so indurated that the ancient Egyptians were able to cut flat topped tombs in them, supported by square pillars of gravel, which have retained their form unimpaired to the present day, proving an enormously greater age for the flints embedded in the gravel, some of which were chiselled out of the sides of the tombs.—Mr. Alfred Tylor read a paper on the human fossil at Nice discovered by M. Lacha in December 1880.—Mr. F. E. im Thurn read a paper on "Some Stone Implements from British Guiana."—Mr. J. Park Harrison exhibited a collection of Danish and French photographs.—The following papers were taken as read:—Mr. Gerard A. Kishan's on "Sepulchral Remains at Pathdown, Co. Wick low," and Mr. J. H. Madge's "Notes on Some Excavations made in Tumuli near Cospicci, Chik, in June 1880." A number of specimens collected by Mr. Madge were exhibited, among which was a cervical vertebra, in which was embedded a stone arrow-head, two skulls, and a quantity of pottery.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, June 16.)

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., in the Chair.—G. Leveson Gower, Esq., exhibited two quarries of glass from the old house at Tisbury Place, with grasshoppers on them, and the letters L and M., probably referring to Sir John Gresham and Mary, his wife.—Mr. Middleton exhibited a silver-gilt plate, Italian work of the sixteenth century, representing the adoration of the shepherds.—Mr. Middleton also gave an account of a Roman villa discovered at Fifehead Neville, Dorset. A handsome basement has been discovered, measuring twelve feet by thirteen feet, and ornamented with fishes. The hypocaust and a drain leading to a brook have also been found, and so many of the stones have been built into the house round that it is difficult to determine the date. The coins are principally those of Constantine the Great and his successor.—Mr. Coverford presented to the society a processional cross found at the field of battle of Bosworth.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, June 17.)

ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, Esq., B.A., F.R.S., in the Chair.—The paper read was "The Psychological Method in its Application to Language," by Mr. Herbert Morton Baynes, who began by noticing the extreme specialisation in many departments of linguistic scholarship. Such were the dangers of the specialist that, unless he ever and again took a general survey of the whole field of research, his

vision was apt to be circumscribed to the extent of inability to make, or even grasp, a far-reaching generalisation. This was especially true of Egyptologists, who, until quite recently, had left the important questions of etymology and syntax well-nigh untouched. Now, there was a class of phenomena in Egyptian, to which attention had lately been called by Dr. Carl Abel, of Berlin, which could only be explained by the application of the psychological method. The metathesis of sound, of sense, or of both could not be accounted for by fortuitous homonymy, but would come under the primary law of consciousness—namely, the law of duality. As regards the equality or predominance of the positive or negative in the synthesis, three stages were discoverable. In the first stage both elements were said to be present in equal force—polarity; in the second the negative predominated; and in the third the positive was predominant. Mr. Baynes then suggested the following classification:—

#### A. Polarity, resulting from

1. Universal Relativity, expressed by
  - a. Persistent Form
  - β. Gesture
  - γ. Position
  - δ. Combination
  - ε. Reduplication
  - ζ. Dentalisation
  - η. Internal Symbolic Vocalism.

#### 2. Special Relativity, expressed by

- a. Persistent Form
- β. Symbolic Vocalism
- γ. Inverse Repetition.

#### B. Negative Predominant, resulting from

1. Universal Relativity, expressed by
  - a. Persistent Form
  - β. Combination.

#### 2. Special Relativity, expressed by

- a. Persistent Form.

#### C. Positive Predominant, resulting from

1. Universal Relativity, expressed by
  - a. Persistent Form
  - β. Combination.

Examples were then given from the following languages:—Chinese, Egyptian, Koptic, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Manka, Malay, Mponwe, Salish, Burialish, Tamil, Telugu, Greek, Latin, German, Swedish, French, and English.—In the discussion which followed, the President, Dr. Murray, Prof. Martineau, Mr. Sweet, and Mr. Furnival took part.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, June 20.)

SIR E. COLEBROOKE, BART., M.P., President, in the Chair.—Mr. R. B. E. Baillie, M.R.A.S., read a paper on "The Duty Muhammadans, in British India, owe, on the Principles of their own Law, to the Government of the Country," in which he showed that the Law is binding on the consciences of Muhammadans in all cases to which it is applicable—that, when permitted to reside in a foreign country, they are bound by it to refrain from injury to the inhabitants; that any insurrection against the Sovereign is a breach of an implied contract; and that the only conditions are protection, the country being what is technically called *Dar-ool-Harb*. The proof of this condition is required to legalise the taking of interest on money. The paper further showed, from the *Fatawa Alamgiri*, that all the conditions required by law to convert a country from *Dar-ool-Islam* into *Dar-ool-Harb* are fulfilled in the existing condition of British India.—Mr. A. Gray, M.R.A.S., read extracts from a report by Mr. H. C. P. Bell on "The Maldives Islands." Mr. Bell, he stated, had been able to make a short visit to the Maldives in 1879, having previously obtained a considerable knowledge of the language of the islanders. No native history has as yet been discovered; what is at present known is derived from the notices of the Portuguese and from the Dutch and English records at Colombo. The language is certainly Aryan, and closely connected with Sinhalese in its older form, Elu. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bell may be enabled to return to these islands under official sanction, to complete his researches.—M. Terrien de la Couperie, M.R.A.S., read a paper on "The Sinio-Indian Origin of the Indo-Pali Writing," in which he gave reasons for rejecting the Semitic, Sabdan, and Greek

hypotheses, implying, as these do, an Indian influence in Southern Arabia; while, at the same time, he rejected, also, the indigenous origin. On the other hand, he pointed out that historical facts, as well as traditions, demonstrate that relations did exist between India and China so early as the third century B.C. In support of his views, he laid before the society a series of tables proving, in his judgment, that the Indo-Pali, Korean, Japanese, Lampong, Rejang, Batak, Vattelatta, and, most remarkably, the Lolo writing, of which Mr. Osborne Baker has recently sent home some specimens, are, really, all off-shoots of an older system of writing—consisting, on the borders of China, of a certain number of Chinese characters, used phonetically for commercial purposes. The Indo-Pali writing has, it was argued, been systematised in India from this old form of writing.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—(Wednesday, June 22.)

JOSEPH HAYNES, Esq., in the Chair.—Mr. C. F. Keary read the concluding portion of his paper on "The Genuine and the Spurious in Eddala Mythology," and showed that, as the first part had dealt with the myths of death and of the other world—i.e., with the world in *time*—so the second portion dealt with the world in *space*. The writer drew a picture of this world from the Eddas, and showed that the myth of the earth-tree (Yggdrasil) must be referred to a Teutonic origin, the German races having been especially accustomed to a life beneath trees, and having so long preserved the custom of building houses round them. So, too, the myth of the Ashrd, or rainbow, as told in the Eddas, forms a connecting link between the Vedic and the mediæval German legends of the heavens-bridge. The intrusive element in Eddala belief is to be looked at rather as a change in the tone of the stories than as an importation of new legends. Thus the character of Balder has been altered through Christian influences; as have, also, the concluding stanzas of the Voluspá.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, June 23.)

E. FRESHFIELD, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. A. W. Franks read a paper upon the sculptures from Amravati now in the British Museum, which were sent over to England at the time of the Mutiny, and till lately were preserved in the India Museum. A description of the tope will be found in Ferguson's *Tree and Serpent Worship*. The sculptures are not all of the same date, and probably were executed at various periods between A.D. 200 and A.D. 500. The inscriptions are in Sanskrit and Pali, and consist of monastic rules, the names of donors and benefactors, and of portions of the building. Mr. Franks gave an account of the sculptures, which represent the birth of Buddha, the Great Renunciation, and the attainment of Buddhahood, besides many of the incidents of previous births, some of which it is difficult to identify. In many cases the sacred feet occur in a group, instead of the figure of Buddha.—The society will not meet again until November next.

### FINE ART.

Jean-François Millet, *Peasant and Painter*. Translated by Helena de Kay from the French of Alfred Sensier. (Macmillan.)

FROM the Americanisms in this translation of M. Sensier's book, and from the absence of the name of an English printer, we conclude that the volume comes from the United States. It seems rather to be regretted that this should not be stated in the book itself, because it looks as if American spelling had been adopted in England. We do not as yet write labourer, laborer, nor traveller, traveler, &c.

The translation is generally good; but it frequently reminds us that it is a translation, not so much by downright Gallicisms as by the sort of expressions which a very well-

educated foreigner will often use in writing English—expressions which you feel to be different from those which a writer who thought in English would employ, and yet which nobody could prove to be ungrammatical. Sometimes a word is employed quite in a French sense; more frequently there is a slight departure from the genuine English sense. It would not be accurate to say that the tone of the book is French, because that cannot really be the case when English words are used; yet it is frequently un-English, a defect almost inevitable in every translation. Nevertheless, it may be of great value to those who do not read French easily, for it is a very interesting record of a very remarkable life.

Millet may be estimated in two ways—as a man and as an artist. In many artists the man is uninteresting—the talent, the accomplishment interest us, but not the man. In Millet this is so far from being the case that, if he had never risen to celebrity as a painter, his life would still have fascinated every student of human nature, however simply narrated. He was born of a peasant family in the village of Gruchy, on the sea-coast in the department where Cherbourg is situated, and violent storms at sea were among his earliest impressions. Some drawings of wild weather on the sea-shore, done in the maturity of his talents, were probably due to impressions received in childhood. Millet's education was not neglected; and in a certain sense he was an educated man, though he said in after-life that he had never studied systematically, and, in arithmetic, had never got beyond addition, being unable to understand subtraction and the rules following. He was far from being illiterate; he learned Latin well enough to take great pleasure in reading Virgil and the Bible, both which he re-read, "and always in Latin." "He was so familiar with their language," says M. Sensier, "that in his manhood I have never seen a more eloquent translator of these two books." In French he chose serious literature and translations from great foreign authors, so that he was very far indeed from being either a boor or a Philistine. The interesting point is that, notwithstanding this good literary culture and a capacity for expressing his thoughts well with the pen, Millet was a real peasant still. In youth he worked hard in the fields; and the manner of life which he afterwards followed at Barbizon with admirable wisdom and consistency was still that of a peasant who could paint—he never was a Parisian who had a taste for rural things. He began to learn his art at Cherbourg with a painter named Mouchel, and then went to Paris, where he felt lonely and miserable. Townspeople cannot understand that; but the great affliction for a rustic mind in a town is the feeling of loneliness, caused chiefly by the absence of Nature, for the rustic does not feel it anywhere in the country. Millet was shy and awkward, a defect which he never lost; but this did not prevent him from getting married imprudently to a Cherbourg girl, who died in Paris after two years and five months of marriage. After that he married again in his own country, and brought his second wife to Paris, where they had saved nine hundred francs. The second imprudence turned out most happily, except

that the artist had to pay for his happiness with the direst poverty and anxiety. In 1848 Millet and his wife were literally without food or fuel at one time for themselves, though they still contrived to give their children bread. In the same year, when not positively destitute, they lived for a fortnight (without credit) on thirty francs. Their friend Sensier got one hundred francs for them from the Direction des Beaux-Arts, and did his best at various other times to be of use in begging for them or in selling little pictures at very low prices.

Millet, in the early part of his professional career, had painted many small pictures of nude figures; but a remark he overheard one day induced him to believe that the vulgar placed an unworthy interpretation on his work, so, in the face of positive hunger, he renounced that class of subject resolutely for ever. Shortly after that time he visited the forest of Fontainebleau, which made him wild with rapture. In those days the beauty of the forest was very little known; it had been discovered (in the artistic sense) by Théodore Rousseau and others a few years before. Millet and Jacque hired rooms in peasants' houses, out of which they made rude studios, and they explored the country in every direction. M. Sensier says:

"I often visited them at this time. They were in such a state of excitement that they could not paint; the majesty of the old woods, the virginity of the rocks and underbrush, the broken boulders and green pastures, intoxicated them with beauty and odours. They could not think of leaving such enchantment."

Millet wrote the following paragraph in his first letter from Barbizon, a little hamlet on the outskirts of the forest, in June 1849:—

"We have determined, Jacque and I, to stay here some time, and we have each taken a house. The prices are very different from those in Paris; and as one can get there easily if necessary, and the country is superb, we shall work more quietly than in Paris, and perhaps do better things. In fact, we want to stay here some time."

Millet stayed at Barbizon twenty-seven years and died there. The place had the happiest possible influence upon his mind and production. He belonged to the country by nature, and not to the town. That genuineness which marks all his work produced since 1849 is due to his affectionate and direct observation of nature—I do not mean rocks and trees, but human nature. His own theory was that art declined away from nature. On the other hand, he did not copy actual things; he filled his mind at the one great source, and then produced from a full mind, not by painful copyism. His materials were rapid notes and sketches, often in pen and ink.

Notwithstanding the pleasantness of Barbizon, and the hard work Millet did there, and the perfect suitability of the place to his mind and character, his life was poisoned for a long time by the most cruel pecuniary anxieties, sometimes by actual privation. His poverty prevented him from going to see his mother for years before she died; and, notwithstanding a most pathetic letter from her and his own great filial affection, he could not quit work and pay the railway fare to go to her death-bed. Tradesmen were harsh with him.

"Millet had around him a group of tradesmen, anxious and almost fierce, whom he had to appease. A baker, the only one in the place, threatened with oaths to withdraw the daily bread. A grocer had become his bailiff. A country tailor sent the sheriff's officer to sell the furniture in his studio, and he would not allow the artist a day's, or even an hour's, grace. Such scenes were repeated over and over during many years."

The cause of this was not extravagance, but a small uncertain income and a large family. By the fatal law which casts fresh burdens on the overburdened, two brothers of Millet came to stay and live with him to learn to paint, and we read that "Millet was for a long time their teacher and support." At the very time when he was painting the *Angelus*, which has been sold successively for £2,000, £6,400, and £8,000, Millet was suffering incessant anxiety about daily bread and writing. "Ah! the end of the month—where shall I find the money for it? For the children must eat. My heart is all black." Finally, when the *Angelus* was painted, Millet could not sell it. Rousseau helped him at one time by inventing a fib about an American (God bless all such liars!) who wanted to buy a picture by Millet, but did not want to disclose his name. The "American" sent four thousand francs to Millet, through Rousseau, who was himself in fact the purchaser of the picture, a fine work representing a peasant grafting a tree.

A temporary relief was obtained when Millet was farmed by an intelligent man for three years at £480 a year. He was to paint what he liked, but steadily, and his owner was to take it all. This gave peace of mind. In his latter years he became better appreciated and more comfortable. The exhibition of 1867, where he was well represented, advanced his reputation; he got the ribbon of the Legion of Honour, and lived to see pictures that he had sold for a song fetch very high prices. Then, just when he could have made a fortune easily, his health broke down and he died. Luckily, the drawings he left behind him made a comfortable provision for his family.

The story is a sad one in some respects, but it has its bright side. Millet himself was a thoroughly respectable character, and consequently enjoyed all those quiet, inward satisfactions which sweeten the lives of brave and just men. Besides this, he was blessed with an excellent wife, who thoroughly understood him, and shared his privations cheerfully. Again, the paternal sentiment was strong in him, and he loved his way of life, surrounded by his children in his quiet home at Barbizon. He took the most affectionate interest in the subjects he painted; he liked his peasants, enjoyed the beauty of Nature, lived rationally, and always tried to be faithful to love and duty. Such a man is perfectly independent of luxury, but it is a pity that he had not rather more peace of mind. Without marriage he might have had it; but without marriage what was best in his manly heart might have remained undeveloped. That poor cottage at Barbizon was the scene of an ideal life, where plain living and high thinking went together in good earnest—a marked contrast to the new theory that artists must be leaders of luxury and display all sorts of extravagance. P. G. HAMERTON.



## SOME ARCHAEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

*Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité.* Par MM. Perrot et Chipiez. (Paris: Hachette.) It has been known for some time that M. Perrot had on hand a history of ancient art which would have the characteristic of dealing with the art of Egypt, Assyria, and Phœnicia, not as separate phases of the artistic spirit, but with special reference to their influence on Greece. That is a chapter of art which could not be written without very unusual qualifications, apart even from those of literary force and skill, for which M. Perrot has long been well known. Distinguished for his exploration of Galathea, and since then for his studies of ancient Oriental subjects, always with reference more or less to the Greeks, M. Perrot was justly entitled to expect a wide interest in his work. For matters involving architecture and design he has had the co-operation of M. Chipiez; and in the production of illustrations, of which there are to be about six hundred, he has had the assistance of qualified artists. The plan of publication is that of weekly parts, issued at a trifling cost, till the whole work of five or six volumes is completed. Already eight of these parts have appeared, the text being as yet introductory; with the view of making explicit the conditions under which Egyptian art arose and flourished, so far as its rise and progress affected the subsequent art of Greece. Egyptian art under the Ptolemies, for instance, has no interest for M. Perrot in his present design. Many of the illustrations are new, and could not have been obtained without considerable pains. For this all students will be thankful.

*Die Antiken in den etichen Marc Anton's, Agostino Veneziano's, und Marco Dent's.* Von Dr. Henry Thode. (Leipzig: Seeman.) Dr. Thode has published the present memoir to show what could and ought to be done in the way of making a catalogue of the drawings and engravings from ancient sculptures, executed during the *quattro* and *cinque cento* period, for the delight of admirers of antiquity, but chiefly, so far as we are now concerned, for the use of artists. Such a catalogue is necessary for the history of painting in Italy to show how far it was influenced under the great masters by the remains of classical sculpture. In a general way, everyone knows that Raphael was one of the great lovers of classical design, and was often influenced by it. But what is wanted to be known is the extent of the material available in his time. So with others of the great masters. From another point of view such a catalogue is of importance to the archaeologist in informing him of sculptures which are no longer known to exist, or which exist in a form different from that in which they were drawn in the *quattro* or *cinque cento*. So far as drawings are concerned, we believe that the work begun by Matz has been, since his death, carried on by another German archaeologist. Dr. Thode's memoir is very handsomely published.

*Monuments de l'Art antique.* Part II. (Paris: Quantin.) This second part of the *Monuments*, published under the editorship of M. Bayet, maintains, as in the first part, that high excellence in the plates which justifies a new publication of works published already often enough. Take, for example, the first plate with the marble Victory of Samothrace in the Louvre, or the three representations of Apollo Sauraktonos, or the bronze wolf of the Capitol. As to the terra-cotta figures from Tanagra, we have surely had more than enough of them in French publications during recent years. The plates devoted to Egyptian subjects seem of equal skill with the others, and no doubt the text accompanying them by M. Maspero is all that could be desired. M. Bayet's own text is not

always so full as might be wished. Nor is it always a sufficient excuse for brevity for him to say that no amount of writing will make a man see the beauty of a sculpture if he does not otherwise recognise it. It is sometimes necessary for a writer himself to show that he has correctly appreciated the beauty of a work of art, and there is no other way in which he can do this than by detailed analysis. Apart, however, from matters of individual taste, as, for example, concerning the Victory of Samothrace, there are some points on which M. Bayet might have been more explicit and elaborate, particularly in regard to the motive of this Victory. Originally, in Samothrace, this statue surmounted the bow of a trireme constructed of marble blocks, and of such dimensions as the bow of a real trireme would have if made in due proportion to the statue. The statue thus becomes, according to M. Bayet, not the principal, but only a co-ordinate element in the design, the object of which undoubtedly was to celebrate a naval engagement. A Victory driving a quadriga would be a parallel case were it not that it is only the bow, not the whole galley, which is represented. Yet this difference would make the bow of the trireme into a symbol, however colossal it might be, just as the bow of the galley sometimes seen under the raised foot of Poseidon is a symbol, as was also the prow of the galley held by the figure of Salamis painted on the screen round the Zeus at Olympia. If we regard the bow of Samothrace as a mere symbol, the attitude and movement of the Victory become plain. If we regard it as representing a real galley, then we must explain the speed of her movement, which is much greater than could be attained by any ship. It may be that she is in the act of rushing away from the ship to announce the victory. In a chariot the Victory gets her attitude from the movement of the chariot. Again, one ship does not win a naval battle, and, even if represented entire, it would only be a symbol. With regard to the bronze wolf on the Capitol, the genuine antiquity of which M. Bayet undertakes to defend against those who claim it as a work of the Renaissance, it is to be remembered that the ancient wolf suckling Romulus and Remus as described by Vergil, and as represented occasionally on the cuirass of a Roman emperor or in a terra-cotta relief in the British Museum, does not correspond with the bronze in Rome, for in these representations she turns her head and licks the twins—*mulcere alterna lingua*. The publication of the three figures of Apollo Sauraktonos is a service for which all should be thankful.

*Die dreigestaltige Hekate.* Von Prof. E. Petersen. This monograph appeared in two recent numbers of the *Archäol. epigraph. Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich*, and, like the work of Prof. Petersen generally, is characterised by exhaustive treatment of an interesting subject. The main interest of the enquiry turns on the statement of Pausanias that the sculptor Alkamenes had been the first to make a triple Hekate; that his figure was called by the Athenians Epipyrgidia, and that it stood beside the temple of Wingless Victory—that is, on the same pyrgos with it, whence the name, Epipyrgidia. A natural desire was to trace among the numerous existing figures of the triple Hekate this original of Alkamenes; and, from the fact of a prevailing archaism, or rather archaistic style, in these figures, it had been proposed to regard Alkamenes as a sculptor who worked in the archaic manner. If this would not suit the artist of this name, who was a younger contemporary of Phidias, then it could be supposed that Pausanias, or the source from which he copied his statement, had referred to an older sculptor of the name of Alkamenes, as to whose existence there was otherwise a certain degree of evidence. The sculptures of the west pedi-

ment of the Zeus Temple at Olympia were by Alkamenes, and were cited as of an archaic manner, and therefore as affording to some extent a parallel to the figures of Hekate. But Petersen disagrees with all this, finding nothing of an archaic nature in the sculptures in question at Olympia. Then there is the triplicity of form to be accounted for, and especially how far it had been originated by Alkamenes. Petersen seems to think that, having found already existing an Artemis with three heads, the Athenian sculptor had completed this into a triple figure, thus giving artistic finish to what had first been a pillar surmounted by three heads to stand at cross roads, and from that had next become a figure with three heads. Three figures standing back to back, each the same as the other, except in the arms and attributes in the hands, would form a group that would suggest itself more readily to a sculptor who worked in bronze than to one working in marble, since, in fact, the one mould would do for all three figures. Other instances of figures back to back and groups of three figures are discussed at great length. Nor is the interest of this monograph confined to the main question which it pursues, but extends to many side-issues on which the author's opinion is always welcome.

A. S. MURRAY.

## ETCHINGS AT MR. DUNTHORNE'S.

AMONG a group of prints recently issued by Mr. Dunthorne, and on view at his shop in Vigo Street, we would call especial attention to a series of proofs of etchings lately done by several of the finest Scotch artists in London, and intended to illustrate a play by Mr. Scott Moncrieff, the *Abdication*, now announced by a well-known publisher. Mr. Pettie, Mr. Orchardson, Mr. T. Graham, Mr. B. W. Macbeth, Mr. McWhirter, and Mr. Colin Hunter are the six eminent artists who have combined in this labour. Two or three of them, in addition to their reputation as painters, have been known already for a while as excellent etchers—Mr. Macbeth in particular, for it is no exaggeration to say of him that his etchings are even more welcome—or welcome to a larger number—than are his painted pictures. Mr. Hunter has also put forth more than one characteristic etching of the sea, but we doubt if he has yet achieved as distinct a success with the needle as with the brush. His contribution to the series of which we speak is impressive, but not altogether satisfactory. And Mr. Macbeth's own contribution, albeit it is that of a most practised etcher, delights us less—very much less—than his *Ferry* or his *Morning Post*. Perhaps what is really most striking in this collection is the work of the eminent men who have been heretofore less recognised as etchers than as painters. There is Mr. Pettie, for example. All London knows him as an impressive dramatic painter, and as a great colourist. His is one of the most robust personalities of our Royal Academy; among popular men he is almost singular in his unremitting avoidance of the commonplace. But here, in the subject before us, he has no moving story, and he is, of course, inevitably deprived of the enchanting resources of colour. But he is not at a loss. His "occupation" is by no means "gone." He has managed to throw into the roughly traced face and gesture of the stalwart soldier who advances to the front, and seeks interview, as we suppose, with an unseen opponent, such a measure of truth to individual character—and that character of an interesting order—that not only is the absence of intricate or engaging story readily forgiven and the absence of colour overlooked, but we are likewise reconciled to the absence of beautiful line, or of any delicate and fully complete-

system of light and shade. We take the slight etching for what it is—a vigorous memorandum of character and movement. In the case of Mr. Orchardson's contribution, the etching proper—the actual work upon the plate—is not from the hand of that artist. His comrade, Mr. Macbeth, has transferred to the plate Mr. Orchardson's spirited design. The design is of two figures, men of character and action, engaged in knotty debate. Mr. McWhirter's share in the business consists in his having furnished Mr. Moncrieff with a delicate etching of river and wood—the dainty boughs and daintier leafage of some slender tree bending over a space of quiet and sunlit stream. Mr. T. Graham sends a slighter work, but its slightness is well considered and significant. The print suggests a corner of a large room, humbly furnished, now pleasantly warmed by the glow of firelight. Near the blaze, and comfortably placed upon a long bench or settle, are seen two persons, apparently of somewhat lowly life, and both of them past their first youth, but one is making love to the other, or rather the man is vowing that there is no pleasure in his cups if his companion repels him. Of the faces we see practically nothing, but the gestures, if unattractive, are highly expressive. So much for a little series of works of which the general and satisfactory characteristic is that they are conceived and executed in the true spirit of the etcher's art, aiming at no superfluous elaboration or ornament, but content with the simple and direct delivery of the message with which they are charged.

Mr. Dunthorne has likewise some other original etchings, and some etchings from pictures. Among original work we note two heads of dogs by Heywood Hardy, pieces of truthful portraiture, doubtless, but to us uninteresting. But Mr. Hardy is making progress as an original etcher. His *Country Doctor* conveys most of the sentiment of that picture of his own of which it is a reminiscence. It is a gray and dreary night, of wind and of bad weather; the tired old doctor and his persevering horse have at last arrived at the far-away country home where the advice of the medical man is anxiously expected. The doctor is about to dismount and ascend to the sick chamber in which the light has burnt long. There is some suggestion that his arrival will not now be of any avail, for the superstitious note that the house-dog howls in sign of death. The story is well told, and the solitary figure in the dreary scene well realised; but the technical merits of the work do not appear to us remarkable.

Among works of reproduction, we may mention, first, Mr. J. Steele's clever and faithful rendering, *Poachers*, by Briton Rivière—an abandoned man, no doubt, the poacher, but his dog believes in him. The whole recalls, not indeed the most striking picture by our great painter of animal life in its conflict or connexion with humanity, but at least a picture that is characteristic. We are conscious that it will be welcome to many, though we might not ourselves desire to submit it to the test of placing it on a wall opposite to which we should often sit. To us, but not to many, this particular manifestation of Mr. Rivière's powerful art is more remarkable than purely agreeable. Nor would Mr. J. Park's etching of *Les Regrets* after A. Gautier be at all more permanently delightful. It is weaker art to begin with—the art of the original artist, if not that of his interpreter. Two nuns—squat Belgian figures, we presume; at all events suggesting little of the grace of France—walk in a sunlit coppice, and wish vaguely for the pleasures and the wider life they have renounced. Work to be praised with less reserve is Mr. O. P. Slocombe's etching after Sir Antonio More's portrait of *Sir Thomas Gresham*

—an elaborately treated reproduction of the great grave head of one who has seen the world, it seems, and battled with it. And in delightful contrast with this age-worn and trouble-worn countenance is Mr. O. O. Murray's really exquisite etching after Mr. Calderon's *Sweet and Twenty*. "Sweet and Twenty" is a soft-faced, dark-haired thing, very subtly meditative and admirably refined: her prettily balanced head, her whitened throat, and her loosely thrown garments, are all that we see of her. Mr. Murray has rendered, with quite complete success, all the charm of the original picture which was independent of colour; and our readers know that the painting of the freshness of girlhood is as much a speciality of Mr. Calderon's as the painting of the freshness of masculine youth is a speciality of Mr. Pettie's.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MRS. MARK PATTISON, on the occasion of her visit to Rome last winter, translated the will of Claude Lorraine, which has hitherto escaped notice in the library on the Capitol; and the translation will shortly be published in *L'Art*.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* of June 1 contains the official notification of the exhibition of Indian art-manufactures which is to be held at Calcutta in December and January of the coming winter. The articles are to be divided into eighteen classes, of which the following heads sufficiently indicate the richness of the native handicrafts that still survive:—Silk fabrics, muslin and other cotton fabrics, fabrics of mixed silk and cotton, embroidery and lace, carpets, mats, manufactures from fibres, woollen fabrics, leather manufactures, gold and silver work and jewellery, carving in ivory, horn, and wood and lacquered work, metal-ware, pottery, modelled figures, stone carvings, glass ornaments, shell-carvings, cabinet-work. The management of the exhibition has been entrusted to the Committee of the Calcutta Economic Museum, with Mr. H. T. Prinsep as chairman, and Mr. H. H. Locke as secretary. Jurors will be appointed for the awarding of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and certificates of honourable mention. The latest date fixed for receiving articles is November 1.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition of Oriental art at Glasgow during the coming winter.

THE Cambrian Archaeological Association comes over the borders this year to hold its annual meeting, the place appointed being Church Stretton, in Shropshire, where it assembles on August 1, under the presidency of Prof. Babington, of Cambridge.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute held on June 19, the following resolution was proposed by Sir Sibbald Scott, Bart., seconded by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, and carried unanimously:—

"That the Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute desire to place on record the expression of their great regret at what they believe to be the unnecessary destruction of a large portion of the west front of St. Albans Abbey, which has lately been carried out."

To the Millais exhibition and other attractions of the gallery of the Fine Art Society in New Bond Street has now been added the large composition painted by M. Anton von Werner, Director of the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts, to commemorate the Congress at Berlin. M. Werner received the commission from the magistrate and Town Council of Berlin, and the work proves that they could not have confided it to more able hands. The portraits are all from studies taken during the presence of the representatives in Berlin, and M. Werner

was allowed to be present at the scene which forms the subject of the picture. In the centre is a standing group composed of Prince Bismarck, Count Schouvaloff, and Count Andrássy. The tall figure of the Imperial Chancellor, bluff and burly, dominates the whole scene with a presence of superior solidity and strength. His confident *bonhomie* is well contrasted with the gracious diplomacy of the Russian and the intellectual keenness of the Austrian. To the left is Prince Gortschakoff seated, his hand placed in friendly fashion on the arm of Earl Beaconsfield, who slightly stoops to converse with him. The portrait of the late Premier taken on the spot in his hour of triumph is one of special interest, and is admirable both as a likeness and a study of character. It is a three-quarter face, showing the remarkable set of his eyes with great distinctness; and the slight stoop emphasises, but in no disagreeable manner, the prominence of his under lip. The expression is both genial and sagacious, and the portrait perhaps the most satisfactory ever painted of the Earl, whether by English or foreign artist. The same power of grasping character is shown in every head in the picture, which is not only unusually great in historic interest, but also as a work of art. We know no work of the kind which excels it in vivid and varied portraiture or in skill of composition.

At Messrs. Burns and Oates', in Portman Street, is to be seen a good example of the refined religious art of O. Müller. It is a picture of the Virgin as "the woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars" (Rev. xii. 1).

THE Archaeological Congress of France is at present holding its forty-eighth annual meeting at Vannes, a town well situated for archaeological enquiry, for, besides its museum, which is rich in remains of prehistoric periods, its environs are literally covered with grand megalithic monuments, menhirs, dolmens, &c., some of them rudely sculptured. A large and promising hillock in this neighbourhood will be opened before the members of the congress on Monday next.

It was decided that no prizes should be awarded at the Milan Exhibition; nevertheless, one prize, called after Prince Humbert, has been given to a young Venetian sculptor, named Emilio Marali, for a beautiful plaster statue of a youth singing from a piece of music he holds in his hand. The statue is called *The Vocation*, and it is evident that the whole soul and supple body of the musician are absorbed in his calling. It was one of the most attractive works in the Milan Exhibition. It is now to be cast in bronze, the right of reproduction having been bought by a rich Venetian amateur.

THE notion of removing to another site the popular Museum of the Luxembourg, which was discussed so vigorously a year or so ago, would seem to be definitely given up. According to the *Siècle*, the idea now is to build a very large and convenient new gallery in the gardens of the Luxembourg to contain pictures by living artists of high reputation, foreigners to be admitted as well as Frenchmen.

UNDER the title of *Les Artistes angevins, Peintres, Sculpteurs, Maîtres-d'œuvre, Architectes, Graveurs, Musiciens, d'après les Archives angevines* (Paris: Baur), M. C. Port, of Angers, has issued an exhaustive monograph, mostly from unpublished sources, upon the arts and artists of Anjou from the earliest times.

In two articles that have recently appeared in the *Chronique des Arts* M. Charles Ephrussi seeks to identify two portrait drawings by Dürer in the Albertina collection. He thinks that the

not represents the Cardinal Mathæus Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg, whom Dürer mentions in his letter to Wolf Stromer as "his very gracious Lord of Salzburg," and the other a certain Damianus de Goes, who was a distinguished Portuguese diplomatist, historian, and traveller in Dürer's time. It is certain that Dürer had dealings with the Archbishop of Salzburg, and he may very probably have drawn his portrait; but it is very difficult to decide from the resemblance of a medal. With Damianus de Goes it is not known that Dürer had any relations; but an engraving exists, bearing Dürer's monogram, representing this Damianus as a middle-aged man. The engraving is admitted "to have nothing in common with Dürer;" nevertheless, M. Ephrussi and M. Joaquim de Vasconcellos (who appears to have noticed the resemblance first) imagine it to have been executed from the fine portrait in the Albertina collection which represents a young man of about twenty-eight or thirty. Damianus, indeed, could only have been twenty-seven when Dürer died, and there is no proof of his ever having come into contact with Dürer, although they had friends in common. Altogether, we cannot consider the identity of either of these portraits satisfactorily established.

The Vaudois Society of Artists has opened an exhibition of the works of the late Charles Lambert in the Museum Arlaud. It is to close in the middle of July. Besides his well-known landscapes of Alpine scenery, it contains a great number of studies of animals and military sketches, and the unfinished picture upon which he was at work when he was surprised by death.

It may be interesting to those who have read Frederic Mistral's last poem, *Calendau*, to know that a fine portrait of Constant des Baux, painted by François Porbus, with the family arms and Latin signature, which came from a princely collection in the North of Europe, is now in Paris. We believe that an announcement of where it may be seen will shortly be made.

### THE STAGE.

THE greatest actress on the French stage—for such Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, with all her faults and all her deficiencies, undoubtedly remains—has left London; and her place at the Gaiety is taken this week and next by the company of the Renaissance Theatre, a well-trained body of actors, very skilled in the presentation of light opera. The Renaissance company, indeed, performs such pieces as those written by Leococ in a way that no other company, either in Paris or London, is able to perform them. We in England execute the light opera of Gilbert and Sullivan as it could be executed nowhere else; but no elaboration of stage or general management has made our rendering of bright French music and dialogue equal to that of those who are "to the manner born." We have no actress who can bear strict comparison with Jeanne Granier, even though the present representations of *Le Petit Chaperon* at the Gaiety betray the fact that Jeanne Granier is not in all points at her best. She remains, however, unrivalled in England; and with is still so much upon her side that she has time to throw off the faults which come only too readily to a spoiled child of the public and the theatre. Again, we have no one who is a match for Mdlle. Desclauzas. Mdlle. Desclauzas has the gift of overflowing humour—a humour not untinted with coarseness, we are bound to allow. Less charming than Mdlle. Granier, her delivery is even more pointed and biting. No one, except on the English stage, in another sphere, Mrs. Bancroft, can throw so much significance into a sentence which the

author has left it to the actress to make impressive. These two admirable artists from the Renaissance are well supported by M. Jolly, who can make himself appropriately revolting, and Mdlle Meyer, who is simple and agreeable. Altogether, opera bouffe is now given at the Gaiety in a very enjoyable fashion.

MISS WALLIS has been appearing in London in *Romeo and Juliet*, as well as in other plays. She is an actress of great capacity, who seems to find it more profitable to spend the greater part of her time in provincial engagements than to be stationed at all regularly in London. And it is probably true to say of her that, on the whole, she is more admired in the country than in town. Her methods, however, are her own, and she is worth seeing. Her Juliet is a distinctly powerful and well-considered performance, albeit the heroine has more about her of the stately young woman than of the unlesioned girl.

THE performance of the First and Second Quartos of *Hamlet*, promised for next week by Mr. Marlands Clarke, has been put off till the autumn, the other attractions of the season having proved too strong for the amateurs who had undertaken to play these Quartos.

### MUSIC.

#### RICHTER CONCERTS, M. GANZ' ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, AND THE MUSICAL UNION.

WE must briefly notice the last three Richter concerts. The eighth—on Monday, June 20—included Beethoven's "Coriolan" overture and the "Eroica," selections from *Die Meistersinger* sung by Mr. Henschel, and the *Tannhäuser* overture and "Venusberg" music. Herr Richter is justly famed for his conducting of Beethoven and Wagner; and the evening was highly successful, although the performance of the symphony was scarcely equal to that of the preceding year. In arranging the programme for each season, it was evidently designed that the best should come last; in 1880 the series closed with the choral symphony, and this year the two last concerts (Thursday, June 23, and Monday, June 27) have been devoted to Beethoven's *Missa solennis*. For more than three years the composer was occupied with this Mass, and he speaks of it as his greatest and most successful work. It was originally intended for the installation of his pupil the celebrated Archduke Rudolph as Archbishop of Olmütz, which took place in 1820; but, though commenced in 1818, it was not completed till 1823. While working at it, Beethoven was, according to Schindler, "in a state of absolute detachment from the terrestrial world;" and this may perhaps account for the fact that he has written many passages not suitable for terrestrial choirs. The ordinary compass and capabilities of human voices ought to have been respected by Beethoven. In the heat of composition, when "singing, shouting, and stamping," he naturally wrote down his thoughts as they occurred to him; but he might afterwards have tried to clothe his divine ideas in as human a form as possible. As the Mass now stands, it loses somewhat of its immense grandeur in performance because of the strain on the voices. It is written for four solo voices, four-part chorus, full band (including four horns, three trombones, and double bassoon), and organ. To attempt any brief analysis of this stupendous composition would be to write uselessly and unintelligibly. We can merely say that Beethoven has thoroughly risen to "the highth of his great argument." The performances conducted by Herr Richter were extremely good. The solo parts were well rendered by Miss L. Pyk, Miss Orridge, Mr. W. Shakespeare, and Mr. G. Henschel. Another series of

nine concerts is announced for next year. The programme will include seven symphonies of Beethoven, Liszt's *Graner Messe*, and important selections from the *Nibelungen*.

The fifth, and last, of M. Ganz' series of orchestral concerts took place on Saturday, June 25, at St. James's Hall. Mdlle. Sophie Menter was the pianist, and performed Schumann's concerto in A minor. Her reading of the first movement was not very satisfactory, but we can speak in terms of the highest praise of her interpretation of the tender *intermezzo* and sparkling *finale*. She afterwards contributed three solos: Chopin's *nocturne* in D flat, Liszt's graceful transcription of "Hark! hark! the Lark," and Weber's *Invitation à la Valse* with "arabesques by Tausig." The first piece was somewhat lacking in charm and feeling, but the other two were played to perfection. The last, while displaying to advantage Mdlle. Menter's faultless and brilliant mechanism, served to show what liberties a great pianist has ventured to take with the text of a great master. The performance of Beethoven's symphony in A was unusually good. The programme included Benedict's festival overture, and two *intermezzi* for orchestra by Alice Mary Smith. Mdlle. Marie Roze was the vocalist. The series just concluded contained many features of interest, two of the most important being the production of Berlioz' *Symphonie fantastique* and the *début* of Mdlle. Menter. M. Ganz, like Herr Richter, announces another series of five concerts for next season.

The thirty-seventh season of the Musical Union terminated last Tuesday afternoon. M. J. Lasserre was fortunate enough to secure the services of the great pianist, Herr Rubinstein, who appeared both as executant and composer. The first piece given was his stringed quartett in F minor (op. 106, No. 2), dedicated to Mr. J. Ella. The various movements contain much that is graceful and pleasing, and the writing testifies to the composer's earnestness and ability as a musician; but we fail to discover traces of deep inspiration and coherence or logical order of thought and development. The first movement shows attractive material, and the third (*adagio*) is most elegant and refined; the *finale*, however, is vague and unsatisfactory. After this quartett, admirably performed by Messrs. Auer, Wiener, Waefelghem, and Lasserre, came Rubinstein's sonata in B minor for pianoforte and violin, played by himself and Herr Auer. This work was first introduced by Herr Rubinstein at a chamber concert in 1877, and has since been heard at the Monday Popular Concerts. Schumann's piano quartett in E flat was magnificently interpreted by Herr Rubinstein and Messrs. Auer, Waefelghem, and Lasserre. The solos chosen by the pianist were Chopin's *barcarolle*, his *berceuse*, and one of his *études*. His playing of the *berceuse* was a marvel of grace and delicacy. M. J. Lasserre, the new and able director, must be congratulated on having brought to a successful close the first series of concerts since the retirement of Mr. J. Ella.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

THE great Anglo-American Festival on July 4, at the Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. Edwin Bending, will doubtless be a success. It is supported by the Grenadier Guards, the London Vocal Union, the American vocalists Meadames Osgood and Henrietta Beebe, besides a host of well-known English favourites, including Sherrington, D'Alton, Hollins, Rigby, &c., &c.

MR. EDWARD FOSKETT's new poem, *Harold Glynde*, which has been set to music as a cantata by several well-known composers, will be performed at the Crystal Palace on July 12. The Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D., has consented to give the readings on the occasion.

# W. H. SMITH & SON'S SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY,

186, STRAND, LONDON, and at the Railway Bookstalls.

1.—This Library is established in connexion with Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON'S numerous Railway Bookstalls; it embraces all the most important Works of History, Biography, Travel, Fiction, Poetry, Science, and Theology, as well as the leading Magazines and Reviews.

2.—Subscribers can only change their Books at the Depot where their names are registered, but they may transfer the place of exchange by giving notice to the Clerk in charge of the Depot at which they obtain their Books. There are 500 Bookstalls available for this purpose. Of the current periodicals, one only at a time is allowed to a Subscription under Five Guineas, and Subscriptions will not be accepted for the supply of Magazines and Reviews only.

3.—The Books are delivered at the Bookstalls, carriage free. A Subscriber may exchange once a day; the Clerk in charge will obtain from London any Work in the Library which a Subscriber may desire to have. **NOVELS** exchanged only in unbroken and complete Sets.

4.—London Subscribers transferring their Subscriptions to a Country Depot will be entitled only to the number of volumes which the Country terms assign to the amount they subscribe; similarly, Country Subscriptions transferred to Town become subject to the London regulations.

5.—Subscriptions may commence at any date, and are payable in advance at any of the Railway Bookstalls, or 186, Strand, London.

6.—Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON beg to impress upon their Library Subscribers the fact that much disappointment and inconvenience would be avoided if they would, in all cases, give to the Clerk in charge a list comprising at least *twice* as many titles of works as they wish to exchange.

## I.—FOR SUBSCRIBERS OBTAINING THEIR BOOKS FROM A LONDON TERMINUS, OR 186, STRAND—

	6 Months.	12 Months.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For One Volume at a time ... ..	0 12 0	1 1 0
<i>(Novels in more than One Volume are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Two Volumes ... ..	0 17 6	1 11 6
<i>(Novels in more than Two Volumes are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Four " " " " " " " " " "	1 3 0	2 2 0
For Eight " " " " " " " " " "	1 15 0	3 3 0
For Fifteen " " " " " " " " " "	3 0 0	5 5 0

## II.—FOR SUBSCRIBERS OBTAINING THEIR BOOKS FROM A COUNTRY BOOKSTALL—

	6 Months.	12 Months.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For One Volume at a time ... ..	0 12 0	1 1 0
<i>(Novels in more than One Volume are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Two Volumes ... ..	0 17 6	1 11 6
<i>(Novels in more than Two Volumes are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Three " " " " " " " " " "	1 3 0	2 2 0
For Four " " " " " " " " " "	1 8 0	2 10 0
For Six " " " " " " " " " "	1 15 0	3 3 0
For Twelve " " " " " " " " " "	3 0 0	5 5 0

## III.—FOR COUNTRY BOOK CLUBS, READING SOCIETIES, &c.

	5 5 0	9 9 0
For Twenty-four Volumes at a time ... ..	5 5 0	9 9 0
For Thirty-six " " " " " " " " " "	8 0 0	14 2 6
For Forty-eight " " " " " " " " " "	10 10 0	18 16 0
For Sixty " " " " " " " " " "	13 0 0	23 9 0
For Seventy-two " " " " " " " " " "	15 10 0	28 2 0
For Eighty-four " " " " " " " " " "	18 0 0	32 15 0

For every additional Twelve Volumes, £4 12s. 6d.

TERMS FOR SPECIAL TRAVELLING SUBSCRIPTIONS, Lists of Books in circulation, or any other information can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls, or at 186, Strand, London.

*A Catalogue of Surplus and New Books, offered at greatly reduced prices, is published Monthly, and can be had upon application at the Bookstalls. Also a Catalogue of Books in elegant bindings for Gentlemen's Libraries.*

## KERBY & ENDEAN'S NEW BOOKS.

### THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO SATAN.

By STANISLAW GRY, M.A. Third Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
"Singularly able onslaught on the intellectual and scientific unbelief of the day."—*Brief*.  
"A powerful and masterly exposure of the harmful tactics of a valueless rationalism."—*Freemason*.

### JACQUES BALMAT; or, the First Ascent

of Mount Blanc: a True Story. By T. LOUIS OXLEY, Author of "From Calais to Karabag," "Le Fil Naturel," &c. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s.

### A GLANCE at the CHARACTER and

REIGN of ALEXANDER the SECOND, Late EMPEROR of RUSSIA. Translated from "Le Contemporain" by T. LOUIS OXLEY, Author of the "Regeneration of Roumania." Crown 8vo, post-free 6d.

London: KERBY & ENDEAN, 190, Oxford-street.

Just published, 8vo, sewed, 32 pp., price 1s.

### NEW TESTAMENT REVISION.—THE

EVIL ONE; or, the Revisionists Revised, in a Letter addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury. By the Rev. J. A. GILK, D.C.L.

London: REEVES & TURNER, 106, Strand.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

### RECORDS of the PAST:

Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments.

Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Edited by S. BIRCH, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 2s. 6d.

London: S. BAGSTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, imp. 4to, cloth, price Three Guineas.

### CHARITABLE and PAROCHIAL

ESTABLISHMENTS. By H. BAXON SHELLE, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Member of Council of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, &c. &c.

Illustrated with Forty-seven Lithographic Plates, besides Woodcuts of Plans, Elevations, and details of Hospitals, Workhouses, Infirmeries, Casual Wards, Schools, and such-like Establishments, erected and designed by the Author; also containing copious extracts from Official Documents of Government Regulations for the erection of these classes of Buildings, and suggestions to Public Boards contemplating the erection or alteration and enlargement of Buildings.

London: B. T. BATESON, 55, High Holborn.

Cloth, crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

### CATHOLIC CONTROVERSY: a Reply

to Dr. Littledale's "PLAIN REASONS." By H. J. D. DYDER, of the Oratory.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—The Privilege of Peter and his successors in the Roman See.  
PART II.—Charges against the Catholic Church in Communion with the See of Peter.—Charge I., Creature Worship; Charge II., Uncertainty and Error in Faith; Charge III., Uncertainty and Unsoundness in Morals; Charge IV., Untrustworthiness; Charge V., Cruelty and Intolerance; Charge VI., Uncertainty and Error in the Sacraments; Charge VII., Lack of the Four Notes of the Church.

CONCLUSION.

London: BURNS & OATES.

REV. DR. J. MARTINEAU.

Now ready, price 1s.

### LOSS and GAIN in RECENT THEOLOGY:

an Address to former Students in Manchester New College, London, delivered in Little Portland-street Chapel, London, Thursday, June 24th, 1881. By JAMES MARTINEAU, Principal of the College.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London: and Edinburgh.

### THE SLING and the STONE. Vol. VIII.

New Volume, on the Lord's Prayer, by the Rev. CHARLES VOYSEY, B.A., Author of "The Mystery of Pain, Sin, and Death," "Revised Prayer Book," &c. Price 3s. 6d.

London: WILLIAMS & NORGATE.

### RUSKIN'S POEMS, 1850.—Offer Wanted

for a Copy. (One sold lately at auction for £31.)—G., Academy Office, 55, Carey-street, W.C.

### CURIOUS and UNCOMMON BOOKS.—

Catalogue, post-free, from J. TRAIL, Bookseller, 16, Southgate, Halifax.

Sale by Auction of the SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY of the celebrated Mathematician, the late Professor MICH. CHARLES, of the Institute of France.

### MR. A. CLAUDIN, Publisher and Book-

Value, Laureate of the Institute of France, 3, Rue Guénégaud, Paris, has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at Paris, on the 27th of JUNE instant, and Eighteen following days, the most valuable and unrivalled COLLECTION. The Catalogue, bibliographically arranged, and consisting of 4,000 Lots, is just issued. Sent post-free all through the United Kingdom on applying by letter, enclosing 6d. in English stamps, to A. CLAUDIN, 3, Rue Guénégaud, Paris, who will also receive orders of commission for the Sale.

### LONDON LIBRARY.

13, ST JAMES'S SQUARE.—Founded in 1841.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRESIDENT—THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq.

This Library contains 90,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature in various Languages. Subscription, £3 a-year, or £3 with Entrance-fee of £5; Life Membership, £30.

Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country, and Ten to Town, Members. Reading-room open from Ten to Half-past Six. Prospectus on application. ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.



SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

No. 479, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Virginibus Puerisque, and other Papers.*  
By R. Louis Stevenson. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

MR. STEVENSON'S new book will scarcely cool the ardour of any who passionately loved his earlier work; but those who have hitherto admired him more soberly will see little cause to regret the first misgivings to which each succeeding volume gives a more definite and less favourable colour. In justice both to Mr. Stevenson and to ourselves, it should be conceded that any estimate of his genius must be perforce a purely individual one. The real question—far more important and interesting than any enquiry as to style or method—is surely this: Are his books in the strict sense genuine?—are they, as they profess to be, the spontaneous, careless pastime of a philosopher, or the studied, artificial, practised work of a man of letters? If the latter, it is well; if the former, it were far better. For then we should gladly confess that the man who, urging his donkey over the stony Cevennes, or slipping down the flood in his canoe, could, with each passing change of sun or cloud, philosophise in spite of himself, so lazily, so carelessly, so unaffectedly, and yet so well, and in words always so apt and poetical, must stand upon a little pinnacle of fame far above the heads of such as we who cannot even now and then be at once perfectly natural and perfectly elegant.

But whether he really did all this, or only pretended, or persuaded himself afterwards that he did so, each reader must judge for himself, according to his own sentimental experiences, his own knowledge of men and books, and still more by noting how far he feels as he reads that undefinable but surely unmistakable feeling of affectionate *cameraderie*, that strong sense of a personality whom one would like to know in the flesh as well as in the book, and, knowing, would find to be not other than his book, and yet something far better. It is thus that we know Montaigne and Walton, and even Bacon, Browne, and Sterne, for what they were and call are for us; it may be thus that some have traced in these essays a friendly revelation of virgin genius, wayward, unconscious, and unpremeditated. But, for ourselves, far different are the conclusions to which these tests have led us. For if these books turned out to be the joint production of two or three ingenious pens, we know not whether we should not admire them the more nor like them the less. And saying this is to say all. For is it not to say in

other words that they have not the faintest shadow of a claim to be added to that too short list of books which have been the pastime of fine writers, and will ever remain the infinite delight of fine readers?

Regarding, then, these essays as elaborate studies in the literary art—and, after all, Mr. Stevenson may himself view them in no other light—one cannot be deaf to the praises which his refined and flexible style has so fully deserved, and which may here be endorsed without repetition. The many instances of strained metaphor, forced illustration, and obscure extravagance which we might quote are due not to defects of style, but to barrenness of matter. For, cloudy in purpose and confused in execution, these papers were fore-doomed to comparative failure. No hint is now given to remind us of the fact that many of them have already appeared in a magazine; but from the Preface it would seem that they were commenced some years ago as a plea for youth against age, and that, in deference to friendly advice, the title *Life at Twenty-five* has been dropped, and apparently some other things with it. Hence, possibly, the page of orthodox morality which winds up many of the earlier essays, and lends to them so singular an air of vagueness and insincerity. Other papers have been added. "Upon these," he says, "rests the shadow of the prison-house," but in truth not much more gloomily than upon the others. The author here accuses in order to excuse himself, but in vain. For if, at forty, one has grown beyond what one idly scribbled at twenty-five, why sow broadcast one's unripe notions on matters of all others the most momentous? And if at twenty-five we felt and thought and wrote as we can never hope to do again, if "the old convictions have deserted us, and with them the style that fits their presentation and defence," it were surely better to offer to the world our summer fruits just as they grew, a little garish it may be in tint, and unsound perhaps at core, without vainly trying to blend the worse of to-day with the better of yesterday. One alternative we must choose, for fine writing and many metaphors will not help us to be young and old, wise and foolish, at the same time. The only resource is pathetic platitude and shifty double-facedness. Mr. Stevenson could not avoid the inevitable.

Yet when he has really anything to say, it is as thoroughly worth saying as it is sure to be well said. The isolated paper on "Rae-burn's Portraits" shows him at his best, not as a dilettante essayist, but as a sympathetic critic skilled alike to read men and their likenesses. Some charming conceits in his "Plea for Gas-lamps" are peculiarly timely just now when citizens are going forth nightly to gape at the rival stage-moons. Time was when lovers of ruddy firelight and the mysterious taper invoked the shade of Rembrandt against the brazen glare and glitter of coal-gas. And to this has it come already, that, in the panic of impending improvement, those who love the light because light is, or should be, beautiful can feel the gentle pathos of such words as these—

"where soft joys prevail, where people are convoked to pleasure, and the philosopher looks on smiling and silent, where love and laughter and

deifying wine abound, there, at least, let the old mild lustre shine upon the way of man."

The story of Grenville and the *Revenge*, as Mr. Stevenson tells it in "The English Admirals," is at once an anticipation and an explanation of Mr. Tennyson's poem. And though, with the generosity which becomes those who sit at home at ease, Mr. Stevenson is prone to over-estimate the splendour of brutal daring, his closing resection is not less true than outspoken, that the hero is a hero not really for hope of fame or love of country, but simply because he likes it. Nor are bright thoughts and wise saws wanting in the first five papers which come under the title *Virginibus Puerisque*, as, for instance, the quaint argument whereby he proves that, "if you wish the pick of men and women, you must take a good bachelor and a good wife." But these, after all, are few, scattered, and isolated, not bound together by any abiding principles of purpose and action firm enough to live by, but embedded in an ooze of platitudes of the mud muddy, which could only survive, if they survive at all, as evidence to the future thought geologist of an age, not of Titanic upheaval or igneous energy, but of slippery deposit and soft subsidence.

It is impossible not to treat the book thus seriously, and so with apparent severity; for nothing can well be more serious than the subjects which it handles with playful dexterity and fantastic wantonness. To complacently ignore its implied claims or its probable influence upon certain readers would be a poor compliment. To them its confident maxims and playful audacity will seem to imply some background of solid opinion. Such, at least, was the inference naturally suggested by Mr. Stevenson's first books. Were his earlier moralisings, so light yet earnest, so fluent yet so inconsistent, but reticent whispers of an uncandid epicureanism, or were they the playful jinkling of some more massive forge whose full ring we must wait to catch? Each succeeding book only proves that they were neither. For if at first the gentle stroke but disguised the latent strength of a self-gained and well-rounded philosophy, right or wrong, it must before now have made itself felt. But what have we here beyond the same clever conceits and ingenious sallies furbished up and re-set in freshly gilt commonplace? In truth, very little. Mr. Stevenson has nurtured his beautiful gifts with rare cultivation. His pen is well worthy—and this praise he at least would feel means much—to describe the heaving tints of a sunset river, or the transient emotions of an artistic soul; but a philosopher or a moralist we cannot allow him to be. And yet at least half of this book consists of moralising upon Death, or, rather, of pathetic mumblings, graceful whimpers, and seductive little shrieks, in which the changes are rung upon every metaphor and simile which ever has been, or ever can be, applied to this new grisly pet of drawing-rooms given over to the infernal amusement of wondering whether life is really worth living. Some of this is merely superior fustian, much of it has been read before, none of it would one desire to read again. This endless fantasia upon the theme of the

chapel-house is the more profoundly depressing because it is written in no particular key. Does Mr. Stevenson believe, or does he doubt, or does he reject the doctrine of a future state? Unless he will make this plain he can hardly hope to amuse any man who has himself adopted any one of these alternatives by the ingenuity with which he mingles dirge and carol—one moment sobbing in the procession, the next dancing merrily over the graves. Death is a fashionable subject, but, if one must write for the mere sake of writing, it were more seemly to write of Tar-water.

E. PURCELL.

*Letters, Speeches, and Tracts on Irish Affairs.*

By Edmund Burke. Collected and Arranged by Matthew Arnold. With a Preface. (Macmillan & Co.)

ALL that Burke wrote is valuable; and the present portable reprint of the great politician's writings on Irish affairs, covering a period of thirty years, and showing at work, as Mr. Arnold well points out, all the causes which have brought Ireland to its present state, is especially well-timed. Apart from this, the reproduction of the masterpieces of our language needs no apology. Every section of Burke's writings includes some true masterpiece. And a collection that includes a model of modest and dignified eloquence like the speech at the Bristol Guildhall previous to the election, 1780—which Romilly considered to be Burke's best speech—and a model of steady, insidious persuasion like the letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe, 1792, is worth having for these two classical specimens alone. But Burke's warmth and force inevitably divert the reader from his method to his matter; and it must be admitted that the substantial interest of his Irish writings is mainly historical.

When Burke entered political life, Ireland was groaning under the Penal Laws—in his own words,

"a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man" (p. 277).

This unparalleled code of oppression was the outcome of national hatred and scorn towards a conquered people, whom the victors delighted to trample on, and were not afraid to provoke. Burke was one of the first to put pen to paper to denounce it. He lived to see it in ruins; and he lent a hand in removing its remnants, which have now been long since swept away. It is with this political system, rather than with its ramifications and its social consequences, that the tracts in the present volume are concerned. Yet Burke would not be Burke if we did not find that his arguments, grounded as they are on a profound diagnosis of the body politic, have outlasted the conditions of their time, and continue valuable and significant. Thus, his remarks on the effect of the law which forbade Irish Catholics to hold any interest in land greater than a thirty years' lease, and that at a rent not less than two-thirds of a rack-rent, are worth consideration wherever the cultivator's interest in the land is need-

lessly and prejudicially restricted, whether by law, by custom, or by contract.

"This confinement of landed property to one set of hands, and preventing its free circulation through the community, is a most leading article of ill-policy, because it is one of the most capital discouragements to all that industry which may be employed on the lasting improvement of the soil, or is any way conversant about land. A tenure of thirty years is evidently no tenure upon which to build, to plant, to raise enclosures, to change the nature of the ground, to make any new experiment which might improve agriculture, or to do anything more than what may answer the immediate and momentary calls of rent to the landlord, and leave subsistence to the tenant and his family. The desire of acquisition is always a passion of long views. Confine a man to momentary possession, and you at once cut off that laudable avarice which every wise State has cherished as one of the first principles of its greatness. Allow a man but a temporary possession, lay it down as a maxim that he can never have any other, and you immediately and infallibly turn him to temporary enjoyments; and these enjoyments are never the pleasures of labour and free industry, whose quality it is to furnish the present hours, and squander all upon prospect and futurity; they are, on the contrary, those of a thoughtless, loitering, and dissipated life. The people must be inevitably disposed to such pernicious habits merely from the short duration of their tenure which the law has allowed. But it is not enough that industry is checked by the confinement of its views. It is further discouraged by the limitation of its own direct object—profit. This is a regulation extremely worthy of our attention, as it is not a consequential, but a direct discouragement to melioration, as direct as if the law had said in express terms, 'Thou shalt not improve'" (pp. 60, 61).

The cause and cure of popular discontents was a favourite topic with Burke. The circumstances of the time forced it into prominence, and Burke was ever mentally comparing conclusions on the subject drawn from England, Ireland, America, India, and France. He held that prevalent discontents were clear evidence of either bad law, bad policy, or bad administration. But the people's claim to choose their own remedy he utterly disallowed.

"The most poor, illiterate, and uninformed creatures upon earth are judges of a practical oppression. It is a matter of feeling, and as such persons generally have felt the most of it, and are not of an over-lively sensibility, they are the best judges of it. But for the real cause, or the appropriate remedy, they ought never to be called into council about the one or the other. They ought to be totally shut out, because their reason is weak; because, when once roused, their passions are ungoverned; because they want information; because the smallness of the property which individually they possess renders them less attentive to the consequence of the measures they adopt in affairs of moment" (pp. 250, 251).

It is not for the distracted patient to choose the regimen which he fancies will cure him. This is for the physician. Whenever the statesman finds deep and growing discontent and disaffection, let him not attribute it to the mere mutinous temper and disorderly disposition of the people, or to the artifices of designing demagogues. On the other hand, let him equally beware of following the popular cry as an

indication of the remedy. Burke believed it to be quite possible for men to be mutinous and seditious who felt no grievance. But he denied this to be the case in Ireland; and when the turbulence of the Irish was insisted on, he significantly replied that the way to keep them in order was certainly not to furnish them with something substantial to complain of.

Burke's writings on Irish affairs are so free from heat and violence as to be almost judicial in their tone. His own position as a native of Ireland, and a prominent politician in so timorously conservative an age, put him under obvious restraints as the advocate of Irish liberty. That battle was fought by the politicians of Dublin, and the victory was wrested from the politicians of London. In the circumstances, his Irish writings form a strong testimony to the courage, sincerity, and generosity of his convictions, and, it may be added, to their fundamental consistency.

E. J. PAYNE.

*The Life of Father John Gerard, of the Society of Jesus.* By John Morris, of the same Society. (Burns & Oates.)

MR. MORRIS is one of the few living writers who have succeeded in greatly modifying certain views of English history which had been long accepted as the only tenable ones. It is just ten years since he commenced his first campaign against the errors and prejudices which it was his business to correct; and since that time volume after volume has appeared of that painful series of "Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers," which contains some of the most pathetic and some of the most shameful chapters to be found in our country's annals. On the face of the evidence that has been adduced, it is no longer possible to withhold from our Catholic friends or foes the concession that the racking and robbing, the butchering and banishing, of Roman Catholics in the sixteenth century—to carry the matter no farther—has been proved to be as essentially a religious persecution as the burning of "heretics" by Queen Mary or the wholesale roasting of Jews by the Inquisition of Spain. To have wrung an admission of this kind from a reluctant public, never too much inclined to surrender its traditional assumptions, was an achievement not to be underrated in importance. And yet it may be doubted whether Mr. Morris would ever have obtained a hearing at all, or got people to read many pages of the later volumes, if it had not been for the happy chance or the far-seeing sagacity which induced him to print, as an introduction to the series which was to follow, the remarkable biography which is now republished as a separate work. As Mr. Morris has become more familiar with the sources of information, so has he been better able to lay them under contribution. Obscurities and personal allusions which quite baffled him at first have been cleared up and explained to a wonderful extent. The confusion and uncertainty in the chronology which constituted the great defect of the first edition have been satisfactorily got rid of. Some beautiful reproductions by the Woodbury process of ground plans and bird's-eye views—one of them is a plan of the

Tower, published the very year that Gerard made his escape from thence—help the reader, and give an attractive feature. In fact, the *Life of John Gerard*, in its present form, has passed out of the region of polemics, with which it was to some extent associated heretofore. It has lost its apologetic tone, and now claims to take its place as a sober record of facts—facts too eloquent to need any wordy comment.

Father John Gerard was the son of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, in Lancashire; and the present Lord Gerard is lineally descended from his elder brother. He was born in 1564, and from his infancy he was the object of religious hatred and intolerance; his earliest recollections were of his having been forced away from his home. He was but a lad of twenty when he was among the suspect for recusancy, and he was kept in gaol for two years. In 1586, while out on bail, he forfeited his recognizances and went straight to Rome. Here he remained two years, received priest's orders, entered the Society of Jesus as a novice, and almost immediately volunteered to serve on the English Mission. He landed on the coast of Norfolk a fortnight after he had completed his twenty-fourth year, quite unknown, and without a friend in this part of England. The intense irritation caused by the Armada was at its height; the difficulties in the way of a Missioner were enormous; and every attempt to obtain a hearing for an advocate of the Catholic order had signally failed. Yet this young man became for eighteen years the most active, and incomparably the most successful, emissary whom the Church of Rome has had in England since the Reformation. It is hardly saying too much to assert that, but for him, the Catholic party in England would have collapsed altogether, or dwindled into entirely contemptible proportions.

The extent of Gerard's influence before those eighteen years were half over was nothing less than marvellous. Country gentlemen meet him in the street and forthwith invite him to their houses; high-born ladies put themselves under his direction almost as unreservedly in temporal as in spiritual things. Scholars and courtiers run serious risks to hold interviews with him; the number of his converts of all ranks is legion; the very gaolers and turnkeys obey him; and, in a state of society when treachery and venality were pervading all classes, he finds without difficulty servants and agents who are ready to live and die for him. A man of gentle blood and gentle breeding—of commanding stature, great vigour of constitution, a master of three or four languages, with a rare gift of speech and an innate grace and courtliness of manner—he was fitted to shine in any society, and to lead it. From boyhood he had been a keen sportsman, at home in the saddle and a great proficient in all country sports. With his inferiors he could be genial or imperious as the occasion required; his powers of endurance of fatigue or pain were almost superhuman; the brain-power of the man made itself apparent in every fibre. Every sense was almost incredibly acute; he could hear a voice half-a-mile distant though the rising tide of the Thames was rushing fiercely

at his feet; he could remain in hiding for days and nights in a hole where he could not stand upright, and never sleep, and hardly change his posture; he could make a joke of the gyves that were ulcerating his legs, and grimly enjoy the fun of mystifying his gaoler by feigning him for putting on the irons, though he gave him nothing for taking them off. He seems never to have forgotten a face, a name, or an incident. Writing his autobiographical notes, as he did, twenty years after the circumstances he records, there is scarcely an event or a name which recent research has not proved to be absolutely correct. As a merely literary effort, the *Life* is marvellous.

From such a record any attempt to give specimens and extracts would be about as sensible as the producing a brick to show the kind of house that it came from. There is hardly a page which does not read like romance. Indeed, it is a romance, if there ever was one; but it is the romance of history, which leaves fiction far behind in fascinating attractiveness.

Possibly those good people who are affected with a "Jesuit scare" may find in Mr. Morris's book food for a feast of terror. Here, at any rate, they have the veritable Jesuit in disguise that it is so hard to meet with. He is no will-o'-the-wisp, after all, but a young giant, of infinite versatility, a Romish Admirable Crichton whom young men and maidens, old men and children, the rough and boorish, the learned and the simple, find absolutely bewitching, and submit to with instinctive awe.

But the volume is noteworthy not only for the main facts and the insight it gives us into the exciting life which the Missioners led in those cruel times. We get, besides this, some valuable glimpses at the habits and manners of the country gentry, of which we know much less than we do about the courtiers and their ways. The squires do not seem to have been quite the boorish dolts they are sometimes said to have been. There was much coarseness of speech, and little taste for anything but country pursuits. When no hunting or hawking could be carried on, there was the everlasting card-playing to fall back upon; but there was some music now and then, and a lively interest in religious questions. Moreover, in the great houses the amenities of life were rather scrupulously attended to; a certain punctilious etiquette required from both sexes more attention to dress and personal appearance than we should have expected. The ladies wear watches, and are careful about their accuracy; a dean pays a morning call, wearing his apron; people stroll in the garden walks, or drive about the roads in their carriages. Whatever grossness or vice the Court may have had to deplore, Father Gerard did not find it among the squirearchy.

Mr. Morris's style is extremely simple, indeed almost frigid. He disdains the usual tricks of the sensationist writer; he is not often found tripping. Every now and then, however, he is guilty of what Mark Twain has called "doubling up his *haves*." Once, I think, he has translated his original wrongly. Young, the bitter persecutor of the Catholics, is said to have died of a *consumption*; it is much

more probable that *morbus regius* is to be taken in its ordinary sense of *jaundice*, and the rather inasmuch as the fatal illness is expressly said to have been brought on by exposure. Once I suspect that "a certain Cambridge doctor, a Catholic, and a man of much learning and experience," who puzzles Mr. Morris, might have been identified with some little trouble. My impression is that he would prove to be Dr. Edward Elwyn.

It is hardly necessary to add that there is an element in the volume which will be distasteful to English Churchmen. Relics and visions, and knockings, and miraculous straws, are here as we should expect to find them. We cannot have a true picture of Catholic sentiment and Catholic credulity without meeting with much that jars against our own notions. But these matters may be skipped by any reader who dislikes them; and they were not written for the outside world, but for the inner circle of the faithful, who, doubtless, will be edified by such comforting stories.

AUGUSTUS JESSOP.

*New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail.* By A. A. Hayes, jun., A.M. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THOUGH neither Preface nor title-page gives the reader any clue to these not unimportant particulars, it is evident from internal evidences that the author of this slim volume is an American, and that his experience dates from 1879. The one fact we ascertain from some characteristically inconsequent political rhapsodies, which might have been omitted in the English edition of the book without either the writer or his readers suffering much from the excision; while the year of his visit to the Rocky Mountains is fixed by a memorandum on one of the numerous wood-cuts embodied in the text. They have an exceedingly *Scribnerian* appearance, and the whole work has about it a smack of the monthly magazine. With these prefatory remarks, which either the author or his publisher might have saved us the trouble of speculating over, we may at once say that Mr. Hayes has produced a very pleasant volume, charmingly illustrated, and, whatever may be its antecedents, well worthy of appearing on this side the Atlantic.

The country he describes has given rise to a score of volumes within the last five or six years; and if those interested in it are to be kept abreast of its progress, the literary activity of its visitors ought to continue quite as brisk for the next decade. In 1857, Colorado, with other lawless lands, was bracketed under the vague term of the "Far West." In those days Chicago was accounted "West," and Omaha about, if not somewhat beyond, the limits of civilisation. As one of the rude men of the frontier touchingly observed, "Thar's no railroad west of Junction City, no law west of Kansas City, and no God west of Hays' City." Between the latter town and the frontier of California, with the exception of the dubious oasis of Salt Lake, the revolver was the only ruler. As a legal code, it was portable, quick, cheap, and lucid, and, moreover, possessed the advantage of permitting the aggrieved person to be at once suitor, judge, jury, and executioner within the space of a few seconds.

It was a weapon that inspired respect. Whether used as a backer of political argument, or as a persuasive to pass the mustard, its logical weight was universally allowed. But it had its drawbacks, as the pioneers who peopled the earliest graveyards of Colorado would, at the sudden close of their career, have been inclined to admit. Most of the early adventurers in what is now styled the "Centennial State" were gentlemen imbued with these views. There were vague rumours of its wealth; but the trappers, and wandering gold-diggers, and "emigrants" who brought the tidings also weighted their pleasant news with disagreeable accounts of the red sons of Belial whose homes were in its "parks," "cañons," mountain valleys, and prairies. The country, moreover, was understood to be incapable of yielding anything save the precious metals. But, as the first adventurers came in 1857 mainly because they were "broke," they could not fare worse in the West than they had done farther East. The rush was, to use the words of one of those who joined in it, "a regular amalgamation of busted people who left their country for their country's good, and their own." Very few of these pioneer citizens were known in Colorado by the name they had borne "in the States," and the new designation was used with the recognised understanding that it was what sailors call "a purser's name." In most cases the presumption was correct, so that even the most reputable stranger, if asked, "What mout be yer name afore you left the States?" had not, by the general consensus of public opinion from Galveston to Independence, a sound excuse for shooting the indiscreet enquirer. But "when sulphurets came along and they could not hold the ores," and bacon was a dollar a pound and flour fifty dollars a sack, a good many would have left had they possessed the wherewithal to levitate.

Of these worthies, Mr. Hayes gives us many graphic sketches. He entitles his book *New Colorado*, for the social aspects of the country described by him are as widely different from those pictured a few years ago by Ludlow, Bowles, Bayard Taylor, or Hephworth Dixon as was the land first seen by Coronado and Cabeza de Vaca from that run over by these literary tourists. The visitor to Colorado ten years ago would, if he went over his old ground to-day, feel that he had somehow or other been in the interval a wide-awake Rip van Winkle. Towns would have sprung up amid sage-brush as palaces rise in the jungle at the bidding of the genii in the Eastern fairy-tales. The mining camp of log huts and cotton tents would be unrecognisable in the "city," with palatial hotels and brick mansions. In 1880, a Pullman car would whirl him over a track which, in 1870, he wearisomely traversed on the back of a moribund mule, or still more toilsomely compassed on foot. The "parks" wherein he shot elk, and lay in nightly fear for his scalp, he would find grazed by thousands of sheep and cattle, while the country terrorised over by Cheyenne and Sioux would in ten years have exchanged the red savage for the white ruffian in the shape of the "road agent" and "the tramp." The trapper of the story-books is indeed now

getting almost as scarce in the Rocky Mountains as any of the other romantic characters so long associated with that mis-named series of mountainous tracts. The gold digger, the "cow-boy," and the shepherd are the men who have displaced him; and they, in their turn, are being closely pressed by the land speculator, "the Wall Street capitalist," the sportsman, the health-seeker who camps out in the valleys, and the other intruders who are spoken contemptuously of as "tender feet," a term in Colorado of about the same significance as "immigrant" was in Nevada in the pre-Pacific Railroad days. Colorado is especially affected by Englishmen. Some of the finest parts of the country are owned by them, and some of the best—as well as many of the worst—of its citizens claim to be our countrymen. Still, in spite of "ranching" and "the sheep business," mining is the great resource of the country.

"A man may come to Colorado with resolutions worthy of Leonidas; he may treat gold and silver with a lofty disdain; he may be a doctor, lawyer, parson, school teacher, book agent, lightning-rod man, or dealer in sewing-machines—anything but a miner; all in vain; for sooner or later, if he stays in Colorado, the mania for the precious metals will make an easy victim of him; he will seek a 'claim,' and fondly see a bonanza in the smallest and shallowest of his 'prospect holes.'"

On these and a score of other points in the country from Denver to Santa Fe in New Mexico Mr. Hayes has something to say. He is occasionally absurd where an Englishman is mentioned, but is rarely tiresome except when he becomes patriotic. But even his stage Briton who accentuates his vowels and drops his h's—as no human being is capable of doing except in the American drama—is amusing in a subdued fashion; while it is possible that the chapter about Colorado's part in "the war" may be entertaining to a limited circle of readers. He is, like nearly every visitor to the West, enthusiastic over Colorado, its "boundless resources," splendid scenery, and health-restoring properties. But he neither conceals its faults, nor the weaknesses of its characteristic people. The volume is peppered with humorous stories: Mr. Hayes evidently labours under the incubus of a long course of Bret Harte. But most of the anecdotes, though localised in the "Centennial State" and New Mexico, are old, and have been told of a dozen other places: some of them indeed are sufficiently patriarchal to be prehistoric myths which might have cheered the Aryans on their weary way from High Asia. The illustrations are admirable. For care and graphic power, and in most cases for the excellent way in which they are engraved, we have in this country little to compare with them. Miss Bird, Lord Dunraven, and Mr. Pendarves Vivian have all written useful books on this country. Mr. Hayes' work is, however, of a different stamp, and is therefore welcome as filling a gap in the social history of the West not occupied by any of its predecessors.

ROBERT BROWN.

*France and the French in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century.* By Karl Hillebrand. Translated from the Third German Edition. (Trübner.)

THOUGH Herr Hillebrand's book is divided into two parts, of which the first alone purports to deal with the Society and Literature and the Political Life of France, the real object of the whole is political. In the light of his studies of the history of France during the present century Herr Hillebrand puts forward an explanation of French politics at present, with prophecies about the future; his remarks on French society are confined to the purpose of estimating the basis of the political aspirations of the people. Herr Hillebrand is engaged on a history of France from 1830 to 1870. He seems to wish to begin his work at both ends at once, and put forward his ideas of the meaning of the present before he has worked up to them in his published history.

This purely political purpose makes his work somewhat peremptory in tone and analytical in method. He does not show us French society or French politics in movement, but aims at discovering principles and pointing out their logical results. He traces the French character to its foundation in the family, which is, in its origin, a matter of calculation and arrangement. Here the Frenchman is cautious and thrifty, devoted to a calculating pursuit of enjoyment and comfort. The virtues of the French nation are conditional on a peaceful, regular course of affairs. "They make daily life more easy, more pleasant, and more cheerful than in any other country in the world, and for ninety-nine days out of a hundred they suffice." Hence the French are profoundly conservative, and wish for an ideal state of peace, order, and liberty. But their ideal is "simply the clear conclusion of concise reasoning, which allows the self-conceit of mediocrity the cheap satisfaction of understanding it." The French have an indisposition to go to the bottom of things; equality and liberty are to them merely idealised forms of the instinct of envy and personal caprice; the principle of the sovereignty of the people is fine food for their vanity, the responsibility of the head of the State is a shelter for moral cowardice. Three growing defects of the French public character—democratic envy, dread of responsibility, and a mechanical view of life—are arrayed against every Government. The Frenchman believes

"that the beginning of wisdom is to mind his own business and to avoid all responsibility; no other moral ideal has been held up to him than that of the family, which is based on a father's duties to his children; and no other political ideal than that of the rights of man, and of a well-ordered State which thinks, cares, and acts for all."

Starting from these propositions, Herr Hillebrand explains the political parties of modern France. The real governing class is to be found in the centre—i.e., the cultivated, well-to-do *bourgeoisie* of liberal-conservative interests. When the Centre is united it is powerful. But it is wanting in character, which the other parties replace by passion; and, through want of discipline, it is generally divided. The Republic, to continue, must be



conservative, and this is only possible if the Centre is combined. As this combination is impracticable, a revolutionary period again threatens France, which can only be ended by a return to personal government in some form or another. A Gambetta Ministry will assuredly lead to a Commune; because, by temperament as well as by antecedents, Gambetta is too closely connected with the revolutionary party to occupy a moderate position. "Everything will be provisional in France as long as the last card, called Gambetta, has not been played out and found to be what it is—a low card which will not make."

Herr Hillebrand's views are clear, incisive, and dogmatic. They are worthy of attention as being the opinions of one who knows France well, and who, for a German, has remarkable sympathy with the French. His book is full of excellent remarks on political science, and shows a broad knowledge of European political life. This is not the place to discuss what is, after all, a political pamphlet. Sketches of social and political life are most valuable when they are the records of a shrewd observation, and have no special motive. Herr Hillebrand has not observed French life in motion; he has not given us a picture of the good and bad intermixed. National character has compensations for its weaknesses. Herr Hillebrand's analytical method dismisses the good points of French life and character in a few lines, and draws out at length their defects. This is not done ill-naturedly—it is a necessary part of his method—but it produces the effect of constant carping, and it assumes a constant reference to some great cosmopolitan system of national life which is never clearly explained. Herr Hillebrand, in his Preface, tells us of a friend's criticism on his book that it was "too French for a German, and too German for a Frenchman." He rejoices in this testimony to his large impartiality. But, as he admits that the French have made life more easy and more pleasant than any other country in the world for ninety-nine days out of a hundred, we must confess to feeling that Germany at present has more to learn from a knowledge of the means that secure the success of France for ninety-nine days than from an analysis of the causes of its failure on the hundredth.

M. CREIGHTON.

#### *Denmarks y dre politiske Historie (1635-45).*

Af J. A. Fridericia. (Kjbenhavn: Erolv.)

THE second instalment of Herr Fridericia's work on the foreign policy of Denmark reaches from the Peace of Prague, which changed the character of the Thirty Years' War, to the Peace of Brömsebro, in which Christian IV. was compelled to acknowledge himself to be too weak to struggle for supremacy with Sweden. As a chapter in the history of the North of Europe, the book will no doubt receive the attention which it deserves. The English historian will perhaps turn to it with curiosity to learn what is the light thrown by it on that curious question of the employment of Danish troops by Charles I., which agitated the members of the Long Parliament in 1642, and which has ever since been treated as one of the many mare's-nests which Pym is credited with discovering.

That Charles I. was no more scrupulous about employing foreigners against his own subjects than Charles II. afterwards proved himself to be there can be no doubt whatever. Before the first Bishops' War, in 1639, he wished to introduce a body of Spanish troops into England to help him against the Scots. In July 1640, the Venetian ambassador tells us that there was a proposal to bring into England two Danish regiments to keep order among the mutinous English troops, but that this proposal came to nothing through Charles's inability to furnish money to pay them. We now learn from Herr Fridericia that Giustinian was not misinformed. In August, Christian IV. sent two ambassadors to England (pp. 258-314) to offer his assistance to Charles, and to propose, as appears from documents cited in the notes, the redemption of the Orkneys, either with money or hired soldiers, Charles's wish to have Danish troops having been communicated to his uncle by Gen. King, whose mission may be traced in our own State papers, though no revelation of its object is there to be found. By the time these ambassadors reached Charles, however, the rout of Newburn had taken place, and the war with the Scots had come to an end, so that they prudently kept silence on a subject which was no longer appropriate.

The question of bringing in Danish soldiers again came up in 1642. From a letter preserved in the French *Archives des Affaires étrangères* there can be no doubt that the reason of the King's anxiety to make himself master of Hull in that year is to be found in his intention to introduce Danish forces into that port. On the proceedings of the earlier part of the year Herr Fridericia throws no light. But he tells us that in August, just about the time of the raising of the standard, two Scotchmen, Cochrane and Henderson, were sent to Denmark. They were instructed to ask for arms, guns, and money, as well as for 3,000 German infantry and 1,000 horse. Christian replied by suggesting the cession of the Orkneys (p. 315), and Charles did not venture to provoke his Scottish subjects by complying with his uncle's wishes. In themselves these revelations may be of no great importance, but they form one link in the chain of evidence which is fatal to the Clarendonian view that Pym was the inventor of imaginary plots in order to secure the ruin of the King.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Lieutenant Barnabas.* By Frank Barrett. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

*James Woodford, Carpenter and Chartist.* By Henry Solly. In 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*A Lost Cause: a Story of the Last Rebellion in Poland.* By W. W. Aldred. In 3 vols. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

*Surrender.* By Leslie Keith. In 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*Four Crotchets to a Bar.* In 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*Lieutenant Barnabas* is a story of the closing

years of the last century, the date being fixed by the mention of Mrs. Fitzherbert as publicly accompanying the Prince of Wales, and some reference being also made to Caroline of Brunswick. It is a clever working-up of old materials, so as to give them almost novelty of treatment, especially in the handling of such a very trite subject as a disputed succession, which is given an entirely unusual turn, showing considerable invention on the author's part. The person who gives his name to the book is a highwayman, connected, indirectly in one case and directly in another, with two characters in a much higher station of life, themselves half-brothers, while he is the illegitimate half-brother of one of them. All these three are well-drawn figures, as also are Dr. Blandly and a country lout, Tobias Slink. But the heroine, called by the pet-name of "Lady Betty" by reason of her pretty stateliness, is the chief success, being a very charming portrait, with much freshness and vividness of description. The mixture of sauciness and tenderness, with an underlying fund of common-sense and high principle, which the girl shows is happily touched, and very taking; and, though necessarily resembling many previous heroines here and there, she has an individuality all her own. Mr. Barrett is to be commended for this character; but must be warned off languages and dialect. He attempts French but twice, and fails both times, once by presenting *souci* and *sans souci* apparently as masculine and feminine adjectives, and once by applying *bourgeois* to a young lady; while the quasi-Irish dialect of his peddler teems with mistakes, denoting either a very incorrect ear, or, more probably, writing by the light of nature and of the previous failures of others in similar efforts.

Mr. Solly has done fairly well the task he set himself in writing *James Woodford*, having carefully studied such genuine narratives as those of Thomas Cooper and Samuel Bamford, besides much literature of the Chartist movement, to prepare for the undertaking. He has cast his account into an autobiographical form, and made his hero speak throughout in a manly, sensible fashion, using the straightforward, though unbookish, English which such a character—a clever, steady, self-educated man who had risen to be an employer in a moderately prosperous business—would be likely to speak, with an occasional touch of fine words which is equally true to the life. There is not, perhaps, the fire of genius with which Charles Kingsley lighted up the same topic in *Alton Locke*, but there is abundant literary capacity shown. And Mr. Solly never fails for a moment in sympathy with the class whose blind struggles for some improvement in the conditions of social life he describes almost chronologically, from the beginnings of the Chartist movement about 1833, till its ignominious collapse on April 10, 1848. He has had the tact to represent his hero as having learnt by experience something of the masters' side of the question in the strife between capital and labour, without losing his hereditary and acquired bias towards the working-men's side, and thus the points in debate between the two are put in fair and

unexaggerated form—a great virtue in a novel written with a purpose, as Mr. Solly admits *James Woodford* to be. There is little story apart from that of the political movement itself; but what there is has been well handled, and really interwoven with the main texture of the book, so as to help it forward and give it personal interest. Mr. Solly makes his carpenter a disciple of William Lovett, and an opponent of Feargus O'Connor, whose vanity and ambition are described as the bane of the Chartist movement; but it is curious that a point against him should have been overlooked. Woodford, stung by the punning travesty that the programme of his party was "Universal Suffering and Animal Parliaments," retorts with a fiery word of anger at the snobs who crowed and brayed in the then existing House of Commons. But it was Feargus O'Connor himself who set that fashion, having ruined, by a loud cock-a-doodle-doo, a peroration of Sir Robert Peel's.

*A Lost Cause* scarcely fulfils its promise of being a tale of the Polish rising in 1863. The two first volumes and a full half of the third are simply a London society novel, made up of two-thirds Whyte-Melville and one-third Ouida, and there is only as much real Polish matter embedded in the last half of the third volume as just to supply an excuse for the secondary title; while in the part imitative of Ouida we get such "things not generally known" as that a mediaeval inn was a "tabard," and that "fiefs" were "knights." Three persons more or less connected with Polish interests are indeed among the leading characters—General Bagrathion, an officer in the Russian service, head of a secret revolutionary Polish society, and finally traitor; Countess Woronzow, the handsome separated wife of another Russianised Pole; and Count Jagellon, the hero of the story, a mere fast man about town, English in everything save name and descent on the father's side, who, for no reason discoverable by the reader, is made love to by all the principal ladies, and takes up with the Polish question to please the particular one whose affection he returns, getting knocked on the head as the result, with small loss to mankind. There is nothing of that real insight into the subject which one finds in such a book as *Blue Roses*, wherein there were very clever touches of Polish character and incident. Here, on the contrary, the Polish interlude reads precisely as if it had been made up from the war correspondent's letters in some London daily of the time. There are some tokens of literary capacity here and there in the story; but it is unnecessarily broad, not to say coarse, in a few places, and too much under the influence of the models named above to be a fair example of the writer's original powers. Gus Fipps, the cheery young diplomatist, is the best figure in the book, though there is some humour also in the conversations between Count Jagellon's Yorkshire groom and Countess Woronzow's Polish footman, an oddly assorted couple, who have struck up a friendship, consequent on the acquaintanceship of their employers.

*Surrender* is another book on the same theme as that of Miss Craik's *Sydney*, which

we reviewed some little time back—that of a proud and sensitive woman making a marriage of convenience, not of love, with a wealthy man, much her elder, under the pressure of family difficulties, but coming to love him in the end. The main incidents common to stories of the sort occur as a matter of course; but there is some variety introduced in the handling, especially as to the actual marriage, which takes place at what both of the bridal couple suppose to be the husband's death-bed. The course of the narrative in this respect runs too uniformly in a well-worn track to arouse any special attention in the reader; and the same remark holds good of the selfish and sensuous brother and sister, fond of enjoyment, of amusement, and of costly, handsome surroundings, but with no sense of duty, of self-respect, or of independence, and ready to sponge on anyone who will defray their expenses. Both these characters are drawn fairly enough, but it is to pattern, and a trite one. The real merit of *Surrender*, which makes it pleasurable to read, is the very happy description of two young sisters, novelist and artist, who live and keep house together on their joint earnings, and supplement one another very prettily. Bab and Freda Dewhurst would redeem a much less respectable piece of work than *Surrender*, whose chief fault, after all, is that other people have stolen the author's thoughts, and been beforehand in their publication—a fault more likely to strike a critic than an ordinary reader, who may not have seen, or may have forgotten, the many similar novels which deny this one the quality of freshness, and who will not fail to be carried agreeably along in a quiet fashion.

The last story on our list is not a musical novel. The "four crotchets" of the title are four elderly maiden sisters, the survivors of double as many, and the "bar" is one where-with they occasionally vindicate their rights of ownership by stopping up a road which forms the only access to a group of houses built just beyond their own dwelling. It is on their humours that the story (clever, but obviously below the writer's powers) chiefly depends for its interest, and it is no slight praise to say that they recal Miss Ferrier's three immortal old maids in *Marriage*. Like them, they are women of narrow means, narrower experience, and still narrower understandings, with a fine faith in their own infallibility, and a marked brusqueness of manners, due at once to ignorance of society and to habitual companionship with one another for nearly seventy years; but there is a touch of pathos in the description, which is absent from Miss Ferrier's comedy. They are skilfully contrasted with another old maid, much their junior, but of weaker stuff, and there are several good sketches of other characters; notably a country medical practitioner of the wholly inefficient type, who might almost have been a minor figure of George Eliot's. The love-making somehow fails to arouse much interest—possibly because the hero is a widower with two children; but there is a good deal of ingenuity shown in devising unusual incidents to supply the necessary difficulties.

RICHARD F. LITLEDAL.

## RECENT VERSE.

*The Vision of Nimrod.* By Charles De Kay (New York: Appleton; London: Sampson Low.) The promise of *Hesperus* was so great, and its author's ability to execute a long poem so marked, that we took up *Nimrod* with great interest. We shall not say that there was no disappointment. Mr. De Kay has evidently written very rapidly, and has criticised himself but little, or he would not have left standing such rhymes as "malice" and "palace," "tenets" and "win it," "zealous" and "callous," "sating" and "eating," all which are taken from the first twenty pages. Again, the stanza he has adopted, though one of considerable capabilities, has a certain tendency to burlesque almost inseparable in English from double rhymes lavishly used. Lastly, Mr. De Kay is perhaps a little in need of compression. But, when deductions have been made for these things, a poem of unusual interest and beauty remains. Its theme is not of the most promising, being an autobiography of Nimrod, delivered by the mighty hunter, from the mound that bears his name, to a Persian reformer and his beloved who have sought refuge there from their enemies. The passage which introduces Nimrod is so characteristic both of Mr. De Kay's merits and of his defects, that it is perhaps the best worth quotation.

"No sun, no moon. Northward the star Orion,  
The star of Nimrod, had the zenith won,  
When from the waste the roaring of a lion  
Boomed like the bursting of a signal gun.  
They saw with fright the even dusk of night  
Roll to a shape, black on the starlit heaven,  
And lo, a Lion of enormous might,  
Shadowy, shaggy! From his jaws of ravin  
Issued the awful sound  
That shook the ground.

"And as they gazed, speechless with mortal terror,  
It took new form like ocean's clouds at morn;  
The lion changed;—that surely was no error  
Which saw a bull shaking his dreadful horn?  
But hardly of the new shape were they ware  
When the brute's head of him so fiercely  
Charging  
Turned human; a grave face with curling hair,  
Its ordered looks on breast and back dis-  
charging,  
Loomed through the dusky night  
And stayed their flight.

"Then from the face, locked with a steadfast  
meaning  
Upon their eyes, the shape took change and  
flow,  
And lo, a giant on a war-club leaning,  
Lifted on high, held the dark plain below.  
Purple and golden on his stalwart shoulders  
His garments lay, but spotted all and torn,  
Like robe that long in royal cavern molders;  
And round his neck upon a chain was worn,  
Like a strange cross to see,  
An amber key."

An argument of the poem itself, which is unfinished and announces itself as waiting for encouragement to the author to finish it, is not very easy to draw up. The best thing in it unquestionably is the section called "The Tarn of Kaf," in which a seer beholds the whole evolutionist theory illustrated by successive changes. Had this appeared as a separate poem, it would probably have won Mr. De Kay a great reputation, especially if he had revised it carefully. Here is a specimen, describing the aboriginal *pieuvre*:—

"No bones it had. Those limbs did not belong  
To tremulous water, nor to earthy solid.  
Sans feet, sans wings, it poured itself along  
In oozy coils, and on its victim volleyed  
A mass of slimy arms with jaws all studded.  
These, on the desperate victim closing, sank  
Into his flesh. The limbs though lopped still bled  
With limbs anew. A horrible midmouth drank  
Its live prey, throes on throes,  
With tortures slow.

"What found itself within those arms involved  
Left hope behind. The central mass was tumid  
With moving lumps that, swelling, then resolved  
Themselves all smooth once more. The captive  
doomed

Saw great bleared eyes, a puffed hide red and pale,  
And, if at sea, the waters all on sudden  
Turned jet with ink, or red with fire. No tail  
This ogre had; weapons, nor stone, nor wooden,  
Brazen, nor iron could  
Draw from it blood."

The power of imagination and of expression here is unmistakable, as is unfortunately the need of the file to remove certain roughnesses. We can see no reason why Mr. De Kay should rot, while retaining his merits, cure this defect, which at present prevents us from speaking as highly of his work as we otherwise should. He may rest assured that the preference of a merely quaint expression to a carefully finished one, the slurring over a bathetic phrase or an awkward rhyme, the preference for "getting forward," instead of finishing elaborately, are marks of weakness rather than of strength. There is at present more hope in him than in any other American poet of the younger generation known to us.

*The Death of Antar, and other Poems.* By W. St. C. Baddeley. (Bogue.) Mr. Baddeley's present, like his last, book is not a very easy one to criticise. There can be no doubt that he is a very painstaking writer, that he has studied good models, that he has a good ear, and that he has not confined himself to the mere groove of imitation in which so many minor poets are content to work. But whether he has the root of the matter in him is, we must confess, a point on which we find it unusually difficult to decide. The black ball in such cases is not merely the safest, but generally the most just; and we are more inclined to pronounce against Mr. Baddeley than for him, on the ground that, considering how nearly good he is, he ought to have been quite good. The first stanza of his book will, perhaps, serve to illustrate what we have said:

"Sing aloud, thou beautiful grove,  
For the days of gladness appear.  
Sing sweet, thou exquisite dove,  
Breathe soft in the rosebud's ear,  
For the light of the heaven is filled with love  
And the time of betrothal is near."

Here, not merely the measure, but the tone of Mr. Teanyson's famous song is caught with, to say the least, a great deal of skill. But this skill, if not exactly parasitic, is destitute of originality, and Mr. Baddeley has some astonishing false notes. A single quatrain, in order to justify itself, ought to be, in workmanship, as faultless as a gem. Here is one of Mr. Baddeley's:—

"Quick to see and quicker to feel,  
Man ever delights in extremes:  
One moment he clings to the real,  
The next he is wrapt in his dreams."

Here the hideous misrhyme of "real" and "feel" sets the teeth on edge for pages.

*A Household Queen, and other Poems.* By A. H. Hill. (Labour News Office.) Mr. Alsager Hay Hill has devoted a tolerable faculty of writing easy verse to the service, for the most part, of his social and economic views. It is possible that there may be some praiseworthy object in remarking that the snowflakes fall cold,

"Not on the rich man's fur,  
But into the poor man's home."

It is, however, more likely to strike the irreverent mind that there is a certain oddity in writing of a rich man as if he were a cat; and that the majority of poor men's homes in this country, cheerless as they may be, do not actually *let* in the snowflakes. The statement, therefore, while not very admirable as verse, is doubtful as fact. At the same time we find

some difficulty in applying the ordinary rules of literary criticism to work which evidently appeals to more or less uncultivated audiences. Mr. Hill's platitudes may possibly be novel to his readers, his cheap sarcasm may inspirit them, his facile verse may give them something like the pleasure of poetry. If it be so, so let it be. It is fair to say, too, that there are traces of better things here—as, for instance, a sonnet on "Wordsworth." We should imagine that cares about the poor law and the bad habit of trying to write down to his audience have rather choked such poetical faculty as Mr. Hill may have had.

*Songbloom.* By George Barlow. (Remington.) A goodly tale of favourable criticisms printed on the fly-leaves of this handsome volume (which is Mr. Barlow's tenth or twentieth, we are not quite sure which) informs us that the author of *Songbloom* has at least pleased somebody. One critic thinks him "somewhat masterly"—an exquisite combination. Another pronounces him to be "the first English poet who has fully apprehended the poetic truth with which the Theistic idea is instinct." Another discovers in him "the warmth of Swinburne, the picturesqueness of Wordsworth, and the classic prettiness of Rossetti." And a fourth dismisses those who do not like him as "Puritan eunuchs." As we know of no convenient tribunal which will clear us from this last charge, we must be content to underlie it in the judgment of our contemporary. For we certainly do not like Mr. Barlow. Fortunately for him, he was an undergraduate at Oxford at the time of the appearance of Mr. Rossetti's *Poems* and Mr. Swinburne's *Songs before Sunrise*. Unfortunately for him, instead of enjoying and being thankful like wiser men, he must needs imitate. There are persons, apparently, who like the imitations, in which case we are very sorry for their taste; and others who deny that they are imitations at all, in which case we are sorry for their literary eyesight. Mr. Barlow's half-score or dozen volumes are nothing but melancholy records of what a certain command of language and of metre, dissociated from any real power, original or critical, will do. For instance, fifteen years ago Mr. Swinburne published *Illicet*, a poem of which the manner was original, the subject and treatment attractive, the total effect altogether charming. So Mr. Barlow goes to work and produces "There comes an End of All," in which for seven mortal pages he tries to tread in his master's steps, and succeeds only in slipping and staggering about in them. Mr. Swinburne ten years ago gave us a great deal of eloquent and melodious antithesis between what we may, perhaps, call Christianity and humanism; and so Mr. Barlow rings the changes on "Christ and Beauty," "Christ and Venus," "Chorus of Christian Elders and Chorus of Greek Maidens," till the most unorthodox reader must feel like Sandy Mackaye did after listening to Mr. Windrush. We cannot, after patiently studying Mr. Barlow, trace anywhere the least sign of original poetical power. As for such stuff as

"Ruling the land  
With soft white hand,  
And wonderful unknissed black dear hair  
Twined band upon band,  
The sweetest of all things God made fair;"

or as

"In the honeysuckle,  
Lady, is thy breast  
Dimpled dear white knuckle;  
Is a lily dressed  
Sweetlier e'er than thou art in a snowier vest?"

other people may call it poetry if they like. We call it insufferable nonsense.

*The Rhymes of the Border War.* By T. R. Peacock. (New York: Carleton.) Verse tales seem to be popular in America just now. Mr.

Peacock's lay of the struggle for Kansas, though a trifle rough in parts and not unfrequently prosaic, has some vigour.

*My Old Portfolio.* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) *My Old Portfolio* is one of the books of verse which can be best criticised by a citation taken as much at random as possible. Here is the last stanza of a poem:—

"But, though love has vanished  
Like the fervid glow of day,  
Let not peace be banished  
From the pensive heart away.  
Rapture's bliss will wither  
Faster e'en than youth decays,  
Reason's charm will neither  
Break nor change while life's pulse plays."

The mildest critic is justified in saying, when he reads such verse as this, "My anonymous brother, you will never be a poet."

*The Conquest, and other Poems.* By T. C. Wilkinson. (Hunt and Co.) We are entirely unable to say whether "The Conquest" is the work of Mr. Thomas Carlos Wilkinson or of his father, Mr. Thomas Foreman Wilkinson, who, as a bewildering dedication tells us, wrote the original MS. in 1848. It certainly does not very much matter, for "The Conquest," except that it is written not unskillfully in the last-century couplet, deserves no particular attention, and the other poems still less.

*The Vale of Hermanli.* By "Erro." (Newman.) The opinions of "Erro" are generally highly respectable, and his poems are printed in very large and handsome type. This is nearly all we can say for him. Such a line as

"The hell deeds of devils on gods unoffending"

argues an insufficient comprehension of the attributes of things.

*Other Days.* (Edinburgh: Grant and Sons.) The anonymous author of this small volume of verse calls it "a record of happy hours stolen from an unhappy life." What has given pleasure to the author in writing has at any rate done something. And being able to say nothing better, we shall say nothing worse of *Other Days*.

*A Garden Party: a Comedy-Drama.* By H. A. Jones. (Ilfracombe: Privately Printed.) From the fly-leaves of this brochure we gather that Mr. Jones has already had dramas performed in the provinces with success. *A Garden Party* shows a considerable knowledge of stage requirements, and a fair faculty of construction. Neither its characters nor its dialogue are specially novel or striking, but they are certainly up to the average of successful modern plays.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

It is rumoured that Prof. Huxley may be asked to allow himself to be put in nomination for the Linacre Professorship of Physiology in the University of Oxford, vacant by the death of Dr. Rolleston.

We hear from an American source that Mr. E. A. Freeman proposes to cross the Atlantic in the autumn, and deliver two courses of lectures in the United States on historical subjects—one on "The English-speaking People in their Three Homes," the other on "The Practical Lessons of General European History."

We regret to hear that the able and genial Librarian of the Bodleian, the Rev. H. D. Coxe, is so seriously ill that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE death is announced of Prof. Lotze, of whose work as a philosopher and a physiologist we hope to speak at length next week. We understand that Prof. Green is translating his works for the Clarendon Press.

M. EUGÈNE REVILLIOUT, the eminent Demotic and Coptic scholar, and editor of the *Revue Egyptologique*, is, we are glad to hear, recovering from his late severe illness, and is proposing to visit London as soon as the condition of his health will permit.

It is proposed to start a Browning Society for the study and discussion of the works of the poet Browning, and the publication of essays on them, and extracts from works illustrating them. Students and admirers of Mr. Browning who are disposed to join such a society are asked to write to Mr. Furnivall, 3 St. George's Square, Primrose Hill, N.W., or to Miss E. H. Hickey, Clifton House, South End Green, Hampstead, N.W., Honorary Secretary. The opening meeting will probably be at the end of October.

WE understand that a new society for the issue of scarce early Scottish works and unedited MSS. is in course of formation, and will commence active operations when a membership of 300 has been secured. The Earl of Aberdeen, we believe, has indicated his willingness to become patron of the club, and Lord Inglis is mentioned as its probable president.

On Saturday, July 2, Mr. T. Roger Smith was appointed by the council Professor of Architecture in University College, London. His predecessor, Prof. T. Hayter Lewis, has received the title of Emeritus Professor of Architecture. The council have also conferred the title of Professor of Clinical Ophthalmic Surgery on Mr. J. F. Streetfield.

AN endowment has been recovered for a chair in Edinburgh University after a long lapse of years. In 1707, a letter-signature of Queen Anne, modifying an endowment originally founded by William III., granted to the Professor of Public Law in the University of Edinburgh the yearly sum of £150 from the Crown revenues "out of the first and readiest of the Bishop's rents in Scotland." It does not appear that there are now any "Bishop's rents" forthcoming; and when the Chair of International Law was refounded in 1862, a salary of £250 a-year was attached to it out of funds voted by Parliament. But, in an action in the Scotch courts, Lord Rutherford Clark has held that the new professorship is identical with the old, and that Prof. Lorimer, its present holder, is entitled to receive in the future the additional sum of £150 from the Crown, though not any arrears.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. have in preparation a series of "Foreign School Classics," to be issued under the general direction of M. G. Eugène Fasnacht, author of the *Progressive French and German Courses*, &c. The volumes will be edited on the same scale and plan as the series of "Elementary Classics" of the same publishers. M. Fasnacht will himself prepare editions of Corneille's *Le Cid*, Molière's *Les Femmes savantes*, and *Le Médecin malgré lui*, Voltaire's *Charles XII.*, *Selections from Uhland's Ballads*, and Readings in German History. Mr. O. Colbeck, Assistant-Master at Harrow, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, will edit selections from Heine, and a series of French Historical Readers. Goethe's *Goetz von Berlichingen* will be edited jointly by Mr. W. G. Guillemard, Assistant-Master at Harrow, and Mr. H. A. Bull, Assistant-Master at Wellington College. Mr. L. Moriarty, Assistant-Master at Rossall, has undertaken an edition of Molière's *L'Avare*. Other volumes will probably follow. *Le Cid* and *Les Femmes savantes* will be published in September.

MESSRS. W. BLACKWOOD AND SONS will publish *Lambeth Palace and its Associations*, by the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, which we announced last week. Among the other forthcoming publications by the same firm are:—*The Works of*

*Horace, translated into English Verse*, with a Life and Notes, by Sir Theodore Martin; *Missing Proofs: a Pembrokeshire Tale*, by M. C. Stirling, author of *The Grahams of Invermay*; *La Fontaine and the other French Fabulists*, by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, being vol. xiv. of "Foreign Classics for English Readers"; *Readings from Rablais*, by Walter Besant; and *Fichte*, by Prof. Adamson, of Owens College, Manchester, in "Blackwood's Philosophical Series for English Readers."

A NEW novel, entitled *Wanted an Heir*, by Mrs. Pirkis, author of *A Very Opal*, &c., will shortly be published in three volumes by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, who have also in the press a third and cheaper edition, in a single volume, of Mr. Beresford Hope's successful novel, *Strictly Tied Up*.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL will publish, immediately, *My Visit to the Gold Fields, South-East Wynaad*, by Samuel Jennings, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., with eight full-page engravings.

A SECOND volume is announced of *Old Yorkshire*, edited by William Smith (Longmans), of which the first volume was favourably noticed in the ACADEMY of May 28. Among the contributors we notice the names of Messrs. Llewellyn Jewitt, J. O. Bailey, J. P. Briscoe, W. Andrews, &c. The following are the titles of some of the chapters, most of which are profusely illustrated:—*Yorkshire Abbeys*, *Yorkshire Castles*, *Yorkshire Ceramics*, *Yorkshire Churches*, *Yorkshire Municipal Corporations*.

MR. JOHN HEYWOOD, of Manchester and London, announces for publication early next month Mr. Croston's *Nonks and Corners of Lancashire and Cheshire*. The book will be in quarto size, handsomely printed and bound, with numerous steel-plates and other illustrations.

MESSRS. TILLOTSON AND SON, of Bolton, appear to be carrying out energetically the plan of publishing novels as *feuilletons* in newspapers, which we remember to have been advocated some little while ago by Mr. James Payn. They announce new novels by Mr. James Payn himself, and by Mr. Robert Buchanan, as well as a temperance story by Mr. John Saunders, author of *Hirell*, &c.—all to commence publication in various newspapers next month. For October they promise *Red Ryvington*, by Mr. William Westall; and for February 1882, new novels by Miss Dora Russell and Mr. Charles Gibbon.

WE notice, among American publications, that Messrs. Steiger announce an abridged edition of Kiddle and Schenck's *Cyclopaedia of Education*, which was published some four years since—this second and cheaper edition will be entitled *A Dictionary of Education and Instruction*; and that Messrs. John Wiley and Sons have added to their list of text-books *The Elements of Plane Analytic Geometry*, by George B. Briggs, Tutor in Mathematics in Harvard University.

At a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan, a paper was read by the Rev. W. B. Wright upon "The Capture and Captivity of Père Giovanni Battista Sidotti in Japan from 1709 to 1715." The paper consisted of the translation of a Japanese MS. written at the time by Arai Hakuseki. After a confinement of six years, Père Sidotti died in prison. He did not meet with a violent death, as represented in vol. vii. of Charlevoix' *Histoire et Description du Japon*. The warrant of his committal to prison runs as follows:—

"The religion of Yaso has been prohibited in Nippon from of old. Now, with respect to that Roman's coming here, since he says that he came here to complain that former messengers were truly not deserving of punishment, he must have come to bring letters from Roma. However, he has

come deceitfully without such letters to our land. Even if his words were true, we must regard the subsequent circumstances with suspicion. But since he says he is an envoy from his country we must not put him to death. After this we shall wait for the production of testimony as to what he says, and deal accordingly."

DURING the last three months, three members of the Académie Française have died—MM. Duvergier de Hauranne, Littré, and Dufaure. The duty of receiving the successors of all these three would regularly fall upon M. Renan, who has filled the post of *directeur* during the past quarter. But it is said that, while he expressly reserves to himself the duty of welcoming the successor of Littré, in at least one of the other cases M. Maxime Ducaup will take his place.

WITH reference to our note upon the German proposal to found an Imperial Library to which all authors shall be compelled to send a copy of their books, we are informed that no such rule prevails in Belgium, which country forms an exception to the general practice. But in Belgium a considerable sum of money is annually placed at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, to be expended on the purchase of books, whether native or foreign, for the National Library at Brussels.

THE Municipal Council of Paris has passed a resolution agreeing to defray one half of the cost of the reconstruction of the Sorbonne—a matter which has long been pressing for attention. The total expense is estimated at twenty-two million francs (£880,000).

WE learn from a letter in the *New York Nation* (which in its own review was not very complimentary to "the Revisers") that the Revised Version of the New Testament has been cordially adopted by the Trinitarian Congregationalists, the successors, if not the heirs, of the Established Church of New England. Yale College, the Andover Theological Seminary, and Phillips Academy already use it in their chapels.

M. PROCHASKA, of Vienna, is publishing a series of ethnographical and culture-historical sketches of the populations of Austria-Hungary. The work is to be completed in twelve volumes. The first four will treat of the Germans—(1) in the Austrian arch-duchies of Salzburg and Inner Austria; (2) in the lands of the Bohemian Crown; (3) in Hungary and Transylvania; (4) in the Tyrol. Vol. v. will deal with the Hungarians; vi., the Roumans; vii., the "Semites;" and xii., the Gipsies. The remaining four volumes are assigned to the different Slavonic nationalities in the monarchy. Vol. v., from the pen of the well-known Hungarian philologist, M. Paul Hunfalvy, is before us; and vol. vi. is to appear at once. The other volumes are to be published as each is finished, without regard to the order in which they appear in the above list. Each volume is an independent work, and each author is responsible for his own volume. The Gipsies are the only nationality that do not furnish a description by one of themselves. Vol. xii., as well as vol. iii., is entrusted to Dr. Schwicker, favourably known for his historical works on South Hungary.

MESSRS. BRAUMÜLLER, of Vienna, are about to publish the last two volumes of the *Letters of the Empress Maria Theresia to her Children and Friends*, edited by Count von Arneth, of which vols. i. and ii. have been for some time in the hands of the public. They contain her letters to her daughters, Amelia and Caroline, and her daughter-in-law, Marie Beatrix von Este; her instructions to Counts Batthyany and Thurn, who were entrusted with the education of the Archdukes Joseph and Leopold; letters to Kaunitz and Liechtenstein, &c. A copious Index to the entire work is appended.



A WORK of the greatest interest, both to students of heraldry and to those interested in the history of the Middle Ages, is announced by the *Athenaeum Belge*. This is the first volume of the *Wapenboek ou Armorial du héraut-d'armes (1334-1370)* (Bruxelles: Olivier), edited by M. V. Bouton. This work contains the names and arms of all the princes of Christendom, ecclesiastical and temporal, at that time, followed by those of their feudatories, according to the constitution of Europe, and especially of the German empire. There will be four volumes in all, with 200 plates coloured by hand. Only 200 copies will be struck off; and the subscription price is fixed at 2,000 fra. (£80).

UNDER the name of the Gesellschaft für rheinische Geschichtskunde, a society has been formed in Germany with the object of printing all such documents concerning the history of the Rhine Valley as have been hitherto unpublished, or inadequately edited. The founders of the society are Herren Harless, Hoehlsbaum, and Loersch; and they have taken as their model the *Monumenta Germaniae* and the publications of the Munich historical commission.

M. CARNOT has been elected a member of the Académie des Sciences morales et politiques in the place of the late M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

THE poet Freiligrath is the subject of an important work now appearing in parts from the pen of Wilhelm Buchner, who is in possession of the poet's correspondence and other unpublished documents. The work is entitled *Ferdinand Freiligrath, ein Dichterleben in Briefen*. The first part deals with his childhood at Detmold and Soest.

M. JOUAUST, of Paris, has commenced the publication of a series of reprints of classical French authors that will appeal especially to the fair sex. The first book to appear will be Legouvé's *Mérite des Femmes*, and this will be followed, among others, by Fénelon's *Traité de l'Education des Filles*, by selections from the letters of Madame de Maintenon, of Madame du Deffand, of Madame de Sévigné, and of Marianne de Marivaux, the *Princesse de Cleves*, and *Valerie*.

THE same publisher is preparing a sequel to the *Comédiens et Comédiennes* under the title of *Les Peintres et Sculpteurs contemporains*. The work will be illustrated with etched portraits by M. Léopold Massard, and the text will be supplied by M. Jules Claretie.

WE learn from the *Times* that preparations are being made at Berlin for an heraldic exhibition, which is to be held there in April and May 1882, under the presidency of Prince Earl of Prussia, the brother of the Emperor of Germany. It is intended to be as complete as possible, at least so far as Germany is concerned, in the departments of heraldry, genealogy and family history, and seals. Its success will, of course, depend mainly on the co-operation of the German noble families, whose archives and muniment rooms must be the chief sources whence its objects will come. It is hoped that foreign countries also will send contributions. The gem engravers have signified their intention of sending valuable contributions, and have asked that a special apartment shall be assigned to them. The city of Breslau has promised a series of MSS. and objects, both genealogical and heraldic, which will be equally important and interesting.

WE take the following from the *Revue Critique*:—The Académie Française has distributed the prix Archon-Despérouses (worth 4,000 fra. in all) among three competitors:—M. Ludovic Lalanne, sub-librarian of the Institut, for his *Lexique des Œuvres de Brantôme*; M. Félix Franck, for his *Heptaméron de la reine de Navarre*; M. F. de Gramont, for his *Les Vers de Louis et leur Prose*. The prix Gobert (two

in number) have been awarded by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres to M. Dupuy, for his *Histoire de la Réunion de la Bretagne à la France*, and to M. Bruel for his *Recueil des Chartes de l'abbaye de Cluny*. In a recent number of the *Journal des Savants*, M. de Longperier has conclusively proved, by arguments drawn from epigraphy, history, and numismatics, that the epitaph of a king of Granada, discovered in 1875 at Tlemcen, refers, not to Boabdil, "the last of the Moors," but to his uncle, El Zagal, who also bore, like his nephew, the name of Abu-abd-allah. The same conclusion was arrived at, though on less decisive grounds, by a Spanish scholar, Don Francisco Gonzalez, in 1878.

MR. C. H. HERFORD, one of the winners of the Cambridge Harness prize for an essay on the First Quarto of *Hamlet*, has just published his Le Bas prize-essay of 1880, *A Sketch of the History of the English Drama in its Social Aspects*. Beginning in the eleventh century with the Age of the Miracle-plays, Mr. Herford reviews afterwards the Age of the Moralities, Interludes, &c., the Great Age of the Drama (Shakespeare and his fellows), the Puritan Opposition, the Restoration, and, lastly, the Sentimental Drama of the eighteenth century. It is an able and eloquent treatise. But we hope for a better future for the English drama than Mr. Herford's judgment on its present state forebodes.

WE have received a bound volume of *Little Folks* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.), which, we believe (though it is nowhere so stated), contains the monthly numbers of the magazine of the same name for the first half of this year. The attractiveness to children and, what is more, the real worth of this magazine, we have long ago proved by experience in our own family. We may take this opportunity of noticing that the "*Little Folks* Oot Fund," having reached the total of £1,755 10s. 4d., was closed last February. All the expenses connected therewith were defrayed by the publishers, and the entire sum above mentioned has been appropriated to the permanent endowment of two cots in the East London Hospital for Children.

THE *Journal of the National Indian Association* for July (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) has an interesting article on "The Old Families of Calcutta," by the Rev. J. Long. The family whose history is more especially traced is that of the Tagores, who are sprung from the bluest Brahman blood in Bengal, and who have distinguished themselves alike in commerce and in the administration under British rule.

## TWO OTTOMAN POEMS.

WE take the following from the forthcoming volume of *Ottoman Poems* translated into English verse in their original forms by Mr. E. J. W. Gibb:—

### I.

#### "GAZEL OF BAQI. (On Autumn.)"

"Lo, not a trace of lovely springtide's beauty doth remain;  
Fall'n midst the garden lie the leaves, now all their glory vain.  
Bleak stand the orchard trees, all clad in tattered dervish rags;  
Dark autumn's blast hath torn away the hands\* from off the plane.  
From each hill-side they come and cast their gold low at the feet  
Of garden trees, as hoped the streams from these some boon to gain.†

\* The palmated leaves of the plane-tree.

† The streams are turbid and yellow with heavy rains.

Stay not within the parterre; let it tremble with its shame;  
Bare every shrub, nor leaf nor fruit this day doth aught retain.  
Baqi, within the garden lies full many a fallen leaf;  
Low lying there, it seems they 'gainst the ills of Fate complain."

### II.

#### "GAZEL OF SHAHI.

(Prince Bâyezid, son of Sultan Süleymân I.)

"WITH longing fond and vain, why should my soul thus grieve and mourn?  
One trace of love of earth holds not my heart—all is forsworn.  
There ready stands the caravan, to Death's dim realms addrest,  
And the tinkling of the parting bells down on my ear is borne.  
Come now, O bird, my soul, be still, unquiet leave far off;  
See, how this cage, the body, is with years and suffering worn.  
Alas, Shâhi is weary, sick, heart-broken, stained with sin!  
Thou art the God of love, the helping Friend of those forlorn."

## OBITUARY.

THEODORE BENFEY.

[At the express request of the most eminent Sanskrit authority in this country, we give the following notice of the life and work of Benfey from the *Times*.]

"In Theodore Benfey we have lost the greatest Sanskrit scholar of our time; and, if one looks at his works and at the permanent results which they represent, one feels tempted to ask, Has there ever been any single scholar in Europe who, since the discovery of Sanskrit, has more advanced our knowledge of the language and literature of ancient India than Benfey?

"His life is soon told. He was born in 1809, and, as his name shows, of Jewish parents. He was educated at the gymnasium at Göttingen, studied at the Universities of Göttingen and Munich, and was appointed professor at Göttingen in 1834, where he worked and lectured till his death.

"It would be impossible to give a complete list of his literary labours, particularly as some of his smaller contributions in the *Göttinger Gelehrte Anzeigen* often represent work which, in other hands, would have assumed the proportion of volumes. Many of these, we hope, will now be rescued from their hiding-places, and published in a permanent and accessible form. His first *opus* was the *Griechisches Wurzel-Lexicon* (1839-42). To the younger generation of comparative philologists, that work may chiefly be known by the frequent criticisms which it has evoked in later times; nor can there be any doubt that the comparative study of Greek has since advanced so rapidly as to leave to that work of Benfey's an historical interest only. Still, whoever will examine its pages will be surprised to see of how many now accepted theories and etymologies Benfey was the first author. In no science does the claim of the first discoverer seem to be so little regarded as in comparative philology. It is impossible, of course, or at least extremely troublesome, to find out who was the first to say that *viginti*, *énoré*, and Sanskrit *vimsati* are the same word, or to remember who first placed that comparison on a sound scientific basis. Hence there arises quickly a great mass of what is considered common property—nay, what is afterwards often put down to the account of the last scholar who quotes it. How often do we find the names of Fick, Curtius, and Corssen where the names of Bopp, Pott, or Benfey ought by right to stand. Benfey himself rejoiced in that kind of impersonal fame; and on few extreme occasions

only, when not only his own discoveries were ascribed to others, but he himself was blamed for not holding his own views, did he lose patience and set himself right with posterity. To that early period of Benfey's career belongs likewise his elaborate article on "India" in *Ersch und Gruber's Encyclopædie*, which, like his *Wurzel-lexicon*, is now to a great extent antiquated, but contains many things *quæ meminisse juvabit*. After that, Benfey was one of the first to contribute to that revival of Sanskrit philology which began with the study of the Veda. In 1848 he published his text, translation, and glossary of the *Sāmaveda*, and he also gave a complete translation of the first volume of the *Rig-Veda*. He then stopped for a while, chiefly because he saw that no real progress could be made in Vedic studies before the text of the *Rig-Veda* and, above all, before *Sâyana's* complete Commentary had been published. He then devoted himself for a time to the publication of several Sanskrit Grammars, which showed a mastery of the complicated system of native grammarians very unusual at that period in the history of Sanskrit scholarship. He also published a Sanskrit Chrestomathia, a dictionary, and other useful works. But he soon surprised the world by a discovery in a totally new line of research—namely, by his *Pāṇschatantra*, in which he established on a safe basis, not only the Indian origin of European fables, but, what was even more important, the Buddhist origin of Indian fables. This was a work which alone would have placed its author in the first rank of European scholars. With Benfey, it represented but one out of many victories in a life-long campaign. We cannot dwell on his contributions to the knowledge of Zend, his scholastic decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions, and several other works. But, as another monumental work, his *History of the Science of Language and Oriental Philology in Germany* (1869) will show what can be achieved by the industry and genius of one man, if only he has a purpose in life, or possesses the true devotion of the scholar. The concluding years of his life were consecrated again to Vedic studies, which he resumed with all the ardour of youth and with the experience and the resources of the veteran general. The results of these were given from year to year in the *Transactions* of the Royal Göttingen Society, and elsewhere. In order to give an idea of the minuteness of his studies, it may be mentioned that his treatises on the prolongation of vowels in the *Rig-Veda* occupy more than 400 pages quarto. This, no doubt, is an excess, if there can be excess in accuracy; but it shows, at all events, what we might have expected from his promised Vedic Grammar. Unless the materials for that work, which he has been collecting for years, are worked up, it is doubtful whether any living scholar will be able to take up the threads and finish the design on the scale on which Benfey had conceived it.

"We ought not to conclude this notice without paying a well-deserved tribute to the high character which Benfey, as a man, has always borne among Oriental scholars. Through life he seemed to care for nothing but work—true and honest work. The career of a scholar may seem to be free from many of the ordinary temptations of life, yet the character of a man tells here too, and often even more than his knowledge. Through his long literary career, which has not been free from the inevitable controversies of the scientific world, not a word has ever been breathed against Benfey's independence, justice, and straightforwardness. He seldom praised and seldom blamed; but, for that very reason, his praise was praise indeed, and his blame, blame indeed. Science to him was a sacred thing, and no personal interests were allowed to

intrude there. He never belonged to any set, and he would have resented the cheap praises of his pupils or friends as an insult. In this respect, too, he will long be missed, for the mere presence of an upright man awes and scares away schemers and pretenders."

#### MR. FREDERIC OUVRY.

At a meeting of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries on Tuesday, the 28th ult., the death was announced of Mr. Frederic Ouvry, one of the vice-presidents of the society, who had for twenty years acted as treasurer, and, on the death of Lord Stanhope, was unanimously elected by the council to the higher position of president, which he only resigned on hearing that Lord Carnarvon was willing to be nominated. The following resolution passed by the council shows the esteem in which he was held by those who had for many years been in the habit of meeting and working with him:—

"The president and council have this day learned with unfeigned regret the death of their valued friend and colleague, Mr. Frederic Ouvry, which took place on Sunday, June 26. Elected a fellow as far back as 1848, Mr. Ouvry uniformly placed his well-known energy and ability at the disposal of the society. As a fellow, as a member of committees, as a member of council, and for twenty years as treasurer, he won for himself an amount of esteem and respect which raised him by acclamation to the distinguished post of president of the society on the death of Lord Stanhope in 1875. This office he held for three years, retiring at his own wish, and with the unfeigned regret of the society over which he had presided.

"While thus desirous to put on record the deep sense which the president and council entertain of the loss which has befallen the society by the death of Mr. Ouvry, they are also anxious to convey the expression of their profound sympathy to his widow and to other members of his family; and accordingly they desire that a resolution be sent to his partner, Mr. W. J. Farrer, F.S.A., with a request that he would take an early and convenient opportunity of communicating it to Mrs. Ouvry."

Mr. Ouvry was interred at Acton on July 1, and the secretary of the Society of Antiquaries attended to represent the council and fellows.

THE death is also announced of the Rev. Dr. John Cumming, the well-known author of numerous books upon the interpretation of prophecy.

#### BOOK SALES.

THE sale of Mr. G. L. Way's library, which took place last week, was remarkable for the number of rare old English books which that gentleman (better known sixty years ago as the translator of the *Fabliaux*) had collected in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. There were also two MSS. of considerable importance; one a fourteenth-century copy of Hampole's *Pricks of Conscience*, and the other a French romance of chivalry, with miniatures, wrongly described in the catalogue as *Artur de Bretagne*, which proved to be a work of much greater interest. It was a ponderous folio volume, written on vellum about the middle of the fifteenth century, and decorated with pictures of no little value, containing the second half of the *Romance of Tristan*, immediately followed by the *Quest of the Grail*, in which, strange to say, that hero is said to have joined in the adventure, and so to have lost his fair Yseult. This is only stated as an ending to the *Tristan* story; but the *Quest of the Grail* follows on as in the well-known text, beginning with the incident which leads to Galaad's birth, and proceeding onward without any further interposition of *Tristan*. Both these interesting MSS. were bought by Mr. Quaritch, who also

secured first editions of Milton's works, of Chaucer's works, and of Sidney's *Arcadia* with Pynson's edition of *The Canterbury Tales* and other important books.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THOUGH the press, as was to be expected, has not taken in good part Lord Sherbrooke's contemptuous speech on behalf of journalism at the Mansion House, we suspect that there are not a few people who will agree with the main purport of his remarks. The increased use of the telegraph is tending to augment the proportion of news provided by our daily papers; while the monthly magazines alone afford adequate space, and the additional advantage of signed names, for that mature expression of opinion which influences, or ought to influence, the public mind. As a result of this, the leading magazines are distinctly becoming more political and less literary; or, to put the point more precisely, they are devoting more space to information than to criticism.

In the *Fortnightly*, out of ten articles, only two, or at most three, have a literary interest. Mr. F. Pollock's verses, entitled "Atman," deserve all praise as a *tour de force*; though it is difficult to understand why he should care to dress out an aspiration of Hindu philosophy in French metres. The only piece of literary criticism proper—Mr. G. Saintsbury's elaborate appreciation of Victor Hugo's *Les Quatre Vents d'Esprit*—is again un-English. Mr. Herbert Spencer gives us another chapter of his forthcoming volume on Sociology, under the title of "Compound Political Heads." Without entering upon the question whether the advantages of this mode of publication are not more than counter-balanced by its drawbacks, we may be allowed to comment upon a defect in Mr. Spencer's method of investigation which here becomes conspicuous. He is too ready to accept, like many ethnologists, the statements of chance travellers without criticism, and, even worse, without giving his authorities. Now the truth is that the customs of savages require careful analysis before they can be understood. In the first page of the present article, we read of the Todas, the Bodos, the Dhimals, and the Nagas as examples of savage tribes who all practise some system of arbitration in the settlement of disputes, and recognise no permanent rulers. Mr. Spencer does not tell us where these tribes live. But, as a matter of fact, they all live in India; and doubtless they have adopted from the Hindus, to a greater or less extent, the *panchayat*, or "council of five." The Nagas, it is true, have no chiefs; but their neighbours, the Kukis, have; and so also have the Khasias.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most important article in any of the magazines is that in the *Nineteenth Century*, by Mr. J. A. Froude, upon "The Early Life of Thomas Carlyle." Whether Mr. Froude is influenced by the same motive that led him to rush the *Reminiscences* through the press, or whether he is anxious to modify the universal impression caused by that unhappy book, need not concern us. We here get a portrait of Carlyle, not as we have to reconstruct him out of his own bitter reflections upon others, but as he appeared to his own family and to his own intimate friends in his college days. From the letters written to him we can learn what the man was like far better than from those he wrote himself. Mr. Froude quotes the passage from *Sartor Resartus* describing the miseries of school-life; but he has omitted to give the following about university-life:—"Had you anywhere in Crim Tartary walled in a small enclosure, furnished it with a small, ill-chosen library, and then turned loose into it 1,100

Christian striplings, to tumble about as they listed, from three to seven years; certain persons, under the title of professors, being stationed at the gates to declare aloud that it was a university, and exact considerable admission fees—you had, not indeed in mechanical structure, yet in spirit and result, some imperfect resemblance of our High Seminary."

And yet the only bequest that Carlyle made to any beyond his own family was to found bursaries at Edinburgh. On one matter we cannot forbear noticing that Mr. Froude has caught the contagion of a bad example. After quoting a letter signed with the name of one who, before he died, had become as widely known and as highly respected as any man in Scotland, and who has left a widow and several children still surviving, he adds: "These college companions were worthy and innocent young men; none of them, however, came to much." We cannot part from the *Nineteenth Century* without thanking Mr. W. J. Thoms for the pleasure we have derived from his "Gossip of a Bookworm," which might also have been called "Sixpenny Bargains at Bookstalls." It requires some hardiness in these days for a man to speak out and say that he loves books, not for their bindings or for their adventitious rarity, but for what they contain.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for July has added to its store of fiction a third tale, of which Julian Hawthorne is the writer, and which promises well. R. L. S. writes a good article on "Samuel Pepys," which brings out the sentimental side of the Diary, as a collection of reminiscences of an ego entrancing to its creator, "a work of art to Pepys's own address." There is also an appreciative biographical notice of "Hector Berlioz." "A New Study of Tennyson" is somewhat tedious in its comparison of the "Idylls" with Sir Thomas Malory, and in its multiplication of literary parallels.

IN *Macmillan's Magazine* Prof. Seeley publishes a lecture delivered as the summary of a term's course on "Bonaparte." It is an excellent example of the method of studying history for the sake of gaining political experience which Prof. Seeley so strongly advocates. The chief results which Prof. Seeley establishes are that Bonaparte was produced not by the Revolution, but by the war, and was the child of the *levée en masse*; the Imperial system and the French ascendancy in Europe grew from the same causes. Bonaparte's practical qualities were shown in the fact that he established a real government; his ideal was an adaptation of Oriental romance; Alexander, and not Caesar, was his model. Mr. James Bonar, in "A Peep at French Schools," appraises the French system more highly than it is generally estimated in England. His remarks are worth comparing with those of an appreciative German critic like Karl Hillebrand, who, in his book *France and the French*, can find nothing to urge in favour of their educational system. Prof. Geikie gives a pleasant account of his first experiences of a ramble in the forests of the Far West.

THE *Transactions* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology (vol. vii., part 2) contain an unusual number of important articles. Prof. Hayter Lewis has an extremely interesting and beautifully illustrated paper on the British Museum collection of tiles from Tel-el-Yahoudeh, the traditional site of the Temple of Onias. He urges a small grant towards excavating the mound anew, and so saving what remains from the destructive hands of the Arabs. Dr. Birch throws fresh light from the inscriptions on the reign of Tirhakah, and Mr. Pinches on that of Nebuchadnezzar. Mr. Boscawen gives us the results of his examination of the inscriptions (chiefly Assyrian) on the

rocks at the Nahr-el-Kelb ("Dog River"), about seven miles from Beyrut. But the most important contributions are those of Mr. Sayce, comprising his elaborate paper called "The Monuments of the Hittites," and his more recent article on what he hopes may prove "the Rosetta Stone of Hittite decipherment"—a bilingual Hittite and cuneiform inscription on a silver boss formerly in the possession of M. Jovanoff, which has led Mr. Sayce (as he believes) to the determination of the characters for "king" and "country."

In the current number of *Good Words* Mr. B. Stenning supplies a second instalment of his papers on Tunis; and Mr. R. H. Scott, F.R.S., of the Meteorological Office, furnishes a first contribution on weather-forecasting.

#### THE ST. ALBANS PARISH REGISTER.

WE quote from the *Hertfordshire Standard* the following report of a valuable paper, read by the Rev. Dr. Griffith before the St. Albans Architectural and Archaeological Society on June 30, upon "The Recently Discovered St. Albans Parish Register."

In the course of his remarks Dr. Griffith said it was in the year 1538 that parish registers were first used by the parish clergy. Before that, the registers of the religious houses and the service-books contained occasional notices of births, marriages, and deaths, but there was no system of registration, and many a patent for succession to estates was made "without proof of age." Having described the manner in which registers came into use, the speaker made copious extracts from an old register recently discovered belonging to the abbey parish, which was laid on the table for inspection by the audience. The earliest entry was in the year 1558, the entries being made in a beautiful hand on vellum. The entries of deaths showed that the months of July, August, and September were deadly months in those times; in the summer and autumn of 1578 the mortality was fearful. Remarkable on the strange names appearing in the sixteenth century, he quoted "Tobie Ghost," "Manifould," "Milkeop," "Marigold," &c., as instances; and he said the names of well-known St. Albans families occurred in abundance—such as Kent, Pemberton, Sibley, Hall, Chapel. Among the names of note were Richard Fanshawe and the Right Hon. the Lord Fitzgarrett, son-in-law of the Earl of Kildare, of eventful history. The chief interest of the period clustered around names in any way connected with the old abbey. The expedient for keeping the register safe was to provide "one sure coffer with two locks and keys, one to remain with the clergyman, and the other with the warden, wherein the register book shall be laid up;" and in order to secure its accuracy it was taken forth every Sunday in the presence of the wardens, when all marriages, christenings, and burials were entered. The penalty for not so doing was 3s. 4d., to be employed on the reparation of the church. Still there was irregularity, and in 1597 Queen Elizabeth ordered the entries of the previous week to be read out "openly and distinctly" after morning and evening prayers every Sunday. In 1611 Robert Shrimpton, three times Mayor of St. Albans, was buried. He is recorded to have lived to the age of 103 years; and it is said he used to relate his recollections of the old abbots, the ceremony of the abbot's dinner table, and how as a youngster he used to get into the hollow image before the shrine of St. Alban, which was made to show approval or disapproval of the gifts made by the pilgrims. Passing on to the middle of the seventeenth century, the register (as the person who kept

the book was called) was then required to publish marriages

"three Lord's days at the close of the morning exercise in the public meeting place, commonly called the church or chapel, or (if the parties desired it) in the market-place on three market days between eleven and one, which done, the parties should come before a justice of the peace, promise severally in the presence of God to be a loving and faithful husband and obedient wife."

In respect to this order the following *jew d'esprit* was written in 1656:—

"Let parson and vicar say what they will,  
The custom is good, continue it still;  
For marriage being now a traffic and trade,  
Pray where but in market should it be made?"

At the close of the book is the entry—"June: Sarah, daughter of Richard Jeninges, by Frances his wife, was born 5th day of June and baptised 17th of the same"—this referring to the famous Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, and settling the disputed question of the place of her birth. The last burial entry was "Thomas Tarbox, 16th July, 1678." Dr. Griffith, having made further references to the book, proceeded to say that it was discovered in Mr. Kent's house in Chequer Street, St. Albans, in a hay-loft, by Mr. Cragg, who was then in occupation of the house. Mr. Dumville mentioned to him that something of the kind had been found, and kindly took him to Mr. Cragg's house, and the latter handed him the book, and then he found it was the most ancient existing and long-lost register of the parish of St. Albans. It was sent to the British Museum to be bound, and he now hoped it would survive to future generations. He had now nothing more to do than to thank Mr. Lawrance for the use of it, and thank Mr. Kent, Mr. Dumville, and Mr. Cragg for aiding him. He hoped a fire-proof safe would be provided in which to keep this and other valuable documents. He hoped also that they would be able to get this old register copied, and copies of it circulated. It was full of curious incidents; and, as an illustration, he might say that it was recorded that a Col. Massey was, shortly after the Restoration, murdered at St. Albans, and Sir Harbottle Grimston, an ancestor of their president, tried the case at Hertford.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ANNUAL REGISTER, The: a Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad for the Year 1880. Rivingtons. 18s.  
BOHN, H. G. Dictionary of Quotations from the English Poets. Ball. 10s. 6d.  
BRAMBACH, W. Das Tonensystem u. die Tonarten d. christlichen Abendlandes im Mittelalter. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
CROWTHER, F. J. Phases of Musical England. Remington. 7s. 6d.  
HERBERT OF CHREBURY, Lord, The Poems of. Ed. J. Churton. Collins. Chitto & Windus. 8s.  
JAHRBUCH d. ungarischen Karpathenvereines. 8. Jahrg. Budapest: Kilián. 6 M.  
LESKE, B. Irland's Leiden u. Kämpfe. Mit Berücksicht. der irischen Landfrage. Mainz: Kirchheim. 2 M.  
ROUTH, M. The Law of Artistic Copyright. Remington. 3s. 6d.

##### HISTORY, ETC.

- CAMERA, M. Memorie storico-diplomatiche dell' antica Città e Ducato di Amalfi. Napoli: Furohheim. 80 fr.  
OSTERLEIN, H. Historisch-geographisches Wörterbuch d. deutschen Mittelalters. 4. Lfg. Gotha: Perthes. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
THURN, A. Die altägyptische Landwirtschaft. Berlin: Parey: 3 M.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BALFOUR, F. M. A Treatise on Comparative Embryology. Macmillan. 39s.  
BEITRÄGE zur Biologie der Pflanzen. Hrg. v. F. Cohn. 2. Hft. 2 Abdr. Breslau: Korn. 9 M.  
COLLOCAZIONI MATEMATICHE (in Memoriam Domini Obelini), ed. prima, edita cura et studio L. Cremonae et K. Burali-Forti. Milano: Hoepli. 25 fr.  
HOPPE-SCHULTZ, F. Physiologische Chemie. 4. Thl. Berlin: Hirschwald. 10 M.  
LANG'S History of Materialism. Trans. E. C. Thomas. Vol. III., completing the Work. Trübner. 10s. 6d.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- COHN, L. De Aristophane Bysantino et Suetonio Tranquillo  
Eustathi auctoribus. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M.
- CURTIVS, E., u. J. A. KAUFMANN. Karten v. Attika. Mit  
erläuterndem Text. 1. Hft. Athen u. Patraeae. Berlin:  
Reimer. 12 M.
- GRABER, A., et A. GRABER. Lexicon Taciteum. Fasc. 4-8.  
Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M. 60 Pf.
- HEINRICH, J. L. Philologische Studien zu griechischen Mathe-  
matikern III. Leipzig: Teubner. 80 Pf.
- HULSCH, F. Heronion u. Artemision. Zwei Tempelbauten  
Ioniens. Berlin: Weidmann. 1 M. 50 Pf.
- KOPFMAN, G. Geschichte d. Kirchenlateins. 1. Bd. 2. Hft.  
Breslau: Koebner. 1 M. 80 Pf.
- KUMMER, R. Quae inter Olitophonem dialogum et Platonis  
republicam intercedat necessitudo. Berlin: Mayer &  
Müller. 1 M.
- PLAUTI, T. M., Comediae. Rec. F. Ritschellus. Tomi I.,  
fasc. 4. Astinaria. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M. 60 Pf.
- RITTER, O. Die Quintilianische Declamationen. Unter-  
suchung üb. Art u. Herkunft derselben. Freiburg-i-B.:  
Mohr. 8 M.
- SCHWARTZ, E. De Scholiis Homericis ad Hektorum fabularem  
perinetibus. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 30 Pf.
- SYDOW, R. De recensendis Catulli carminibus. Berlin:  
Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 50 Pf.
- VOGL, Th. De Dialogi qui Taciti nomine fertur sermone  
iudicum. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 30 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW  
TESTAMENT.

University, Glasgow: June 29, 1881.

I have looked into the work of the Revisers with no small interest, and with the sympathy of one who knows from experience the difficulties that beset the task of translating, and of revising translation. No scholar can fail to recognise the minute care bestowed on the revision throughout, and the great value of the results achieved under circumstances where compromise was to some extent inevitable. But, while hearty thanks are due to the Revisers for most, at any rate, of what they have done, I venture to doubt whether they deserve like thanks for what, by their own confession, they have left undone. We do not know otherwise what suggestions they had the opportunity of considering; but they have themselves placed on record certain readings and renderings which they have not seen fit to adopt, but for which their American associates expressed a preference. It is not easy to understand on what grounds they have omitted to give effect to many of the alterations so suggested. Some of these, doubtless, are of slight importance, and others may be at least open to question; but I have little hesitation in saying that most of them—especially of those applying to “classes of passages”—are either necessary in the interest of accurate and consistent rendering, or desirable in that of clearness and freedom from ambiguity. It seems strange that they should not have been largely anticipated, and more strange that they should not have been accepted otherwise than by relegation to an Appendix, or to the overburdened margin, where nine out of ten readers will disregard them or deem them of minor importance.

Let me briefly indicate, from a translator's point of view, some consequences of the failure to adopt the more considerable American suggestions. I do not enter on questions of text, or on that of the titles of the books, the latter of which the Revisers did not consider to fall within the province assigned to them.

1. One primary law of accurate translation—that of uniformity in rendering—has been disregarded in the case of πνεῦμα, where the American scholars urged the uniform use of “Spirit,” and with obvious propriety, seeing that it is “Spirit,” and not “Ghost,” that now really represents to the English mind the significance that still pertains to the German “Geist.” It is difficult to account, at least on linguistic grounds, for the varying practice of the Revisers, who have in some cases (as at Matt. xii. 32; John xiv. 26) departed from, while in others they have adhered to, the precedent of the Authorised Version.

2. But, while in this case the Revision sug-

gests a difference for which the original affords no warrant, in another case of frequent occurrence it falls into the opposite error of using the same English word for the rendering of two different Greek terms, and thereby obliterates the distinction between them. What possible reason can have moved the Revisers to abstain from inserting (as the American company suggest) “demons” and “demoniacs” in the text, and to cumber the margin with the needful rectification of an unnecessary error on every occasion of its being repeated? The propriety of this change is more obvious than that of the introduction of “the evil one” into the Lord's Prayer.

3. Notwithstanding much improvement, there is still lack of accuracy and consistency in the rendering of the prepositions, particularly as regards the ambiguous use of “of” and “by,” which the Revisers seek to excuse by stating that “the true meaning of the original, as expressed in the Authorised Version, would be apparent to a reader of ordinary intelligence.” Even if this were so—which is in many cases doubtful—why should the intelligence of the reader be asked to do what the translators should have done for him? Why should he not have the benefit of the clear and broad distinctions recognised by modern English usage? Why, for instance, should the marginal “through” not have displaced “by” in the passages relating to prophecy?

4. In two special instances the American Revisers have urged that due regard should be had to the authority of usage, where it has modified the meaning or connotation of an English word, and rendered it less fit than it once was to represent all the significance of the corresponding Greek one. The matter may be a little doubtful as regards “fulfil,” but there can be no question that “tempt” has a narrower and more definite evil meaning than the Greek, and that “try” gives the wider and more neutral sense that accords best with the context in most of the passages indicated.

5. While everyone will approve the resolution to preserve, so far as practicable, the general archaic colour of the Authorised Version, few, I think, will esteem the zeal judicious which has insisted on retaining obsolete words and antiquated turns which have their proper equivalents in current speech, and has thereby put hindrances rather than helps in the way of the reader of the future. What rational person can fail to see the advantage of putting “I knew not” for “I wist not”? In the most conspicuous instance of this misplaced archaic zeal—the frequent retention of “which” in reference to persons—the Revisers have actually abstained, notwithstanding the remonstrances addressed to them, from making use of the ordinary resources of our language to express the distinctions of the Greek, and have preferred an ambiguity, or at least an awkwardness, of expression which compels every reader mentally to go through the process of turning “which” into “who” in order to get at the meaning. If the old translators often marred their work by efforts to avoid the risk of “unequal dealing towards good English words,” the Revisers have in no small degree marred theirs by stereotyping an anomaly of the seventeenth century long since abandoned everywhere else. The fact that they have occasionally made the change (as at Acts xiv. 15; Pet. i. 3) renders their course only the more mysterious.

6. In several other points—particularly those marked ix., x., and xi., relating to “baptising with,” “testament,” “patience”—the American proposals seem to me right; and in various instances of the amendments applicable to single passages their distinctions might have been adopted with advantage (such as those between “power” and “authority,” and

between “being,” “becoming,” and “existing”). But on these I cannot now enter.

I have written this letter because it seems to me due to the American scholars that those who substantially agree with them should say so. I do not know whether it is possible, under the circumstances, to obtain any general expression of opinion from scholars of acknowledged position, or how far such an expression could now be of any avail. But it is much to be regretted that, when so great a work was undertaken, a mistaken conservative instinct should have stood in the way of such reasonable changes as were suggested to meet more adequately the requirements of Biblical scholarship.

WILLIAM P. DICKSON.

MADER'S EDITIONS OF POLYCARP AND  
BARNABAS.

Laverton Rectory, Bath: July 2, 1881.

I have just received from the Cambridge University Library (through the kindness of Mr. Bradshaw) copies of Mader's Polycarp (1653) and Barnabas (1655), which I have never before seen, there being no copy of either in the Bodleian. These editions were the earliest after those of Ussher and Voss respectively, and were both published before Ussher's death, March 21, 1656.

I find that they may be added to the list of the editions which I mentioned in a former letter as exhibiting the two strange blunders, ἐληλυθῆναι and ἐν ἰσχυρί.

I find also that Mader, who gives in extenso Ussher's and Young's Notes on Polycarp, falls into the same error respecting the four composite Notes in Ussher's edition as Le Clerc and others afterwards did, in attributing both parts of these Notes to Young. In fact, he ignores (which Le Clerc did not) the square brackets in which Ussher enclosed his own additions to Young's Notes. Thus the mistake in respect of these Notes began in Ussher's own lifetime.

J. H. BACKHOUSE.

July 4, 1881.

PS.—The expression in my last letter of a hope of the publication of the transcript used by Ussher of the Caius MS. has just brought me a letter from Bishop Lightfoot, in which his lordship says that he has already made use of that transcript in the preparation of his forthcoming edition of Ignatius. This will, of course, render any separate publication unnecessary.

With respect to Mountagu's MS., Bishop Lightfoot hopes that the passage from Bayle which I quoted in my letter may lead to its being successfully tracked. His lordship himself at one time made all enquiries, but without success. He was not aware, however, of the passage in Bayle.

## THE LANGUAGES OF THE CAUCASUS.

St. Jean-de-Luz: July 4, 1881.

With regard to Mr. Fairfield's letter in the ACADEMY of July 2, he will find a comparison between the Basque, Georgian, and some of the Circassian languages in Padre F. Fita's *Discurso de Recepcion en la Real Academia de la Historia* (Madrid: quarto, first edition, Perojo, 1879; second edition, octavo, Maroto é hijos, 1879). Padre Fita is now preparing a third edition, and is anxious to ascertain how far his views are accepted by special students of any of the above languages. His address is 34 Calle del Lobo, Madrid.

W. WEBSTER.

## “LADIES ON HORSEBACK.”

11 Peter Place, Dublin: July 1, 1881.

Many thanks for the kind critique upon my book, *Ladies on Horseback*, in the ACADEMY of June 25.



May I, however, be permitted to make three observations? Firstly, the work is not published by Chatto and Windus, but by W. H. Allen and Co., 13 Waterloo Place. Secondly, the word "bang," has been a printer's error; I wrote "along," and failed to observe the mistake. Thirdly, I do not think it was "carelessness" upon my part which made me say that the big bay jumped some ditches so wide that he landed over them on his belly. It was strictly true; and there are few hard-riding men and women who are not uncomfortably familiar with the sensation of a tired horse jumping short with them over some wide ditch or drain, dropping his hind legs partially into it, and beating a tattoo with his fore-feet in the endeavour to recover his equilibrium. In such a position he must of necessity be on his belly.

These remarks are not made with the intention of impugning the kind judgment of my reviewer, but in justice to my publishers and myself.

NANNIE POWER O'DONOGHUE.

### SCIENCE.

*The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland.* By John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. (Longmans.)

"A HOARD of collected facts for other seekers after truth!" Such is the modest phrase in which Dr. Evans, on the last line of his last page, summarises the contents of this volume. And the description, so far as it goes, is apt enough. For the work is, in truth, a rich repertory of facts—a treasure-house so amply stored that the reader, as he thumbs over its five hundred pages, is inclined to marvel at the industry, the persistence, the breadth of research, necessary to accumulate this wealth of material. Few, indeed, are the instances in which weapons and implements of bronze have been found in this country without a record of their discovery having made its way into these pages. The notes of reference with which the foot of almost every page is heavily weighted bear striking witness to the author's unrivalled familiarity with the literature of his subject.

But the book is something more than a mere hoard of facts. These facts have been skilfully marshalled in such fashion as to form an organised body, each recorded discovery fitting into its proper place, and contributing to the thread of argument which runs through the book. While, therefore, the volume forms a magazine of facts from which the archaeological student can draw to his heart's content, it serves also as a systematic treatise upon the Bronze age in Britain. There can be no question that on this subject it is far and away the best book we possess. It is true that the work is not so imposing as M. Ernest Chantre's *Age du Bronze*, in its three large volumes, with an elephantine atlas of tinted plates. But, in preparing a work on British bronzes, it was by no means necessary to imitate the sumptuous manner in which the bronzes of the Rhone Valley have been described and illustrated. Dr. Evans's volume, on the contrary, is attractively compact, and exactly matches his previous work on *Ancient Stone Implements*; while the wood-cuts, with which it is profusely illustrated, leave nothing to be desired in fidelity of draughtsmanship or in delicacy of engraving.

Nearly nine years have passed since Mr.

Evans published the well-known work which has just been mentioned—a work to which the present volume is a long-expected companion. But it may be remembered that the interval between the publication of the two books has been pleasantly broken by the issue of the author's *Album* (ACADEMY, December 23, 1876, p. 609). When the International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology was held at Buda-Pest in 1876, Mr. Evans submitted to the congress his *Petit Album de l'Age du Bronze de la Grande Bretagne*. This neat little work, sent forth like a pilot-balloon, served to show the direction in which the writer's energies were working, and prepared the way for the fine volume which is now in our hands. The album was described as "le précurseur d'un plus grand ouvrage sur le même sujet." Now that the work which was thus heralded is before us, it turns out to be not only in every way more important than the *Album*, but more comprehensive in its scope—more comprehensive even than the earlier work on stone weapons—inasmuch as it deals with the implements of Great Britain and Ireland. This amplification looks at first like a bit of justice to Ireland, but the author explains that it is really due to the death of Sir William Wilde. As long as that distinguished antiquary was alive, it was delicately felt that the domain of Irish antiquities, especially the bronzes, was peculiarly his; and hence to treat upon Irish bronzes would have been something like poaching upon his preserves. There is no longer, however, any reason for standing aloof; and most readers will be glad that Dr. Evans has seen his way to enlarge his original lines so as to include in a single volume the prehistoric bronzes of the whole of the United Kingdom.

In whatever library the author's *Stone Implements* is to be found, this work on bronzes will assuredly take a place at its side. But we believe that many readers who care but little for stone implements will nevertheless find much to interest them in the present volume. There is not, to be sure, about our bronzes that "charm of mysterious eld" which our author justly describes as the peculiar fascination of the Palaeolithic age. Yet there are many ordinary folk who find that a rudely chipped flint implement fails to excite their enthusiasm, while the beauty of a highly finished bronze is sure to arrest attention. After all, it requires just a smack of geology in one's tastes to thoroughly appreciate the meaning of our earliest stone implements. But the meaning of the bronzes is so much more readily realised, and the time at which they were used comes so much nearer to the period of written history, that our interest in them is apt to grow more real and warm and human. The author's own researches lead him to place the beginning of the bronze-using period in this country somewhere between 1200 and 1400 B.C., and to estimate the duration of the period at eight or ten centuries. It is certain that before Caesar set foot upon our shore bronze had been displaced to a large extent by iron.

As Dr. Evans's present work forms a noble and natural sequel to his *Stone Implements*, the question at once suggests itself—May we

ever hope to see a sequel to this sequel? It would surely be impossible to conclude this notice more fitly than by expressing a wish that as the volume on Bronzes has followed that on Stone Implements, so in due course a book on the Iron age in Britain, from the same masterly pen, may follow this book on Bronzes.

F. W. RUDLER.

*Select Elegies of Propertius.* Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Appendices, by J. P. Postgate, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Comparative Philology in University College, London. (Macmillan.)

SINCE the publication of Mr. Paley's Commentary on Propertius, the second edition of which appeared in 1871, little has been done in England or Germany for the elucidation of the difficulties of this difficult poet. I do not speak here of the text, as the recent editions of A. Palmer, and still more of Baehrens, have raised a number of questions which must ultimately necessitate a complete reconsideration of the MS. problem. But, for exegesis, the work of Paley—useful and sensible, it is true, but very far short of what an ideal commentary should be—is still the only available resource for English students. Mr. Postgate has, I think, made a real advance in this direction. He has written 200 pages of notes on thirty elegies; from which it will be seen that, in spite of the unpretending appearance of the book, a good deal of trouble and thought has been spent upon it. Those who know how full of *points* (in the philological sense) the poems of Propertius are will not think this disproportionate; less special students will perhaps complain that the sauce is in excess of the meat. The same remark will apply to the Introduction, which reaches the length of no less than 136 pages. It is full of interest to the more advanced scholar; in an educational series it seems somewhat over-long.

It will be seen from this that Mr. Postgate has brought no inconsiderable amount of new material to the elucidation of Propertius. Those who have read the enormous commentary of Passerat—a mine of valuable materials too little known, probably from the book being scarce—will be surprised to find much in Mr. Postgate's edition which does not appear in Passerat; though every commentator since that "magnus Passer" has drawn upon his stores to an extent much beyond their acknowledgments. Mr. Postgate's notes have the merit, generally, of being original; and, as such, they present much which future editors will have to consider. The earlier notes seem to us the most careful; those on the *Hylas*, for instance, accompanied, as they are, by a spirited, yet exact, translation, are fresh and suggestive; particularly the note on *formosis* (v. 41), and the explanation of the obscure lines 27–30; though in v. 52, *tutus*, the reading of the Cujacianus cannot, we think, be right, and is certainly far more difficult than *uisus*, the reading of most MSS., whether this is explained, as our editor thinks, "now you have been seen trusting your Hylas to the Nymphs," or, as I prefer, "thinking you are but trusting a Hylas to the Nymphs," and taking precau-

tions accordingly. The love elegies, speaking generally, are the most satisfactorily annotated; as, indeed, it is in these that we are best able to arrive at the poet's meaning from a comparison with himself. Mr. Postgate has made full use of the Greek anthology, one of the best sources for illustrations of this author, as well as of the other amatory poets of Rome—Catullus, Tibullus, and Ovid. Nor have the latest contributions to Propertian literature—such, for instance, as Hübner's monograph on the Cornelia elegy in the dissertations written in honour of Mommsen, or the discussions by Leo, myself, and A. Palmer, on the critical value of the Naples MS.—been forgotten. Personally, I feel bound to express my thanks for the high consideration with which my own small contributions to the subject have been treated.

This must not make me forget the critic's duty. There is not a little in these notes which I consider doubtful; much where the editor has erred in over-explicitness, landing himself more than once in something undeniably wrong. Nothing in Propertius is more difficult than the use of the ablative. Mr. Munro has discussed some of the more difficult of these in the *Journal of Philology*; yet we have found no reference to this discussion, which has always seemed to us the very best thing on the subject—far more satisfactory than Hertzberg's vague talk in his *Quaestiones*. Take El. i. 2, 2: *et tenues Coa ueste mouere sinus*. Mr. Postgate, rightly rejecting Paley's suggestion that *induta* has to be supplied before *ueste*, says "almost = *Coas uestis*, an extension of the abl. of material (description)," and then offers as an alternative the abl. of place. Now, admitting that it might be an abl. of material, how can it be an abl. of place? To me it seems more likely that it is neither; I regard it as an extension of the instrumental abl. "what avails it to set gauzy folds in motion with a robe of Cos?" nearly = "to wear a Coan robe with fluttering folds of gauze." Again in i. 21, 3, *Quid nostro gemitu turgentia lumina torques?* the note "*nostro gemitu* 'nobis gementibus' abl. of attendant circumstances" is surely inexact. Mr. Postgate's translation "who turnest at my moans thy swelling eyes" is sufficiently near the meaning, which is actually obscured by the note. Nor can *turgentia* possibly mean swollen with the tears of pain from wounds; on the other hand, Paley's *prae miseratione* is too explicit; the word is simply a variation in Propertius' style on *lacrimantia*. Proceeding to v. 4, *Pars ego sum uestrae proxima militiae*, is not "I am the nearest sharer of your warfare," a closer approach to the meaning than "I am the nearest portion of your army"? Here, again, the note, "Better, as P., 'closely connected with,' makes darkness darker. It is true that these ten lines are as difficult as anything in Propertius; still, I cannot think that the new interpretation of them given by our editor will commend itself to most critics. To return to the abl. The analysis given on page c. of the Introduction seems to us much below the proper standard of exactness; e.g., the well-known *Argo columba*, iv. 22, 13, can no more be regarded as "cum Argo columba adesset" (Hertzberg) than *mea fuvilla* in i. 19, 19, can be

translated "when I am ashes," or *maternos Aetnaeo fulmine partus*, "when the thunderbolt was raging," or *lacte tuo* in v. 1, 56, can be regarded as "merely connected with the sentence." We believe that in all these cases instrumentality, or agency, is the ground-idea; though *lacte tuo*, after *creuerunt*, may be simply an abl. of origin.

In ii. 5, 12, *Nec dubio nubes uertitur atra noto*, the cloud does not "rock," but "shift," or "shift colour." In ii. 7, 19, *patrio sanguine* is not "offspring which makes me a father," but "begetting children of my blood." In iii. 5, 26, *Non-nihil ad uerum conscia terra sapit*, "the sympathising earth has some sense of the truth"—i.e., sympathises with the dead lover in his slight, and is alive to the real state of the case—not, as Mr. Postgate suggests in his note, "so as to attain to the truth;" nor is *conscia* "sharing the secret of a mutual passion." In iv. 9, 15, *Phidias signo se Iuppiter ornat eburno*, little is gained by translating "for Phidias J. arrays himself in ivory statue;" nor can we agree with the note, "*Phidias* is an emphatic predicate, 'at the bidding, for the art of Phidias;" indeed, the whole of this note is too long, and aims at explaining rather than explains. In iv. 9, 37, *cineres paternos* is probably the ashes of ancestors; at any rate, it is not the ashes resulting from Zeus' fatherhood, as if Propertius spoke of the destruction of Semele and the palace with her. In v. 38, *semper* cannot possibly be constructed with *flebo*, but, if genuine, would seem to mean "battles invariably ending in disaster." In the famous Marcellus elegy (iv. 18) Mr. Postgate seems to have mistaken the sense of *steterat*, which is not "time suddenly stopped for Marcellus in his twentieth year," as if the twentieth year of his life was suddenly arrested, but means that he was well in his twentieth year—καθεστήκει. In iv. 24, 6, *Mixtam te uaria laudauit saepe figura ut quod non esses esse putaret amor*, why should we imagine an inference "so that we had a case where love thought you something you were not"? However illogical the expression, Propertius certainly meant "that love might think you what you were not"—i.e., that to your lover's eyes you might be what his verse described, not what you really were becoming by paint and age.

It would not be difficult, if space permitted, to add to this list of dubious explanations. Mr. Postgate's notes, careful and scholarly as they are, bear the stamp of youth. There is a want of matured knowledge which will give way to time. But there is also a freshness, an independence, a sympathy—which is one of the most indispensable requisites for a proper understanding of this interesting love-poet.

R. ELLIS.

#### RECENT MATHEMATICAL BOOKS.

*A Treatise on the Theory of Determinants and their Applications in Analysis and Geometry.* By B. Forsyth Scott, M.A. (Cambridge University Press.) Mr. Scott is fortunate in his choice of a subject. We can call to mind only Dr. Spottiswoode's *Elementary Theorems relating to Determinants* (1851); Dodgson's *Elementary Treatise* (1867); W. J. Wright's (of America) *Mathematical Tracts—I, Determinants* (1875);

and chapters in Todhunter's *Theory of Equations*, Gross's *Algebra*, Whitworth's *Modern Analytical Geometry*, and one or two other text-books, as written for the use of English students. Dr. Salmon's admirable *Lessons Introductory to the Modern Higher Algebra* (third edition, 1876) are of a more advanced order than any of the above, and are on the same platform with the works of such authorities as Jacobi, Baltzer, and Brioschi. The long list of memoirs appended to Mr. Scott's book will show how widely the subject has extended, and how deeply it has been investigated by mathematicians of all nationalities. We hope that, when a second edition is called for, the author will be able to extend his list of nearly a hundred authors still further, so as to make it as nearly as may be a bibliography of this branch of mathematics. It should be noted that Mr. Scott's list is strictly confined to memoirs he has seen and handled. The novelty of the present treatise, which distinguishes it from all the English works we have cited above, is (to quote the author's own words) the "systematic use of Grassmann's alternate units, by means of which the study of determinants is, I believe, much simplified." With these units we have recently been made familiar by the late Prof. Clifford (*Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society* and *The American Journal of Mathematics*) and Dr. Spottiswoode (*Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*). These units are subject to the ordinary laws of algebra, but in the case of multiplication we have  $ab = -ba$ , whence  $a^2 = 0 = b^2$ . The first seven chapters are devoted to an Introduction, to general properties, on the minors, and on the expansion of a determinant, the multiplication of determinants, determinants of compound systems and of special forms (i.e., symmetrical, skew, and skew-symmetrical, and ortho-symmetrical determinants, Pfaffians), and on cubic determinants. The last seven chapters treat of the applications. Of these, naturally the first place is assigned to the theory of equations and to eliminations; next we have rational functional determinants; and in succeeding chapters Jacobians and Hessians, the theory of quadrics, determinants of functions of the same variable (with Hesse's solution of Jacobi's equation), and continued fractions. In the last chapter we have several interesting applications to geometry. A collection of ninety-two exercises closes the work. We have read Mr. Scott's book with much interest on account of the novelty of his treatment of the subject, and we consider that he has handled it in a very able manner; but at the same time we are not converts to the idea that

"The gay determinant

For him [and his readers] its rows exchanges"  
in the easiest manner.

*Elementary Algebra, with Brief Notices of its History.* By Robert Potts, M.A. (Longmans.) This is a work on a similar plan to the *Elementary Arithmetic, with Brief Notices of its History*, by the same author, which we noticed shortly after its appearance a few years ago. Great part of this work is of the same gossiping character, conveying much information on the history of the science culled not only from old arithmetical treatises, but also from such recent works as Nesselmann's *Die Algebra der Griechen* (1842) and Hermann Hankel's *Zur Geschichte der Mathematik in Alterthum und Mittelalter* (1879). The complete book is divided into twelve sections, each of which can be procured separately at a very cheap rate. The first three sections, taking up 122 pages, enter with considerable detail into the historical side of the subject, ranging from early Hindoo works through the old squabbles of Cardan and Tartaglia, and of Newton and Leibnitz, to the most recent offshoot of determinants. This diffuseness may not be unsuited for the public

aimed at in the book; and the advanced student will find in its pages a ready means of refreshing his memory, and can refer to the original authorities, as these are freely cited. It is not our intention here to notice omissions or to supply additional references. Two oversights we point out. On p. 13 of section i. the Hindoos are credited with knowing "the angles of incidence and refraction [*sic*] to be equal." On p. 30 of section ii., in giving an example from Stevin, who uses  $\times$  for sign of division and : for equal, he says, " $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$ ." Lord Brouncker (p. 43, section ii.) is credited with the introduction of continued fractions; whereas it has been shown by Libri that that honour is due, by a precedence of seven years, to Cataldi. But these are small slips. The remaining sections are occupied with chapters on the usual subjects of a school algebra, running over into a brief treatment of cubic and other equations; and, above all, there is an immense collection of exercises, with hints and answers. We need hardly say we have not tested these to any extent, but a misprint in the text (section x., p. 14) gave us some trouble. It is in the expression for the sum of the sixth powers of the first  $n$  natural numbers; 6 should be the coefficient of  $n^2$ , not of  $n^3$ . Our verdict is that this is a cheap and, in the main, good text-book, with a "farrago" (some will perhaps think) of history added.

*A Synopsis of Elementary Results in Pure and Applied Mathematics*: containing Propositions, Formulae, and Methods of Analysis, with Abridged Demonstrations. Vol. I. By G. S. Carr, B.A. (O. F. Hodgson and Son.) This first part opens with a good set of the more useful mathematical tables, then gives an analysis of algebra, theory of equations, trigonometry (plane and spherical), elementary geometry, and geometrical conics. The idea of the work is well conceived and is well carried out. It is an analysis of all the subjects named above, founded upon the experience of many years devoted to private teaching. Every article is numbered, and the suggestions for the proofs are made concise by a copious system of cross-references. Clearness, however, is not sacrificed to conciseness, for where there may be need for fullness the author does not hesitate to give more detailed explanation. Owing to circumstances explained in the Preface, there is a copious list of *errata* in the first 729 articles (out of 1,292 in all), but this list seems to be nearly correct. The printing is well done, and the text is copiously illustrated with carefully drawn figures well engraved.

*Arithmetic for Pupil Teachers*. By George Hicks, B.Sc., Inspector of Schools, School Board for London. (W. Isbister.) In time we shall have arithmetics for every condition of life; whether this is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," we will not say. If pupil teachers require their own special book, it seems not out of place that it should be written by a school inspector. The present work we consider adequate to its purpose; and we can commend it as adapted to the particular case for whom it is written; not that its usefulness is confined to that class alone. The earlier parts of the book appear to us to be more carefully got out than the last chapter, on *Roots*. In this we have detected several minor slips, whereas in the other parts we have not come across any. The rules for the extraction of roots are entirely on the old lines; this, perhaps, is not of much consequence, as pupils seldom have to find cube roots of large numbers, and if such questions occur in papers they are usually avoided. The writer's range and treatment are, of course, mainly guided by the New Code, though he treats fractions after practice, ratio, and proportion. There are upwards of

2,000 examples, of which some 200 type-forms are carefully worked out, thus reducing the pupil's need of a teacher very considerably. We have not tested the answers, upon the correctness of which so much depends.

*The Doctrine of Germs; or, the Integration of Certain Partial Differential Equations which occur in Mathematical Physics*. By S. Earnshaw, M.A. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co.) It is well that our author gives an alternative title to his book, or some hapless cataloguer might class the work under Biology, therein being misled, as was he who put Mr. Ruskin's brochure on sheep-folds under farming. Mr. Earnshaw, who is no novice in this particular branch, treats his subject in seven chapters: introductory remarks, general properties of "germs," symbolical equivalence, transformation of linear differential equations, integration of reduced forms, equations nearly related to Laplace's equation, and integration of equations of three independent variables. What is a "germ"?

"Integration generally introduces to our notice in the integral certain constant quantities which have no existence in the differential equation itself. Such constants are, in fact, the offspring of integration, and are generally denominated *arbitrary constants*. The use of such constants in problems is well known. This designation, however, is not sufficient for our purpose, and we intend to speak of them, under certain circumstances, as *germs* or *germ-constants*."

Whether the idea is an essentially novel one we are not prepared to say, but must refer to the pamphlet itself for the opening up of the author's views, and the application of his method to the solution of various linear differential equations and of Laplace's equation. The printing appears to be very correctly done, as we have detected only nine or ten *corrigenda* of a very simple character, besides the four indicated in the work. The more important mistakes are p. 54, l. 1,  $p$  should equal  $-1$ ; and article 87 appears to have one or two mistakes besides the typographical ones. The pamphlet is very suggestive.

#### OBITUARY.

HENRI DEVILLE.

THE distinguished chemist, Henri-Etienne Sainte-Claire-Deville, who died on the first day of the present month, was born on March 11, 1818, at St. Thomas, in the West Indies. In 1845 he was appointed to a professorship at Besançon; in 1851 he succeeded Balard in the Chair of Chemistry at the Ecole Normale, and eight years afterwards became joint-professor with Dumas in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in the section of Mineralogy. One of the most remarkable discoveries made by Deville was that of *nitrogen pentoxide*, the crystalline anhydride of nitric acid. His contributions to mineral analytical methods, and to the metallurgy of platinum, iridium, and aluminium, are of high value. The Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Papers registers ninety-eight memoirs by Deville alone, as well as eleven contributions in which his name appears conjointly with those of Damour, Hautefeuille, Troost, or other chemists. Deville's elder brother, Charles, who died on October 10, 1876, was an eminent geologist and meteorologist.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE *Monthly Record of Geography* for July contains the address which Lord Aberdare delivered to the Royal Geographical Society on May 23, furnishing a succinct account of geographical work during the preceding year; a *résumé* of

Indian survey operations is added to it, and we are promised later on a report on Admiralty surveys. Mr. J. B. Minchin's paper on Eastern Bolivia is also now published, forming a valuable addition to our knowledge of the geography of that region, the more so as it is accompanied by an excellent map of part of Bolivia, from Mr. Minchin's survey, on which is a useful inset map, showing the river-systems of the States adjoining Bolivia. The few geographical notes this month deal with the exploration of the River Beni in Bolivia, and of the region of East Africa between the Rovuma River and Lake Nyassa, the unfortunate expedition of Pere Law to Umzila's country in South-east Africa, and a report by Mr. Armit on his recent examination of what, in future, will probably prove an important part of Northern Queensland. Under the head of Foreign Societies, we notice a report of the proceedings of a conference of German geographers, held on June 7 and 8, under the auspices of the Berlin Geographical Society.

WE learn that the following are among the principal scientific expeditions which will be begun or continued during the present year under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Instruction at Paris:—M. Chantre is to undertake anthropological and zoological researches in the neighbourhood of the Caspian and Mount Ararat; M. Cotteau has started on an extensive journey through Russia, Siberia, and Japan, during which his attention will be chiefly devoted to geography and ethnology; M. Flahault is going to Novaya Zemlya to study the geology, fauna, and flora of the island; while M. Matheis is exploring the region between the Niger and the Benue, and the well-known traveller, M. A. Marche, is to continue his natural-history investigations in the Philippine Islands.

IN a letter written from Thursday Island, Torres Straits, at the end of March, the Rev. T. Beswick has forwarded to the London Missionary Society an account of the tragedy in New Guinea which recently attracted so much attention. On the 7th of that month it appears that the natives of Kalo, at the head of Hood Bay, near the mouth of the Kemp-Welch River, attacked and massacred four native teachers, with their families—twelve persons in all. The anxiety respecting the other members of the mission in New Guinea has been set at rest by subsequent tidings; and the Rev. J. Chalmers, an old and experienced missionary, appears to think that the outrage may, to some extent, have been due to indiscretion on the part of the teachers. No European seems to have been seriously molested.

A VESSEL was launched at Dundee last month for service in Northern Australia and New Guinea, and was named the *Ellengowan*, after the vessel in which much good work was done in the cause of geographical exploration in various parts of New Guinea.

THE third annual issue of *L'Indicateur Ottoman*, which will appear next January, is to contain a number of interesting illustrations. This work, which is published by MM. Cervati Frères and Fatzeas, besides being a directory of Constantinople, furnishes useful information respecting the various provinces and cities of Turkey.

MR. W. THORNE has just published at Brisbane Pugh's *Queensland Almanac and Gazetteer for 1881*, which contains a large amount of valuable information respecting that important colony. It is accompanied by a somewhat roughly executed map of Queensland, and we are told that this is the twenty-third year of publication.

CAPT. GEORGE PEACOCK, who, we believe, claims to be one of the earliest explorers of the

American isthmus, has just issued a pamphlet entitled *Additional Notes on the Isthmus of Panama*.

THE United States steamer *Alliance* started from St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 29, on the voyage to the Arctic regions in search of the *Jeannette*, to which we referred last week. This, we believe, is the third search-vessel despatched within two or three weeks.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Exploration of the Ballynamindra Cave.*—Cave-hunting in County Waterford proved, many years ago, that the valley between Dungarven Bay and the Blackwater had been a resort of the large Post-pleiocene mammalia. In 1878 the Ballynamindra Cave was discovered in this district by Mr. R. J. Usher, and a valuable Report on the exploration of this cave has been recently published in the *Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society*. Dr. Leith Adams describes the animal remains; Mr. G. H. Kinahan, who made a careful survey of the cave, deals with the geological part of the subject; and Mr. Usher, the discoverer, describes the implements which the exploration yielded. The cave is one of a series in a limestone scarp. The reporters discuss, in the first place, the formation of the cavity and the origin of the gravel which it contains. After the deposition of the gravel, and when the cave had become dry, it was inhabited by bears, which have left their bones buried in an accumulation of stalagmite. In course of time the stalagmitic floor partially broke up, and a pale, sandy earth was deposited. At a later period man tenanted the cave. The oldest human remains appear to have been contemporaneous with the Irish elk; the more recent are associated with the bones of domesticated animals. Among the relics of man, a fine, polished stone celt deserves special notice; an amber bead and a carved knife-handle of bone are referable to a yet later period. It should be added that the Report is excellently illustrated.

THE bright comet which, during the last fortnight, has attracted general attention seems to have been first seen in the Southern hemisphere on May 25, and properly observed on May 27. In its rapid motion northwards, it became visible to European observers in the night of June 22, the first exact observation of position having been published from the Kiel Observatory. From the observations since made, it appears that the comet reached its perihelion on June 16, at a distance of 0.73 from the sun, the mean distance of the earth from the sun being reckoned as 1; and that it has come at a season of the year when the position of the earth with regard to the comet's orbit is very favourable for observations. Owing to the large inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic, the comet approaches the north pole of the heavens within eight degrees in the third week of July, and will remain in high declinations till the end of its visibility. Its distance from the sun and the earth increases now at a great rate, and its brightness is fading rapidly. But, owing to the prevalence of fine nights and the multitude of observers, it is probable that the collection of physical observations will ultimately form a well-connected series, by which the study of the changes which go on in the constitution of the comet will be considerably advanced.

AN International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, in connexion with the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, will be held at South Kensington from July 16 to August 13.

WE are glad to learn that the French Government have determined to continue the deep-sea dredgings which were begun by the despatch-

boat *Travailleur* in the Bay of Biscay last year. A scientific commission, which includes, among other members, M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards and Profs. Marion Léon Vaillant and Périer, has joined the *Travailleur* at Marseilles. A series of deep dredgings and soundings will immediately be begun in the Gulf of Lyons and along the coasts of Provence as far as Nice and Villefranche, from which point the vessel will steam out into the open sea, in order to afford the members of the commission an opportunity of determining the much vexed question as to the presence of submarine life in inland seas. Particular attention will be directed to the mouths of the Rhone, where there is said to be a large collection of animal matter in the alluvium washed down by the river. The *Travailleur* has been carefully fitted out at Rochefort with the necessary dredging and sounding apparatus, and is said, in this respect, we do not know with what truth, to be better furnished than were either the *Challenger* or the *Porcupine*. A steel sounding line ten thousand yards in length has been fitted to an automatically marking cylinder which is fixed on the quarter-deck, and by the aid of this instrument sounding can be carried on even while the ship is in motion. The sounding and dredging will be both simultaneous and consecutive.

### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

MR. HENRY SWEET is re-editing from the MS., for the Early-English Text Society, the Anglo-Saxon interlinear version of the Psalms in the Cotton MS., Vespasian A. 1. This Psalter was first published by the Surtees Society in 1843, under the editorship of the late Rev. Joseph Stevenson. Of that book Mr. Sweet says,

"Mr. Stevenson's text abounds with such gross blunders, both in the English and Latin, as would lead an ordinary observer to suppose him to be entirely ignorant both of Old English and of Latin. He has also made many apparently deliberate alterations of the MS. text. Altogether, his edition is a disgrace to English scholarship."

The late Mr. Cockayne's opinion was equally strong on this point.

MR. E. J. W. GIBB proposes to publish by subscription (Trübner and Co.) a comprehensive selection of Ottoman Poems, from the foundation of the empire down to the present time, faithfully rendered into English verse in the original forms and measures. The translations have all been made direct from the Turkish, and in many cases from scarce and valuable MSS. The work will also comprise an introductory treatise on the character, varieties, and history of Ottoman poetry; biographical notices of the several poets; and notes explanatory of obscure allusions. On another page we give two specimens of Mr. Gibb's translations. The rich and varied poetry of the Ottomans was first introduced to the Western world by von Hammer in his *Geschichte der osmanischen Dichtkunst* (four volumes, Pesth, 1836-38), which contains specimens of 2,200 poets done into German. Somewhat later, M. Servan de Sugny, in *La Muse ottomane*, rendered a similar service to French readers. But in English scarcely anything was done until Mr. Redhouse published his excellent little treatise on *The History, System, and Varieties of Turkish Poetry*, first read before the Royal Society of Literature in February 1879. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gibb will receive support from the public in an enterprise which scholars and lovers of the *belles lettres* should alike appreciate.

At the April meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the secretary announced that the three following works had been sanctioned for publication in the "Bibliotheca Indica" series, on the recommendation of the Philological

Committee:—(1) The *Parāśara Mādhava Smṛiti*, to be edited by Pandit Chandra Kānta Tarkā-lankāra, who has just completed an able edition of another law-book, the *Gobhiliya Sūtra*. Several MSS. are available, and the work will be edited with Mādhava's Commentary. (2) An English translation of the *Susruta*, to be prepared by Dr. U. C. Datta. This is an ancient Hindu medical work, hardly less important than the *Charaka*. A portion of it has been already translated by another Babu, under the supervision of Dr. Charles, who has placed his MS. at the service of the society. (3) The *Nagaid el Fezazdaq and Jerir*, to be edited by Mr. O. J. Lyall, in conjunction with Prof. Wright, of Cambridge. This work is extremely interesting both from the philological and from the historical point of view. It abounds in references to the old pagan history of the Arabs; and the Commentary with which the text is provided elucidates many obscure matters connected with that subject.

WE learn from the *Revue Critique* that Prof. Achille Luchaire, of Bordeaux, has published a pamphlet upon the Basque names of men and women contained in certain monastic chartularies of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries.

THE fourth part of the complete edition of *Plantus* which is being edited by the pupils of Ritschl has just been published by Teubner. It contains the *Asinaria*; and the editors are Herren Loewe and Goetz. The text is based upon the codices known as *Vetus*, *Ambrosianus*, and *Ursinianus*, a careful collation of the last-mentioned having been specially made by Herr Loewe in Italy.

### FINE ART.

*Scotland in Early Christian Times.* The Rhind Lectures in Archaeology, 1879. By Joseph Anderson, Keeper of the National Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

THE museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has a wide reputation as one of the best-arranged collections in Europe. It owes very much to its present Keeper; and it is not improbable that we are indebted to the fact of his ruling that establishment for the instructive and beautiful book before us. Mr. Anderson has a clear and distinct knowledge of what archaeology is. He knows that it is a twin sister—the elder twin—of history, but that it is not the same as history. Archaeology, as he tells us, deals with remains, their classes and types. History proper is concerned with record evidence only. Its earliest evidences are the inscription, the chronicle, and the charter. The two sciences are equally needed for giving us a due conception of the growth of races and institutions, and it may well be that of late the archaeologist has had more new knowledge to communicate than the historian; but it is knowledge of a different sort. Such facts as he gives are seen but in dim perspective, not close at hand; dates cannot be given, or, if they are, must be received with the greatest caution as mere suggestions—guesses more or less probable, but still guesses only. Mr. Anderson insists on these principles more than once, and his whole book is an illustration of them. His first lecture, named "Materials and Methods," is indeed a well-considered and carefully worded essay on the aim and scope of archaeology which would well repay study by any-



one who had no interest whatsoever in the Christian antiquities of Scotland.

Relics of early Christian buildings in Scotland are very rare; and those that remain have been for the most part so much ruined by time and the wantonness of man that, if we had no other examples with which to compare them, they would teach us little. It is now, however, admitted—though in the days of our fathers it was a subject of most senseless controversy—that the Keltic folk of Scotland are of the same stock as the Irish. By whatever road the Kelts may have found their way into Scotland, it is now quite certain that Christianity reached them from the west. Had there lingered any doubt of this, Mr. Anderson's careful examination of the monuments and elaborate comparison of them with Irish examples would have set the matter at rest for ever. All persons who know how to weigh historical evidence ought to have been satisfied with the testimonies to this that are to be gleaned from the saintly legends. It is, however, of no little importance to have the monumental testimony furnished also; for, could it by any possibility have told the other way, the conflict would have gone far to discredit a class of record from which much may yet be learnt, but on which, until quite recently, it has been the habit of almost all students to pour out contempt. For about a thousand years almost the only biographies that were written were those of saints; and nearly all these are saturated with the spirit of the marvellous. The historians of the eighteenth century and the later men who have worked on their lines have been disgusted with what they considered the drivel of "monkish superstition;" and, because the writers, in all simplicity and good faith, told tales of the supernatural which rivalled "Sinbad" or "Jack and the Beanstalk" in wildness, the conclusion has been adopted that their testimony on everything was well-nigh valueless. This is an unfortunate misconception, as any one will readily understand who knows much of the action of the human mind when in contact with things which are at once unintelligible and strongly exciting. The same man who records positively that he has seen what we know he never really did see may be, and probably ought to be, trusted when he wrote of the ordinary facts of life as fully as any modern observer. A large proportion of our rural poor still believe in witchcraft, and many of them could be produced who would most unhesitatingly depose to having seen cattle cured by charms, and articles of furniture moved from place to place by the force of magic spells; yet their evidence on the ordinary concerns of life is as trustworthy as that of their wiser neighbours.

It is to Ireland we must go to see what the early churches and oratories of the Keltic Church were like; it is in Switzerland, Italy, and France we must seek the greater part of the few remains of Keltic pictorial art which time has spared. Ireland and Scotland have been so cruelly devastated by civil war, and the storms of the Reformation burst on them with such fury, that nearly all the literary treasures of the race have perished in their native lands. The Scoti were the great Missioners of Northern Europe, and they

took their books from land to land; and thus it happens that some of the most valuable examples of Keltic art are to be found far away from any place where the tongue was spoken. Mr. Anderson waxes eloquent over the extreme beauty of the Book of Kells and the other similar volumes which testify to the culture and refinement of the Scoti of early days. "We have seen," he says,

"that the dwellings associated with them were as mean in character and rude in construction as can well be conceived, and yet that their occupants were men possessing a quality of culture and producing a system of civilisation which it may be difficult for us to estimate at their true value in relation to those of our own day, but of which it is impossible for us to speak in terms of disparagement. We have found the relics of that culture exhibiting a feeling for decorative art, a faculty of design, and a skill in the technical processes of art workmanship sufficient to excite the admiration of the highest culture and skill of the present day."

We hope what Mr. Anderson has said will help to remove from the minds of some the extraordinary prejudice that, because our forefathers lived in houses not more commodious perhaps than our stables, they were therefore barbarians. It is not in novels alone that we find men characterised as savages because they do not use forks at dinner; and it is little less absurd to think that the early Missioners on these islands were deficient in culture because they dwelt in rude stone huts and dressed much in the style of the Orientals of to-day. It is to be hoped that, after the exhaustive manner in which Mr. Anderson has treated the subject, we shall hear no more about the art exhibited in the Scoti MSS. having been derived from Greece or Egypt. This is, or was, a favourite theory with a certain school, and could be made a serviceable weapon in theological skirmishing.

The lecture on bells will be to some people the most interesting in the volume. The subject is one of narrow compass, and it is not too much to say that Mr. Anderson well-nigh exhausts it. The beautiful illustrations with which it is adorned are, for purposes of comparison, almost as useful as the bells themselves. Until we read his pages we had no idea that there were so many of the small iron bells in existence. They are a distinctive mark of the Keltic people; and one cannot help thinking that, when the practice first arose of making them, bronze bells were unknown in the North. They are all, we believe, made of thin hammered iron, rivetted at the sides. Those that remain probably in every instance owe their preservation to the reputation for sanctity of their owners. One was found buried in a mound in Orkney. It had evidently not been lost, but buried with all care, as though it had been the body of a human being. Mr. Anderson thinks this was done to ensure its preservation in some time of danger. We are by no means satisfied with this explanation, but have nothing better to offer.

Students of folk-lore will thank us for directing their attention to a book which incidentally contains much relating to their special subject. The list of Scotch holy wells is valuable. The Folk-Lore Society

could not do better than ask for permission to reprint it in the next volume of their Record. EDWARD PEACOCK.

### THE TREASURES OF GRAN CATHEDRAL.

*Geschichtliches Beschreibendes und Urkundliches aus dem graner Domschatze.* Im Auftrage und auf Kosten seiner Eminenz des Hochwürdigsten Herrn Johann Cardinal Simor, Primas von Ungarn und Erzbischof von Gran, herausgegeben von Dr. Josef Dankó, Domcapitular. (Gran.)

His Eminence Card. John Simor, Archbishop of Gran, and Primate of All Hungary, is widely renowned not only as an accomplished scholar in theology and in canon law, but also for his munificence in building churches and schools for the poor in his diocese. By the above-mentioned work we become acquainted with him as a prelate bent on promoting and developing the fine arts. For it is owing to his liberality that Dr. Dankó, formerly Professor of Theology in the University of Vienna and now a canon of Gran Cathedral, has been enabled to bring out this costly book, which claims the special attention of every student of art. The history and description of the treasures of Gran Cathedral proves to be a masterpiece of modern Vienna printing, the single pages in imperial folio being bordered with red lines and, in many places, adorned with wood-cuts in the early Renaissance style. Dr. Dankó has enhanced the value of his work by contributing in Hungarian and German a series of learned dissertations on the history of the cathedral treasury, illustrating it with historical, critical, and artistic notes. Moreover, he brings before us the single objects of art in fifty-five splendid photographs, thus enabling the reader to test his statements and to enjoy these specimens far more than he would do on the strength of a mere description.

Gran Cathedral was erected as early as 979, in the Romanesque style; but towards the end of the twelfth century, when it was destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt in the Gothic style. The archbishops never ceased embellishing and enriching it with works of art; and it is to the period from 1450 to 1500, when some of the prelates made a stay in Rome, that we are now indebted for several objects in the treasury, which are second to none in Europe. In subsequent times Gran had to endure terrible hardships from the Turks, who in 1643 and 1605 invaded the country and twice took the metropolis. The archbishop and his chapter withdrew, and the cathedral was turned by the Turks into a stable. The treasures were safely brought to Tyrnan; in 1619 they found an asylum in Gratz, and in the last great Turkish invasion were safely brought to Vienna. It is really a marvel that, notwithstanding all their wanderings and vicissitudes, the Gran treasures through so many centuries should have been preserved in safety to our own days. Since the Catholic Church in Hungary, unlike other countries of Europe, was not despoiled of her ancient endowments, the Archbishops of Gran possessed the power of adding to the cathedral treasury from time to time out of their large revenues. There are three prelates in particular whose names ought not to be forgotten—Card. Szech (1440), Archbishop of Gran, who bought the palace built by Card. Acciapaci, at Rome; Archbishop Bakas (1497), who was inspired by the love of early Renaissance art in Rome; and Archbishop Pázmány (1620)—all of whom appear among the most liberal benefactors of the treasury. And last, but not least, we may be allowed to hint at the prelate under whose auspices the present work is published.

We should necessarily exceed the space

allotted to us were we to enter into details. It will be sufficient to briefly call attention to the general classification of the objects dwelt on at length by Dr. Dankó. They are specimens of metal work, embroidery, and printing. Among the first, let me mention the *lepothen*, the great reliquary cross, and the Corvinus cross. The former work bears traces of Byzantine style; while in the Corvinus cross, presented to the cathedral by Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, we admire a first-rate specimen of that happy combination of Gothic and early Renaissance which toward the end of the fifteenth century was wonderfully prolific in masterpieces now-days enriching so many European museums and private collections. The Corvinus cross is in the form of a Calvary, the stem of the cross being sustained by three griffins; in the middle of the stem prophets of the Old Testament appear, and above them we see Mount Calvary, with the cross; the figures of our Lord, his mother, and St. John are incomparably beautiful, and testify not only to the artist's talent, but also to his deep sense of religion.

No student of fine art ought to fail to make himself acquainted with Dr. Dankó's work. As his Eminence has presented a copy to the British Museum, English scholars may thus obtain an opportunity of enjoying it. Only a limited number of copies have been printed, all of which the author reserves to himself.

ALFONSUS BELLESHEIM.

#### EXHIBITION OF "LIBER" PROOFS.

A VERY small exhibition, but one peculiarly interesting to those who are curious about the *procédé* of the artist, and the secrets of his workshop, is open for a few days at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. It consists of a series of engraver's proofs, otherwise known as "trial proofs," for two of the most striking plates in the *Liber Studiorum* of Turner—the *Solway Moss* and the *Ben Arthur*. The opinion has been expressed before now, in these columns and elsewhere, that it is not in "trial proofs," that the best beauty of the *Liber Studiorum* plates is to be found; and indeed this is a very obvious truth—a thing that has but to be plainly stated to commend itself to the mind. Each trial proof is an interesting essay—not a completed achievement. It is a step on the way to perfection; it is never perfection itself. Turner knew—no other artist ever knew so well—what he wanted in the work that was to reproduce his own, or to realise what his sepia sketch had but suggested; and the perfection of that work is found in the earliest or most chosen impressions of that published state which first satisfied him. But though this is incontestable, and though the comparatively pitiable attraction of rarity is what has chiefly enhanced the money value of the trial proofs of *Liber*, yet it is not in the slightest degree necessary to underrate the real interest which trial proofs possess. They have a value of their own. They are documents in the history of the work, and their worth is recognised when they are seen together. To possess one of them is to possess a fragment of art history—it is not to possess a completed work of art. But to possess many—that is, several of a single plate—is to be able to trace for oneself many of the intentions of the artist, and how they gradually came to be realised. In rich private collections, and still more in the cabinets of public museums, they find their true place.

The plates of *Solway Moss* and the plate of *Ben Arthur* occur late in the issue of *Liber Studiorum*. They occur, indeed, in its last years—in 1816 and 1819; it began to be published in 1807. And they represent, and are indeed in themselves a sufficient indication of, the spirit that governed *Liber* as the work drew

towards its close. Turner by that time had pretty well renounced the pastoral simplicities which had engaged him a good deal at the beginning—as in the *Straw Yard*, say, and in the *Farm Yard* and the *Wooden Bridge*. And, moreover, there had come over his art by that time a manner more purely individual. Fewer of his themes recalled the themes of Morland, Gainsborough, or Claude. He was dealing, always wholly in his own way, with the effects of wilder landscape which most commended themselves to him at the time, and his rendering of which has probably contributed more than any other single cause to the well-nigh universal acceptance of his art.

The pure etching of the *Solway Moss* which Mr. Vaughan exhibits is curiously interesting. It is the only case which we happen to know of in which Turner used a pure etching, slightly washed with colour, as a guide for the mezzotint engraver. And this etching, together with the series of trial proofs, in various stages, contributed by Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Fisher, Mr. J. E. Taylor, Mr. Rawlinson, and Mr. Addington, shows how very gradually the effect which the artist intended was built up from the broad and bare foundations which we see at the beginning. These trial proofs are curiously and almost waywardly different; for, though there is gradual and steady progress in the actual work on the plate, there is no such steadiness of advance in the effect produced upon the paper. Mere carelessness of printing will doubtless account for some of this, and the difference in the colour of the ink is also to be remembered. Of the impressions of *Solway Moss* until we come to that of the first published state, Mr. Addington's is one of the clearest and sharpest; it is exquisite in colour and brightness. In the case of the *Ben Arthur*, we doubt if Mr. Agnew's impression—a late engraver's proof, ticketed "F"—is by any means as near completion as the writer of the interesting note on it, printed for the Club, appears to think. The differences seem to be very considerable between that and the beautiful impression of the first published state which comes next to it, and which unquestionably represents the plate as Turner wished it to be.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

IT is announced that the Society of Painters in Water-Colours will henceforth be known as a "Boyal" Society. The distinction is, perhaps, conferred somewhat late; but it will at least be remembered that in the past the society has numbered among its ornaments the admitted chiefs of water-colour painting, and that in the present the list of its members includes many eminent artists. The society, however, is a close body—a closer body than the Royal Academy itself—the most brilliant of "outsiders" are not admitted to its shows; its representation of water-colour art, under the existing regulations, is bound to be partial, however agreeable; and the distinction now conferred upon it imposes fresh obligations and suggests wider responsibilities which, somewhere or other, must be taken account of and fulfilled. We sincerely trust that it may be found hereafter that the large interests of water-colour art are promoted by the honour now vouchsafed to this rich and venerable body. *A propos* of this matter, we would say to the public, "Time tries all," and to the society, *Noblesse oblige*. One or two recent elections do little credit to the body, and many brilliant artists are at present beyond the pale. The strictly conservative element in the society will possibly in the future be less influential.

THE British Museum has obtained from Babylon a statuette of Hercules, seated on a rock over which is thrown the lion's skin; his left hand has rested on the club, but both hands,

as well as most of the club, are wanting. The material is limestone, and from the same block is hewn the thin plinth of the figure. On the front of the plinth is inscribed the dedication:—

ΣΑΡΑΠΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΙΟΤ  
ΚΑΤΕΤΙΧΗΝ

On the left return of the plinth is the artist's name: ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΙ. In both inscriptions the letters have been painted red. From the type of Hercules, the form of the letters, and the use of *ετοιε* for *εποίησε*, we have here clearly to do with a work of Roman times; but whether the sculptor is to be regarded as the same Diogenes who, according to Pliny, was employed by Agrippa on the Pantheon in Rome remains uncertain. The dates would agree; but the merits of the newly found statuette do not in any way approach what would be expected from an artist whose works in Rome were highly approved.

THE council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland have just issued the fellows a noble folio of photo-lithographs, by Mr. Griggs, of London, from a series of pencil sketches, of *The Sculptured Stones of Iona and the West Highlands*, executed by James Drummond, R.S.A., the late Keeper of the Scottish National Gallery and Antiquarian Museum. The book forms a supplemental volume to the *Archæologia Scotica*, which is itself an issue supplementary to the usual yearly volume of the *Transactions* of the society. While Dr. John Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* dealt mainly with monumental crosses, the present volume concerns itself chiefly with the slabs of the district, which differ from similar English stones in the richness of the interlacing tracery with which their surfaces are so frequently covered. The illustrations, the originals of which have been selected and delineated by one who was an artist as well as an archaeologist, possess, in most cases, a distinct aesthetic value as well as great antiquarian interest. They illustrate very adequately a phase of early art which is peculiarly national.

MR. CYRIL HERBERT having on Sunday afternoon (July 3) for the third time opened the exhibition of his father's pictures to the Sunday Society, the gallery was visited by between 900 and 1,000 persons. During the last week there has been added to the exhibition the picture which obtained for Mr. J. R. Herbert the associatship of the Royal Academy. *The Pirates of Itria carrying off the Brides of Venice*, painted in 1841, now in as perfect condition as when completed.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments was held on June 24, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the chair being taken by the Hon. J. Russell Lowell, the American Minister, who opened the proceedings by an interesting and able speech, in which he pointed out the great interest with which the antiquities of the Old World are regarded by the dwellers in the New. While deprecating the modern system of so-called "restoration," Mr. Lowell strongly advocated the preservation of ancient monuments in the manner adopted by this society. Mr. R. Stuart Poole, Keeper of the Coin Department in the British Museum, pleaded, in an earnest speech, for the salvation of the relics of Arab art in Egypt. Miss Amelia B. Edwards spoke in some detail upon the war of extermination which is being waged against the monuments of Ancient Egypt by the Government of that country, by the Arabs, and by travellers. Mr. Sheldon Amos confirmed Miss Edwards' statements, and seconded the appeal. Mr. G. Howard, Mr. C. Kegan Paul, and Mr. W. Morris spoke on various subjects connected with the work of the society at home and abroad; and the meeting concluded with a vote

thanks to the chairman, moved by Lord Houghton and seconded by Lord R. C. Grosvenor, to which Mr. Lowell responded.

An interesting exhibition of works by living and deceased artists has just been opened at Aberdeen. Special prominence has been given to the productions of Aberdonians, and in particular to those of the greatest of them—John Phillip. An extensive and representative collection of this painter's works has been brought together, a series ranging from his early portraits and the *Presbyterian Catechising* of 1847 to the *Fair of Seville*, which was left unfinished by the artist at the time of his death. The examples of his fully matured style include *The Letter-writer of Seville*, which is lent by her Majesty the Queen, *The Spanish Lottery*, *The Fishaler*, *Il Cigarillo*, *The Evil Eye*, and *Unlucky Fortune*. The series of oil pictures has been supplemented by a fine set of proof engravings lent by Mr. T. O. Barlow. The late James Cassie, R.S.A., is represented by some delicate sea-pieces and coast-scenes, and William Dyce by an excellent portrait. Several powerful works of portraiture—including a likeness of Prof. Robertson Smith—come from a living Aberdonian, Mr. George Reid, R.S.A.; and most of the other Scottish Academicians contribute to the exhibition.

ANOTHER exhibition of Christmas cards will be held this autumn at the rooms of the British Artists in Suffolk Street. Prizes to the amount of £3,500 are offered by Messrs. Hildesheimer and Faulkner, who have organised this exhibition. It is to be hoped that this great temptation in the way of prizes will produce more original and higher work than last year. The judges selected are Messrs. Frith, Millais, and Marcus Stone. Contributions must be sent in before July 26.

The illustrated edition of Mr. W. Robinson's *Wild Garden* will be published next week. The drawings are by Mr. Alfred Parsons, engraved by Pannemaker, Huyot, and the best engravers.

MR. WILBY's picture of *Daybreak off the Hebrides* is to be added to the new art-gallery at Adelaide.

ACCORDING to a local paper, the *Hochi Shin-ban*, many orders have been received from London for large Japanese umbrellas made of pictured paper. These were each over nine feet in diameter, and fetched the fair price of ten yen (£2). Unfortunately, it is added, the foreign demand has led to the production of a class of goods of very inferior make; and the genuine manufacturers are beginning to complain. We quote the above from the *Japan Weekly Mail*, which is crowded with information of interest about things Japanese.

A RECENT debate in the Chamber of Deputies, which arose out of an amendment to the Budget moved by M. Paul Bert, brought to light a striking instance of French official red-tapeism. It seems that, although the paintings in the Louvre Gallery are under the care of the Minister of Fine Art, who is responsible to the nation for their safe custody, yet the cellars which underlie the picture-gallery are under the control of the Minister of Public Works. Now this official has allowed the Minister for War to utilise these cellars as military store-rooms, and at the present moment they serve the purpose of fodder-magazines. Lovers of art in France have very naturally taken alarm at a proceeding which, as M. Bert observed, "places national treasures of art at the mercy of a drunken stableman," and pressure was brought to bear in high quarters in order to relieve the paintings from a constant source of danger. The Budget Commission were ready to accept an amended vote for removing the army stores; but it was found diffi-

cult to fix upon the exact department responsible for the presence of the obnoxious material. The Minister of Public Works declared the Minister of War was the official who had placed the stores in the Louvre cellars, and who must consequently pay for their removal. On the other hand, the Minister for War shifted the burden on to the shoulders of his colleague of the Public Works. Fortunately, the Minister of Finance came forward at the last moment, and agreed to allocate a supplementary and extraordinary vote in order to place in safety, without delay, some of the most priceless examples of painting in the world. On the same day, a credit of 30,000 frs. was voted, on the motion of M. Hémon, for the preservation of the megalithic monuments in Brittany.

AN etching by Kent Thomas of *Fishing Boats off Scheveningen* from a picture by an American artist, W. H. Hilliard, forms the frontispiece in the *Portfolio* this month. It cannot be said to be remarkable in any way, except perhaps for the resemblance of the breaking waves to the curls of a powdered wig. Neither is David Law's etching of *Lancaster* good, the effect of smoke hanging over the town being rendered merely by a dirty, smudged sky. One cannot help remembering what Turner made of such subjects. Prof. Church resumes his study of old Italian embroideries, and Mr. F. G. Stephens contributes the substance of an address he gave last summer at Liverpool on "The Development of Genre in Early Italian Art." We suppose Mr. Stephens will arrive at the subject of his lecture in another number. In this he merely repeats, in his own peculiar English, information that can be gained from any handbook respecting Byzantine painting.

M. ALPHONSE DE NEUVILLE is the living artist who occupies the *Magazine of Art* this month; nevertheless, the frontispiece is not from one of his pictures, but from the *Sappho* contributed by Mr. Alma-Tadema to the Royal Academy this year. Mr. T. A. Trollope discourses on the so-called "Cenci" portrait of the Barberini Gallery; but, as it has long been acknowledged that this portrait does not represent the miserable woman whose name it bears, it seems useless to add further argument to a settled question. Mr. Ingress Bell does well to point out the merits of the new Natural History Museum at South Kensington, for English people, as he remarks, are so little accustomed to take pleasure in modern architecture that they might possibly pass this grand building without noticing its balanced proportions and beauty and richness of architectural detail. Mr. Waterhouse has achieved what we so seldom meet with in modern architecture—a building in every way suitable for its purpose.

WE have received the first number of the *Bulletin Mensuel de Numismatique et d'Archéologie* (Brussels: Marclilly, edited by MM. O. A. and B. Serrure. The two principal papers are by the two editors, the one on "Two Medals of Stephanus Hollander," the other on "Sigillographie in Belgium." Unless we are mistaken, the study of seals has not yet acquired a recognised name in English.

## MUSIC.

### RUBINSTEIN RECITALS AND LONDON MUSICAL SOCIETY.

THE very hot weather has not interfered with the success of the Rubinstein concerts (June 30 and July 4). St. James's Hall was well filled at the fifth, and crammed at the sixth, and final, recital. The programme of the fifth included two show pieces—Beethoven's *Egmont* overture and Mendelssohn's *Wedding March*. These

arrangements certainly serve to display Herr Rubinstein's enormous power and wonderful mechanical skill; but orchestral effects cannot be reproduced on the piano, and such pieces, therefore, create astonishment rather than pleasure. Nothing could have been more refined than his rendering of Schumann's *Warum, Vogel als Prophet*, and *Abends*, and the selection from Chopin. At the last recital, he gave a splendid performance of Beethoven's sonata in D minor (op. 31, No. 2), and of Liszt's clever and difficult transcription of Schubert's *Erl König*. The programmes of the six recitals have included the names of the principal composers from Bach to Liszt and Rubinstein, and there has been, therefore, no lack of variety and interest. As an interpreter of Beethoven, Schumann, and Chopin, Herr Rubinstein is unrivalled; and his selections from the works of those composers were numerous and important. During the six concerts, he played no less than seven sonatas by Beethoven, ten pieces by Schumann—including the *Etudes symphoniques*, the *Grand Fantasia* (op. 17), the *Carneval*, and the whole of the *Kreiseriana*—and more than twenty by Chopin.

A concert d'invitation was given by Herr Rubinstein and Mme. Sophie Menter at Willis's Rooms on Friday evening, July 1. The programme commenced with Rubinstein's fantasia for two pianos; it is numbered op. 73, and is dedicated to his late brother, Nicholas Rubinstein. It contains an *allegro*, a *scherzo*, and an air with variations. The second movement is brilliant and pleasing, and some of the variations are cleverly written; but, as a whole, the composition is heavy and tedious. After this came a series of short characteristic pieces taken from a work of Rubinstein's entitled *Bal Costumé*. These pianoforte duets were performed by Mme. Menter and Herr Rubinstein, and it was certainly most interesting and exciting to listen to the joint efforts of two such players. Mme. Menter contributed Weber's *Invitation à la Valse* with the Tausig disfigurements. We had occasion last week to speak of this piece, and of Mme. Menter's performance of it. Herr Rubinstein gave a magnificent rendering of Beethoven's sonata in E (op. 109), and afterwards played the whole of Schumann's *Carneval*. In some of the numbers he was heard at his best; in others, not so. Two of Herr Bechstein's finest instruments were used on this occasion.

The London Musical Society's second concert took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, June 30, and the programme contained several features of interest. Schumann's charming cantata, *The Pilgrimage of the Rose*, last performed in London in 1875, was the first piece. This, if not one of the composer's greatest, is certainly one of his most pleasing works. It was written for solo voices and small chorus. Schumann originally wrote only a pianoforte accompaniment, but, yielding to the wishes of his wife, scored the whole for a full orchestra. The performance on Thursday, though at times lacking in delicacy and refinement, was fairly good; we fancy the work would be much more effective with a smaller chorus, and with Schumann's original accompaniment for the piano. The solo parts were taken by Viscountess Folkestone, Miss Trevena, Miss Vivian, and Mr. Charles Wade. After this came Hermann Goetz' *Noenia*, first introduced into England by Mr. E. Prout. The rendering of this beautiful, but difficult, work was not satisfactory, and we cannot understand why the recitatives were sung by solo voices instead of by the chorus. There is nothing in the score to justify this change. Herr Keisenauer performed Liszt's E flat concerto. The programme concluded with Gounod's *Gallia*. The concert was conducted by Mr. J. Barnby.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

# W. H. SMITH & SON'S SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY,

186, STRAND, LONDON, and at the Railway Bookstalls.

1.—This Library is established in connexion with Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON'S numerous Railway Bookstalls; it embraces all the most important Works of History, Biography, Travel, Fiction, Poetry, Science, and Theology, as well as the leading Magazines and Reviews.

2.—Subscribers can only change their Books at the Depot where their names are registered, but they may transfer the place of exchange *by giving notice to the Clerk in charge of the Depot at which they obtain their Books*. There are 500 Bookstalls available for this purpose. Of the current periodicals, one only at a time is allowed to a Subscription under Five Guineas, and Subscriptions will not be accepted for the supply of Magazines and Reviews only.

3.—The Books are delivered at the Bookstalls, carriage free. A Subscriber may exchange once a day; the Clerk in charge will obtain from London any Work in the Library which a Subscriber may desire to have. **NOVELS exchanged only in unbroken and complete Sets.**

4.—London Subscribers transferring their Subscriptions to a Country Depot will be entitled only to the number of volumes which the Country terms assign to the amount they subscribe; similarly, Country Subscriptions transferred to Town become subject to the London regulations.

5.—Subscriptions may commence at any date, and are payable in advance at any of the Railway Bookstalls, or 186, Strand, London.

6.—Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON beg to impress upon their Library Subscribers the fact that much disappointment and inconvenience would be avoided if they would, in all cases, give to the Clerk in charge a list comprising at least *twice* as many titles of works as they wish to exchange.

## I.—FOR SUBSCRIBERS OBTAINING THEIR BOOKS FROM A LONDON TERMINUS, OR 186, STRAND—

	6 Months.	12 Months.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For One Volume at a time ...	0 12 0	1 1 0
<i>(Novels in more than One Volume are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Two Volumes ...	0 17 6	1 11 6
<i>(Novels in more than Two Volumes are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Four " "	1 3 0	2 2 0
For Eight " "	1 15 0	3 3 0
For Fifteen " "	3 0 0	5 5 0

## II.—FOR SUBSCRIBERS OBTAINING THEIR BOOKS FROM A COUNTRY BOOKSTALL—

	6 Months.	12 Months.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For One Volume at a time ...	0 12 0	1 1 0
<i>(Novels in more than One Volume are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Two Volumes ...	0 17 6	1 11 6
<i>(Novels in more than Two Volumes are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Three " "	1 3 0	2 2 0
For Four " "	1 8 0	2 10 0
For Six " "	1 15 0	3 3 0
For Twelve " "	3 0 0	5 5 0

## III.—FOR COUNTRY BOOK CLUBS, READING SOCIETIES, &c.

	6 Months.	12 Months.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For Twenty-four Volumes at a time ...	5 5 0	9 9 0
For Thirty-six " "	8 0 0	14 2 6
For Forty-eight " "	10 10 0	18 16 0
For Sixty " "	13 0 0	23 9 0
For Seventy-two " "	15 10 0	28 2 0
For Eighty-four " "	18 0 0	32 15 0

For every additional Twelve Volumes, £4 12s. 6d.

TERMS FOR SPECIAL TRAVELLING SUBSCRIPTIONS, Lists of Books in circulation, or any other information can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls, or at 186, Strand, London.

*A Catalogue of Surplus and New Books, offered at greatly reduced prices, is published Monthly, and can be had upon application at the Bookstalls. Also a Catalogue of Books in elegant bindings for Gentlemen's Libraries.*

# TRÜBNER & CO'S LIST.

**THE LIFE and PUBLIC SERVICES of  
JAMES A. GARFIELD,**  
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES: a Biographical Sketch. By  
CAPTAIN F. H. MASON, 42nd Regiment U.S.A. With a Preface by BERT  
HAZEL. Crown 8vo, with Portrait, cloth, 2s. 6d.

**A HISTORY of MATERIALISM.**  
By Professor F. A. LANGER. Authorised Translation from the German  
by KARSTEN C. THOMAS. Now complete, in 3 vols., post 8vo, pp. 126,  
404, 384, and Index, cloth, price £1 11s. 6d.  
"Although it is only a few years since Lange's book was originally published, it already ranks as a classic in the philosophical literature of Germany."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**THE ESSENCE of CHRISTIANITY.**  
By LUDWIG FEUERBACH. Translated from the Second German Edition  
by MARIA EVANS, Translator of Strauss's "Life of Jesus." Second  
Edition. Post 8vo, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

**THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER of INDIA.**  
By W. W. HUNTER, C.L.E., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the  
Government of India. Published by Command of the Secretary of State  
for India. Vols. I.—VI. ("ANAK" to "MYSON"), 8vo, half-morocco,  
price 42s.  
"It is a treasury from which the politician and economist may draw  
countless stores of valuable information, and into which the general reader  
can dip with the certainty of always finding something both to interest and  
instruct him."—*Times*.  
"The Three remaining Volumes will be issued in July, price £1 1s.,  
making £3 2s. for the Nine Volumes."

**PICTURES of INDIAN LIFE.**  
Sketched with the Pen, from 1853 to 1878. By R. M. CURT, late  
of H. M. Indian Civil Service, and Hon. Sec. to the Royal Asiatic  
Society. Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
"In 'The Indian Village,' 'The Indian District,' 'The Festival,'  
'The Box of Letters,' there is an intelligent observation, a mastery  
of Indian detail, a sharp critical touch, an abundant experience."—*Saturday Review*.

**FRANCE and the FRENCH,  
in the SECOND HALF of the  
NINETEENTH CENTURY.**

By KARL HILLENBRAND. Translated from the Third German Edition.  
Post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
"He describes, with great analytical skill, the intellectual life of France  
during the last few years, and compares it incidentally with that of other  
countries."—*Globe*.

**INDIAN POETRY.**  
Containing a New Edition of "The Indian Song of Songs," from the  
Manuscript of the "Gita Govinda" of Jayadeva; Two Books from  
"the Iliad of India" (Mahabharata), "Proverbial Wisdom" from the  
Shlokas of the Hitopadesa, and other Oriental Poems. By EDWIN  
ARNOLD, Author of "The Light of Asia," Companion of the Star of  
India, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic and Royal Geographical Societies,  
&c., &c. Post 8vo, pp. viii+300, cloth, price 7s. 6d.  
"In this new volume of Messrs. Trübner's Oriental Series, Mr. Edwin  
Arnold does good service by illustrating through the medium of his musical  
English melodies the power of Indian poetry to stir European emotions."—*Times*.

**EDGAR QUINET:  
HIS EARLY LIFE and WRITINGS.**  
By RICHARD HEATHE. Post 8vo, with Portrait, illustrations, and  
Autograph Letter, cloth, 12s. 6d.  
"Altogether, Mr. Heath has an interesting and pleasant story to tell, and  
tells it fairly well."—*Athenaeum*.

**EASTERN PROVERBS and EMBLEMS,  
ILLUSTRATING OLD TRUTHS.**  
By the Rev. J. LONG, Member of the Bengal Asiatic Society, F.R.G.S.  
Post 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
"High praise is due to the industry and research . . . which has  
placed before Western scholars the concentrated and compressed essence of  
the homely wisdom which has been for untold ages accumulating in the  
East."—*Scotsman*.

**EDUCATION: Scientific and Technical;  
or, How the Inductive Sciences are Taught, and How they Ought to be  
Taught.** By ROBERT GALLOWAY, M.B.A., F.R.S. Post 8vo, cloth,  
10s. 6d.  
"Mr. Galloway's qualifications as an adviser on the theory and practice  
of education are of the highest rank."—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

**THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of  
MARK RUTHERFORD,**  
Disseminating Minister. Edited by his Friend, HUBERT SHAPOTT.  
Crown 8vo, boards, 6s.  
"The story was well worth telling; and it is admirably told, with much  
power and much pathos, and with a certain homely grace that is very fasci-  
nating."—*St. James's Gazette*.

**THE OCCULT WORLD.**  
By A. P. SINNETT. A remarkable Record of Experience and Research  
in connexion with the Occult Science of the East. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s.

**THE DIAMONDS, COAL, and  
GOLD of INDIA.**  
Their Mode of Occurrence and Distribution. By V. BALL, B.A., F.G.S.,  
of the Geological Survey of India: Author of "Jungle Life in India";  
or, the Journeys and Journals of an Indian Geologist. Post 8vo, pp.  
vi+136, cloth, price 3s.

**HINDU PHILOSOPHY.**  
The Sankhya Karika of Isvara Krishna. An Exposition of the System  
of Kapila. With an Appendix on the Nyaya and Vaisheshika Systems.  
By JOHN DAVIES, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B.A.S. Post 8vo, pp. viii+114,  
cloth, price 6s.

**BUDDHA and EARLY BUDDHISM.**  
By ARTHUR LILLIE (late Regiment of Lucknow). With numerous  
illustrations drawn on Wood by the Author. Post 8vo, pp. xvi+32,  
cloth, price 7s. 6d.

**THE FAITH of ISLAM.**  
By the Rev. E. SKEL, Fellow of the University of Madras. Demy 8vo,  
pp. xiv+270, cloth, price 6s. 6d.  
"The faith described by Mr. Skel is that form most prevalent in India, but  
it is practically the same in Egypt and Turkey. The 'Faith of Islam' is  
modern Mohammedanism."—*Academy*.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.



SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

No. 480, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Sections from the Minutes and other Official Writings of Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B., Governor of Madras.* Edited by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. In 2 vols. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THIS compilation is preceded by a memoir, brief, but sufficient to bring to the knowledge of the present generation the services of the great Governor of the Madras Presidency who was known for generations in the Ceded Provinces as the father of the people, and who was in truth the founder of the Ryotwar Settlement, the best arrangement that has been devised by the wit of man for the general happiness and prosperity of a simple agricultural community. It has solved the problem which Plato in his Ideal Republic, and the philanthropic dreams of modern socialists, have utterly failed to meet—the preservation of a class of occupying husbandmen, without sacrificing the spirit of energy that results from private property alone; and in India it has raised the largest revenue available for the good government of the community absolutely without taxation in the true sense of the term, and without the slightest infringement of individual rights.

When, after the defeat of Tippoo, the territory of the Baramahal was ceded to the Company in 1792, the civil administration was entrusted to Capt. Read, under whom Munro served as an assistant; and to the happy accident that these men were prepared to shrink from no personal labour, the introduction of the Ryotwar Settlement, now general in Madras, is due. In the Northern Circars, and in other parts of India at that time held by the Company, the easy arrangement of renting out the land revenue to Zemindars had been adopted. But Read, with the help of Munro and two other assistants, carried out in the Baramahal an individual settlement with the occupying peasants, avoided the then universal error of creating a set of middlemen between them and the Government, and laid in a rude form the foundation of the Ryotwar system. Of this system Munro, not his superior, is justly considered to be the founder. Read, with indomitable personal labour, simply carried out the system of land settlement he found existing, with all the faults inherent in native management. Munro, with the sagacity of real genius, saw from the first the true principles by which alone the system could become permanently successful; the necessity of a moderate assessment on each field, of perfect security to each peasant to throw up or culti-

vate his land at pleasure, with immunity from extra assessment on private improvement. It was not until more than thirty years after Munro's death that the foul blots on the Ryotwar system, which he had seen from the first, were removed, and the true principles for which he had always argued were definitely accepted. Both as Principal Collector in the Ceded Provinces, and as Governor of Madras, the financial exigencies of the time prevented Munro from fully carrying out his own theories; but this compilation from his writings shows that from the first he had a true insight, and every simplification of the system carried out since his time was at least suggested by its founder.

It were invidious, now, to recur to errors of the past. The existing Ryotwar system in Madras is such as Munro hoped it would become; and the men who, after long efforts, have made it what it is will always regard him as their real leader.

Starting on the acknowledged Indian principle that the whole soil of the country is the property of the Government, the Ryotwar system grants to the occupying husbandman perpetuity of tenure, a moderate assessment as distinct from true rent, and the right of sale. As regards the first point, the occupier can never be turned out of his holding as long as he pays the assessment; while he has freedom to abandon any field at the commencement of the agricultural season. He can thus contract or enlarge his holding according to his circumstances; and, where no mistake of over-assessment on the land has been made, he can always sell his occupancy rights. Over-assessment was the error in all the early settlements in Madras, but this has now been rectified. An accurate field survey has been made of the whole country; the soil of every field has been carefully classified, and a proportionate assessment fixed on each, after a calculation of its productive powers, of the cost of cultivation, and of its natural advantages and drawbacks. In every case the assessment is such as can be paid under ordinary cultivation, with a margin for profit. It is therefore less than the rent of the land would be as defined by Ricardo; and the occupier of the field on such terms possesses a distinct property, which he can dispose of by sale. All permanent improvements are his own, and never enhance the assessment. The peasant proprietor has, therefore, the same inducement to make such improvements as the wealthiest landlord in England. He knows that he is improving his own property.

The favourite argument against the Ryotwar system brought forward by its opponents is that it encourages a class of pauper proprietors, who ought properly to remain in the position of paid labourers. I regard this as its highest praise; and, while many have regretted the fact that so large a proportion of the ryots of Madras pay so small a yearly assessment as to make it impossible for them to live upon their holding (the vast majority, I believe, pay less than £1 sterling yearly), I have always in official correspondence urged that this was a necessary and a healthy result of the system, quite unaware that I was repeating what had been most forcibly urged by Sir Thomas Munro. In the compilation from his minutes

I have come across the following unanswerable reply to such objections:—

"It has already been observed that a portion of the land rent, amounting probably to one-fifth, is paid by poor ryots, many of whom never pay the full rent. We shall always have these ryots as long as there is unoccupied land, however flourishing the country may be. No reduction of rent will enable us to get rid of them, for their existence is not connected with the assessment, but is inherent in the state of society and the customs of the country. They are chiefly composed of the sons of petty ryots and of industrious labourers, struggling with small, and often inadequate, means to become independent ryots. Many of them fail, but more are successful; and they not only fill up the vacancies constantly occurring among the old ryots from various accidents and calamities, but augment progressively the great body of the more substantial ryots, on whom the security of the revenue chiefly depends" (vol. i., p. 236).

Of course, the old bugbear regarding what are called pauper ryots is the supposed difficulty in collecting from them the assessment on the land they occupy. The remedy for this, which I have found to be perfectly effectual, was to make the land, and the land only, security for its assessment. If it was worth holding, the assessment would be paid; if it was not worth holding, the sooner it were thrown up the better. For the seven years that I was the Collector of a large Ryotwar district, I insisted on the revenue being collected on this system. The gentlemen of the Irish Land League who profess to shudder at the cruelty of evictions would doubtless have been horrified at its want of humanity. I adopted it as the only humane process available. My native officials foretold that it would be utterly inefficient, and wanted to continue selling the pots and pans of the defaulters as a more trustworthy security. This I forbade, and the result of my experiment was thoroughly successful. In the first year thousands of evictions were threatened, but few had ever to be carried out; and when I left the district there were practically no arrears whatever, and the assessment was paid as regularly as dividends at the Bank.

It is probably in the recollection of most that the late Mr. John Stuart Mill in 1867 brought forward a scheme for ameliorating the condition of Ireland, which was practically the introduction of the Madras Ryotwar system of land settlement. I believe that by some such process only can a remedy be found that will reach the root of the evils in that unhappy country. If, instead of the present ill-omened Land Bill, the Government were prepared to purchase out all landlords willing to sell their lands at twenty years' valuation, and were to give the same to the occupying tenants on the principles of the Ryotwar system, no injustice would be inflicted on any class; while, in the gradual formation of a peasant proprietary, long-disturbed Ireland might at length find rest.

The revenue papers are unquestionably the most important in this compilation, but there are many others of great interest, and the whole collection is a model of what official writing should be: terse and pregnant expositions of the subject-matter in hand, without

the slightest pretence at fine language, which too often disfigures Indian official papers. Sir Thomas Munro wrote on every branch of Indian administration with a fullness of personal knowledge extending from the minutest details of the duties of the village servants, through all intermediate authorities, to the Government. A minute on the Altam Ghá Ináms is a notable example of the value of his special knowledge. His exposure of the utter ignorance by which alone the Supreme Court of Madras could have passed a decree which was subversive of the authority of the Government, and most injurious to the public interests, made the reversal of their judgment by the Privy Council an absolute certainty, and put a stop once for all to what might have resulted in the most mischievous interference. His papers on the system of compulsory requisitions for supplies from villagers for the military and travellers were, like much that he wrote on Ryotwar principles, far before his time, and might in fact have been penned by Sir Charles Trevelyan, who, as Governor of Madras, finally put an end to a great abuse more than thirty years after Munro's death. A minute on the interference of European officials in the conversion of natives is a notable example of the man's sagacity and downright plain-speaking; and the following amusing passage shows his intimate acquaintance with the nature of the sort of man he had to deal with:—

“Mr. — promises to be guided by the orders of Government in his conduct to the natives, but I fear that he is too much under the dominion of his own fancies to be controlled by any legitimate authority. He has already shown, by his declining compliance with the directions of his immediate superior, how little he regards subordination when opposed to what he believes to be his higher duties. He appeals to Government, and, while he professes his readiness to conform to their decision, he desires that his opinions regarding the natives may stand or fall ‘according as they are supported or contradicted by the Word of God,’ as contained in certain passages of Scripture forming the appendix to his letter. This is an extraordinary kind of appeal. He employs his official authority for missionary purposes; and, when he is told by his superior that he is wrong, he justifies his acts by quotations from Scripture, and by election, a doctrine which has occasioned so much controversy, and he leaves it to be inferred that Government must either adopt his views or act contrary to divine authority. A person who can, as a sub-collector and magistrate, bring forward such matters for discussion, and seriously desire that they may be placed on record and examined by Government, is not in a frame of mind to be restrained within the proper limits of his duty by any official rules. It never was intended to employ collectors and magistrates as teachers of morality and religion, and, of course, no rules have been framed for their guidance in such pursuits. Every man who has common-sense knows that they are contrary to his duty, and that no safe rule can be laid down but absolute prohibition. We cannot allow Mr. —, or any other public officer, to act as a missionary merely because he supposes that he abstains from ‘obnoxious interference.’ Every man has a different opinion regarding the obnoxious limits, and each would fix them differently according to the standard of his own zeal” (vol. ii., pp. 300, 301).

The sub-collector was removed, I trust, to

some more congenial sphere for the satisfaction of his conscience.

No better manual than this book can be placed in the hands of young men on entering the Madras Civil Service. A familiar acquaintance with it would save them from many mistakes throughout their career. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has performed his duties as editor with judgment, and the explanation given in his notes of all technical terms should make the book quite intelligible to English readers. J

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

#### VAN DER LINDE ON THE LITERATURE OF CHESS.

*Quellenstudien zur Geschichte des Schachspiels.* Von Dr. A. v. d. Linde.

*Das erste Jartausend der Schachlitteratur (850–1880).* Zusammengestellt von Dr. A. v. d. Linde. (Berlin: Julius Springer.)

(First Notice.)

BEFORE the appearance of his two new works at the head of this article, Dr. van der Linde had already made his mark as the one trustworthy historian of chess. In his *Geschichte und Litteratur des Schachspiels* (two volumes, 1874) he had for the first time approached the subject in a really critical spirit, had cleared it from a multitude of mythical and semi-mythical accretions, and had given the first satisfactory account of the real origin of the game. As this work was not, it is believed, reviewed at the time in any English periodical outside the narrow circle of chess magazines, and as the old uncritical notions still continue to be put forth, in some quarters, with entire ignorance that their authority has not merely been shaken, but demolished, it may be as well first to state very briefly the conclusions at which Dr. v. d. Linde had arrived in his former work.

Until 1874 the ground was occupied—and by some English readers, it would seem, is still believed to be occupied—by the *History of Chess* of the late Dr. Duncan Forbes, Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College, London. Forbes's work was really an advance upon all previous attempts of the kind; and his views were accepted without question by the highest authorities, Mr. Staunton in England, and Baron von Heydebrand und der Lasa in Germany. Improving upon the hints of Sir William Jones and other early Sanskrit scholars, he had correctly traced the invention of the game to the Indian peninsula as against the counter-claims of China, Burmah, or the West. He had very little first-hand acquaintance with classical antiquity, as his book continually betrays; but, aided by the scholarship of the late Herbert Coleridge, he had thoroughly “cleared his mind of cant” as to the possibility of any connexion between *παισι*, *latrunculi*, and chess. He had arrived at the only tenable conclusion, that the Greeks and Romans knew nothing whatever of chess, though they practised a game which closely resembled draughts. But, on the other hand, Forbes so far belonged to the pre-critical school of historians that, besides sundry minor mistakes with regard to the rules of *chatur-*

*anga*, or ancient chess, he unhesitatingly claimed for the game an antiquity of 5,000 years. The more sober criticism of Dr. v. d. Linde has established the following facts:—That chess was really invented in India, but not before about A.D. 500; that its Westward progress was greatly aided by the early conquests of Islam; and (here in agreement with earlier writers) that by the year 800 it had established a footing at the contemporary Courts of Nicephorus at Constantinople and of Harun al-Rashid at Bagdad. It is usual to add, of Karl the Great also; but Dr. v. d. Linde shows that this statement is destitute of all contemporary authority. The silence of Eginhard, who gives so minute an account of his father-in-law's personal tastes, and of the recreations of his Court, would of itself go a long way to prove this. Applying the common-sense critical tests of a Grote or a Cornwall Lewis, our author argues that “there is no proof” that the first Arab conquerors brought chess into Spain; still less that the defeated of Tours succeeded in planting it in France; that the famous chess-board and its ivory men, presented to the Emperor by the Caliph (this, by the way, Gibbon had accepted), is unhistorical; that the other stories of Carolingian chess in late writers are as legendary as the Chronicle of Archbishop Turpin. He assigns the tenth century as the probable date of its introduction into Spain; the library of the bibliomaniac Caliph, Hakam II., of Cordova (961–76), contained Arabic MSS. on chess. At all events, we may regard it as certain that by the middle of the eleventh century the game was fully established, and had become quite common in the West. In a letter dated 1061, cited as genuine by Gregorovius, the recent historian of the medieval Popes, the famous Card. Peter Damiani reports to Pope Alexander II. the penance he has just prescribed to a Florentine bishop for playing chess in public—three recitations of the Psalter, and to wash the feet of twelve poor persons, giving liberal alms to each. Chess is not, therefore, one of those products of civilisation for which Europe is indebted to the Crusades.

To his further researches into the history of the game of which the present volumes are the fruit, Dr. v. d. Linde brings a knowledge of Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian probably not inferior to that of Forbes, and a profound general culture as well as a critical spirit, to both of which Forbes was a stranger. We think, however, that he goes too much out of his way to accentuate his differences from his predecessor. We cannot offer an opinion as to the correctness of Forbes's disputed renderings; but one who is no Orientalist may at least pronounce the work of Forbes so far superior to all previous histories of chess, and so generally rational in its methods, as to have deserved more respectful treatment at the hands of Dr. v. d. Linde. But, to say the truth, the Doctor has evidently no small amount of the pugnacity which has been deemed characteristic both of successful chess-players and classical scholars; whenever his path is crossed, he lays about him with something of the personality of De Pauw (whose countryman he is), after the most approved fashion of the now extinct “perperam

Smithius" and "putide Jonesius" style of Latin note-writing. If so great an authority on all questions of bibliography as Herr Albert Cohn, of Berlin, presumes to mark anything as "not in Van der Linde's Catalogue," the one word of comment vouchsafed is "Humbag!" It is understood that Dr. v. d. Linde is a wealthy amateur, whose labours are not prompted by the desire of gain; and the following extract proves him fearless, not only of actions for damages, but of committal in contempt of court:—

"Neunte (!) verbesserte und vermehrte Auflage. . . . Der geistreiche 'druckfehler' Neunte für Neue würde geleistet, indem über den schwindel der ersten ausgabe ein pressprocess gegen mich angestrengt, aber trotz der guten sacht gewisser richter zweimal verloren wurde."

The italics are ours, the reformed spelling Dr. v. d. Linde's.)

The *Erste Tausend der Schachlitteratur* is by far the most complete catalogue ever published of books and tracts on the game, or in which chess is mentioned. Its 3,362 articles comprise all known ancient and modern MSS. from the early middle ages downwards, including even transcripts by living players for their own use. The date taken as the starting-point, 850 A.D., is, in round numbers, that of the earliest Arabic chess problems, including those of the Caliph Mutasim Billah, 833-42. Among printed books, many are inserted in which there is little mention of chess, or even none at all. Several treatises on cards and other games are catalogued with the remark "kein Schach;" others are inserted, such as Bohn's *Handbook of Games*, and various works on draughts, Kriegspiel, &c., of which the same remark might have been made, but is not. Apart from these redundancies, the list is surprisingly complete and painstaking. The author may be justly dissatisfied when the accuracy of his catalogue is attacked (as it has been apparently by Herr Cohn) on the score of omitted articles not really referring to chess; of these he says in his Preface, in his peculiar way, "diese zumutung ist entweder ignoranz oder bauernfängerei." A comparison of the catalogue in George Walker's *Art of Chess Play*, 1846 (justly admired at the time for its research and apparent completeness), will show how many new names have been recovered for the earlier period. Beside these, and the later date to which the work is brought down, we have seven articles (535-44) on chess books in the Chinese language, and thirty-two (1287-1318) on Japanese chess. In some few instances we find fuller information in Walker than in the later work. Thus the exploit of a Mr. Bingham, who translated Ponziani from an inferior edition, and thought he was translating Del Rio (or, as he calls him, *Del Rio*), is duly chronicled; but had he turned to Walker's book, Dr. v. d. Linde would have found that the name of Bingham was probably also fictitious. Even prints and pictures containing allusions to chess are copiously catalogued, sometimes in rather a quaint way. Frank Stone's well-known pictures, *The Impending Mate* and *Mated*, are inserted, not under the name of the painter, but of the engraver, Simpson.

We shall, for the present, conclude with a conjecture as to the authorship of the little

work published anonymously in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and generally known as the Lausanne treatise. Its title is "Traité du Jeu royal des Echets, par B. A. D. R. G. S., à Lausanne, par David Gentil": without date, but between 1675-1700, the more precise determination 1698, as commonly given, resting on no authority. Dr. v. d. Linde gives the author's name—somewhat doubtfully, and without assigning any reasons—as Sperlin. It seems to us that, when so many initials are given, the writer's name is not to be looked for last; there is usually some further description of him concealed under them. This we have seen verified in many instances; in the present, where no verification is possible, we shall hazard as a not unlikely conjecture that the letters B. A. D. R. G. S. may stand for Baron A— de R— Gentilhomme Suisse; not presuming, of course, to fill up the blanks in his Christian and surname. This Lausanne treatise is of extreme rarity, only two copies being known to exist. One of these is in the Royal Library at the Hague, the other in the private collection of Baron v. d. Lasa. Another work, still rarer, catalogued as "unicum in Wien," is the sixteenth-century tract, "Jeux partis," usually called after the first word of the title-page, *Sensuit*. Of this we shall have more to say when we come to the *Quellenstudien*.

WILLIAM WAYTE.

*Pepacton*. By John Burroughs. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; London: Trübner.)

THIS is a delightful book, of a sort whereof the Americans almost seem to have the monopoly. It is redolent throughout of the fresh air and the woodlands; and yet it is as full withal of culture as an egg is full of meat. The very title is deliciously mysterious and enticing: it piques one's curiosity, and tempts one to look within, so as to find out what it is all about. For, to begin with, what is *Pepacton*? Is it some abnormal part of a very irregular Greek verb, or is it the proper name of a person, place, or thing? As it turns out, on looking inside, *Pepacton* is really the old Indian title of the east fork of the Delaware River, upon whose banks Mr. Burroughs was born, and down whose stream he took a solitary trip, after the fashion of Mr. MacGregor in the *Rob Roy*, or Mr. Stevenson on the Marne. The choice of a name is characteristic, for most cultivated Americans turn instinctively to the old Indian words as the sole escape from the harsh and jejune nomenclature of modern Aryanised America. The only romance to be found in the States hinges either upon the forgotten aboriginal race, or upon the old French and Dutch and Puritan colony days; and to these all the culture of New England turns unceasingly in *Hiawatha* and *Miles Standish*, in *Evangeline*, and *Hester Prynne*, and *Diedrich Knickerbocker*; in Thoreau's *Indian Memories*, and in Mr. Burroughs' *Pepacton*. The recoil from the vulgarised world of Long Branch and Saratoga throws men of taste naturally back upon the red man of the old colonial times and the Puritan settlers of Salem and Plymouth.

*Pepacton*, I have said, is a delightful book;

and yet it would be difficult wholly to explain its charm, and barbarous to appraise it by giving a single short paragraph or so as a selected sample. Its merit belongs to that sort which consists in the apt mixture of nature and art, of wild scenery and open air, with literary allusion and cultivated thought. It has always the delicate aroma of a book—learned and poetical mind, intermixed with a strong love for close observation of natural objects, and just so much easy science as does not suffice to deter the merely *dilettante* reader. One of the best papers—for the book is a collection of stray essays only united by the common countryfiedness of their subjects—is that on Nature and the Poets, which deals with the fidelity or unfaithfulness of the latter in describing the former. It strikes at a weak place familiar to all those who have passed their boyhood in America—the confusion aroused in the American mind by the European names given to similar, or often even to widely different, native animals and plants. The American robin is as big as a pigeon; the American partridge perches on trees; the American hare is half a rabbit; the American cowslip and primrose are wholly unlike their English namesakes. The American boy, therefore, reading in English poetry various statements true enough about English robins, partridges, hares, or cowslips, but quite inaccurate when applied to the only things he knows by those names, concludes, naturally enough, that poets always take wide licences in dealing with nature; and when he comes to write verses himself (for we all pass through that stage once in our lives at least) he proceeds similarly to bend nature, where necessary, to the exigencies of his own rhyme and metre. Against the bad habits thus engendered, Mr. Burroughs raises an energetic protest, quoting several examples both of poets who have done quite wrong, and of poets—American as well as European—who have kept scrupulously accurate in their delineations of nature. He himself has carefully observed the fauna and flora of his native country, and his descriptions are both beautiful and correct. In dealing with England, of which he has evidently seen far less, he is not always so well-informed—for example, he makes our hare burrow as well as our rabbit; but, even here, he sees things, on the whole, with the eyes of an intelligent and cultivated naturalist.

Other papers, which deal more or less with the differences between England and America—and which are therefore the most interesting on this side of the Atlantic at least—are those on Foot-paths and on Weeds. Of the first-named, which are in America as snakes in Iceland, he notes that an English lady of his acquaintance sadly mourned their loss. It was impossible for her to enjoy the country: "so much of nature as we have, and yet no way of getting at it; no paths, or byways, or stiles, or foot-bridges, no provision for the pedestrian outside of the public road." This is wholly true; and, as the roads themselves are mostly bounded by walls, or by snake-fences overlooking square deserts of ploughed fields, the European visitor is apt to think at first that in America there is a great deal of land, but

no country. The Americans are wonderful people for going 'cross lots, yet they have few or no foot-paths. "It is a seven days' wonder to see anybody walking in this country, except on a wager, or in a public hall or skating-rink as an exhibition and trial of endurance." City people in America "find the country dull;" they do not walk, "because that would be conceding too much to the country." The reasons why we in England walk so much more Mr. Burroughs rightly sets down under two heads—first, because our climate suits walking better; and, secondly, because we have prettier country to walk in.

"The English landscape is like a park, and is so thoroughly rural and mellow and bosky that the temptation to walk amid its scenes is ever present to one. In comparison, nature here is rude, raw, and forbidding, and runs to naked sterility."

All this is true and acute. On the other hand, lest I should seem to be torturing Mr. Burroughs into giving evidence against his native land, I must add that there is yet in America much native wild scenery of a sort which we cannot find on our side, even in Aberdeenshire or Connemara. This wild scenery is the saving of America from the point of view of culture and the picturesque. In the essay on Weeds, Mr. Burroughs speaks of the distinction between them and flowers in a way that would thoroughly puzzle an ordinary English mind. But to anyone who knows the American flora, the distinction is obvious and ever-present. The flowers are the native American forest plants; the weeds are the introduced European pests, the outcasts of every country and age, which have come over with the wheat and grasses, and have established themselves in all the cultivated plains.

As a rule, Mr. Burroughs writes pure, good, and rich English; but just once or twice he grates upon the ear a little by talking of things that happen "in our section," or by describing a place as a "locality." These, however, are rare slips, and are only alluded to here in deference to the time-honoured superstition that a reviewer *must* say something bad about the book he is reviewing. Those who buy *Pepacton* will find no fault with their purchase, and will probably be thankful for the recommendation.

GRANT ALLEN.

*The Prophecy of Saint Oran, and other Poems.* By Mathilde Blind. (Newman.)

THE poem which gives the title to this volume is concerned with the breach of his sacramental vow by one of the zealous band of monks that followed St. Columba among the Hebrides, and with the retributive consequences of that offence. The story is throughout sustained and vigorous, and never at any point fails of interest. The movement of incident, though rarely swift or impetuous, never flags, and is usually characterised by a temperate and dignified flow. But it is in the domain of character that the poem is distinguished by its highest excellence. There is an ideal statuesqueness embodied in the person of St. Columba such as is felt to possess a powerful appeal to the imagination.

The poem embraces many passions, of which the most tender and beautiful finds concrete expression in the exquisite creation of the radiant golden-haired girl for whose love St. Oran (has Miss Blind herself canonised the monk?) breaks his vow of chastity. But the really powerful contribution to our knowledge of character which this book contains is fittingly centred in St. Oran himself. A dramatic instinct of high order finds utterance in his struggles between opposing passions. It traces the unconquerable development of human love beneath the rigour of an austere asceticism which seeks to stifle all natural impulses, until the hunger of heart can no longer be assuaged, and, despite fear of perdition and hope of salvation, desire finds involuntary outburst. The subtle artifice by which love steals into the soul of the zealous monk and subdues all lesser passions until it becomes sole tyrant there is delineated with masterly handling and fine fervour.

Nor are the metrical excellences of the poem less conspicuous. The stanza (which is structurally the same as the six-line stanza of *Venus and Adonis*) is managed with marked facility, and, notwithstanding certain peculiar cadences of rhythm which may not obtrude themselves upon the sensitive ear as defects, is possessed of so many felicitous forms as to establish for Miss Blind a just claim to be heard as already a mistress of the formal art of poetry.

It is only when we approach the poem from what we may call its polemical side that we feel constrained to moderate our commendatory tone. The poem is divided into four parts; and throughout the first three of these controversial matters are held in due abeyance, notwithstanding that the author is obviously never at any stage tongue-tied. In the closing section, however, the teaching of the poem is put forward by means of a somewhat cumbrous expedient. In punishment of the hidden sin whereof public confession was wrung from him, St. Oran had been buried alive; but, as though distrustful of the instinct of her readers, Miss Blind causes the monk to rise out of his grave after a lapse of three days and nights and pronounce in definite phrase that prophecy in implied justification of his earthly love which it is her purpose to promulgate:

"Behold, there is no God to smite or save."

At first glance the incident may appear to be reminiscent of Richter; but Miss Blind keeps much closer to the ground than her great precursor. St. Oran has not been dead, for he is buried afresh; he has but lain three days and nights six feet *under* ground, and hence his prophecy can hardly be regarded as more oracularly satisfying than that of a man who has stood three days and nights *above* ground. His is not in any accepted sense a voice from the grave. We are reluctantly compelled to regard this as a defect of that higher imagination which (as in Richter's case) must have resorted to some supernatural artifice to achieve the desired end, if any such artifice had been available without itself defeating its own purpose.

The reputation Miss Blind has acquired as a prose writer by her fine critical essays on Shelley will obtain a great increase from this

first volume of poetry. It will be a surprise to many who have noted only her striking powers of analysis to find her already so far afield with the Muses. If one were in need of some single phrase by which to denote the ultimate effect produced by this book, one might say that it seems the most *mature* of all recent first efforts even of established rank. Space does not allow of much that might be said of Miss Blind's sonnets, which, in the opinion of the present writer, are, in one or two cases, almost equal to the best of the sort published during the past ten years.

T. HALL CAINE.

*Life of Voltaire.* By James Parton. In 2 vols. (Sampson Low.)

THERE is no accusation more frequently brought by critics against authors than the accusation of bookmaking; and there is none against which authors more frequently protest as indefinite, question-begging, and in other ways unfair. The truth is that, like most other words, the word "bookmaking" is used in a good many different senses, though—as is also the case with most other words—there is a kind of general agreement pervading the different senses in which it is used. In the worst sense of all—the sense in which the word is employed to describe the manufacture of a mere literary thing of shreds and patches snipped out of other men's work by the scissors, and cobbled together by needle and thread—the accusation of bookmaking cannot be brought against Mr. Parton. He is a perfectly honest writer, and appears to have digested his enormous materials with a great deal of diligent effort. How enormous those materials are, most people who have even a faint and ordinary acquaintance with French literature know. Voltaire's own works may be said, by a pardonable exaggeration, to form a library in themselves. The books written on Voltaire would literally make a not inconsiderable library. Mr. Parton has drawn up a list of these latter at the end of his first volume, which fills seventeen large octavo pages closely printed in double columns of small type. Nor has Mr. Parton "skimped" himself in the matter of room. His pages are, as we have said, large; they are as closely packed with print and bordered with a margin as narrow as is consistent with clearness and symmetry, and there are some thirteen hundred of them. Nor is Mr. Parton (who is an American, and writes, in the first place, for Americans) by any means one of the facile book-vampers with whom both England and America are afflicted in these days. His pages are full otherwise than in a mere material sense. Most of his sentences contain a fact, or several facts, and he has not permitted himself the curvetting pen of the modern historian and biographer, the evolutions of which enable the owner to write about it, and about it without knowing "it," and without conveying the slightest information as to it to any rational and enquiring human being. The reader who goes to Mr. Parton's pages to find out something about this or that incident in Voltaire's life will actually find something about it, and will not be fobbed off with some pages of ingenious allusion and comment of the leading-



article order, which leave him as wise as they found him.

So far, then, it may be said that Mr. Parton is not a bookmaker; yet there is a sense in which he is. For the distinction between the bookmaker and the man of letters consists, not merely in the difference of the originality and amount of their material, but in the use which they make of it, and in the attitude they occupy towards it. A very slight essay may be safe from the opprobrious term, while a laborious folio must submit to it. Mr. Parton has not, with all his efforts, thoroughly assimilated his material. He does not seem, hard as he has worked at Voltaire and at Voltairians of all sorts, to possess an acquaintance with the actual world of letters and sinners in which Voltaire moved. An innumerable multitude of small errors disfigures his pages; and his critical and original remarks are almost always insufficient, and frequently of a really marvellous ineptitude. A book on such a scale and with such an apparatus of preparation demands careful reading, and we have given to at least a part of Mr. Parton's book very careful reading indeed. We find set against his first 250 pages no less than fifty-four black marks signifying not merely awkwardnesses of expression or excusable slips, but actual errors of fact, or grave critical mistakes indicating a false method and an insufficient mental equipment. Mr. Parton is especially given to one of the very worst faults of the bookmaker—a tendency to luxuriate in excremental hypothesis. Thus, having told us that the earliest-known Arouet flourished in 1525, he says (the italics are ours): "*Probably* the family had been established in the region for generations; one ancestor *may* have witnessed the Battle of Poitiers, whence the Black Prince," &c., &c. Why does Mr. Parton stop at the Black Prince? One ancestor may have seen Charles Martel, or Caesar, or Brennus, or Francus, or anybody else, and the imaginary interview would be just as pertinent to the purpose. Then Mr. Parton tells us that "the occupations chosen by them [the Arouets]—tanner, weaver, draper, apothecary, purveyor, notary—are such as required exactness, fidelity, patience, and contentment, with moderate genius." Here, elsewhere, Mr. Parton has tried to take a leaf out of Mr. Carlyle's book, signally failing in the effort. The special connexion between these six occupations and the four virtues attributed to them, to the exclusion of other occupations and other virtues, is by no means clear. When Mr. Parton talks of "Jean Stobée, a compiler who lived in the fourth century," uncomfortable suspicions as to his general literary equipment free themselves on the mind. Would he speak of "Tite-Live, an historian of the Augustan age"? or does he really think that Tacitus was a Frenchman who anticipated by many centuries the full development of the nation and the language? "In the France of Louis XIV.," he says again, "there were five illustrious names that did not belong to men of rank in Church and State." These five, it seems, were Corneille, Racine, Molière, Boileau, and J. B. Rousseau. Did Mr. Parton never hear of a certain person named

La Fontaine, who had more literary genius in his little finger than Boileau and Rousseau put together had in their whole bodies?

"Pierre de Ronsard, French poet of the sixteenth century, had begun his truly fine career as page to an ambassador, a post from which he advanced to the most confidential trusts a subject could fulfil."

Here there is something comic about the whole phrase. But what we should really like to know is the nature of these mysterious confidential trusts which the Prince of Poets held, and of which, though we had thought ourselves fairly acquainted with his life, we must confess entire ignorance. Quoting St. Simon on Voltaire, Mr. Parton says, "Thus Polonius on this plebeian Laertes." We never remember to have seen it anywhere implied that the Duke was Voltaire's father before. Some vulgar badinage of his hero's about the Third Person of the Trinity recalls to Mr. Parton's mind "the light audacities by which Byron, a century later, rescued cakes and ale from the ban of virtuous Southey." A more unhappy phrase can hardly be imagined. Southey was certainly, though in no ironical sense, virtuous; but anyone who sees in him a foe to cakes and ale must be either utterly ignorant of his life and character, or hopelessly incompetent to pronounce an opinion on either.

We could multiply quotations and instances of this kind so as to fill many pages; but these must suffice to indicate the nature of Mr. Parton's book, and its value as a work of art and an independent contribution to literature. That value is, we fear we must say, but small. Luckily, however, the subject is one of such vast interest and attraction that the most unskilful presentation of it must remain attractive and interesting. It is, perhaps, the fullest account of the whole subject (though the later years are in comparison a little hurried over) in existence in any moderately compact form; certainly it is the fullest in English. With Mr. Carlyle's essay and Mr. Morley's book it does not come into any appreciable comparison, their *lumina ingenii* and their *lumina artis* being equally wanting to it. But as a useful kind of luggage-van and tender, stored with facts to be resorted to by readers of these two works, it has no small merit; and the English student who has gone through the three will know as much about Voltaire as it concerns most students to know. GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

*John Inglesant: a Romance.* By J. Henry Shorthouse. (Macmillan.)

THE historical romance has gone out of fashion, and the novel of modern life has taken its place. On the whole, this may be a change for the better. Dull people can describe with less inaccuracy the life amid which they move than that which was lived in periods even a little remote. There are not many of us who know what were the social habits, in minute particulars at least, of the men who toasted the Duke of Wellington on receiving the news of the Battle of Waterloo, or of those who bawled themselves hoarse for "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill" when the Reform agitation embittered men's minds and

blunted their finer faculties. The middle of the last century, when "the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender" were names of equally ill omen, is still more obscure in its social aspects; and when we reach the days of Charles I. it may be very safely affirmed that the persons who could give us an imaginary picture of it, which should be free from errors easy of detection, might be counted on the fingers. *John Inglesant* is not free from them; but, when compared with even the greatest of modern romances which have been laid in the seventeenth century, it may well pass muster. What we want in a romance is a clearly defined picture which shall stir our feelings. If this is given us we are ready to excuse errors of detail when they are a part of the story, not the comments of the author. To make the hero of the tale, who was at the time, as we must assume, a pious Roman Catholic, receive the Holy Communion at an hour when it is almost impossible that he could have been fasting is pardonable, because the exigencies of the tale require this departure from historic probability; but to speak of Charles I. having been "seized and executed by Cromwell, independently of the Parliament," or of the management of our national affairs being left in the hands of "butchers and brewers," are errors not required by the narrative, and indicate that the author has not prepared himself for the task he has undertaken with sufficient care.

Notwithstanding these blots, however, a most vivid and, on the whole, truthful picture is given of the workings of men's minds during that troubled time. *John Inglesant* is at the first not a Roman Catholic, but he is almost from boyhood an agent of the Jesuits, whom he serves with a fidelity worthy of a better cause. We cannot say that Mr. Shorthouse has given us a correct portraiture of the Order, but it is lifelike, and contains many fragments of truth such as we look for in vain in almost every romance where members of the Order of Jesus are introduced. The author has no religious or political bitterness; and his Jesuits, though in our opinion bearing but a fitful and most uncertain likeness to the real men, are like human beings, and conduct themselves in a manner which commends itself to the common-sense, if not to the belief, of the reader. *Inglesant*, as a servant of the Order, does work for the King in various ways—notably in the affair of the Earl of Glamorgan, for complicity in which he was actually brought on the scaffold, though, at the last moment, his life is spared, as we infer, through the influence of his Jesuit patron. From a London prison, we follow him to France, and then to Italy, where, as an attendant on one of the cardinals, he is present at the election of a Pope.

There is little love-making in the book, but what there is is good. The Protestant nun of Little Gidding and the Italian lady whom *Inglesant* marries are both of them faint sketches, but they are as true to nature as anything we can call to mind in very recent literature. The book has not, and we imagine was not intended to have, the attractions of a mere novel. It deals with higher things, such as Christian Platonism, the mysticism of Molinos, the "materialism" of Hobbes, and the new

paganism of certain Italian ecclesiastics. It also gives a picture of Italian profligacy which we should be glad to think exaggerated. This is impossible—facts are here too strong for optimistic dreaming. We are, therefore, bound to say that Mr. Shorthouse has put the revolting side of that strange life before us in a manner that does credit alike to his knowledge and powers of reticence. The description of a city visited by the plague is, we apprehend, frightfully true to nature; and there is a dreamy beauty about some of the descriptions of architecture which we have seldom found surpassed. The great charm of *John Inglesant* does not, however, consist in any of the details we have mentioned. It would be easy to pick out many more "beauties;" and the defects—some of them startling ones—are ready at hand for all but the most careless reader. That which gives surpassing interest to the book is its picture of a human soul, strong and acute beyond that of ordinary mortals, performing its task for good or evil with unflinching resolution, and yet weighted all the time with the burden of something which seems to have been at times little short of madness. In reading the pages where this is dwelt upon, the fact that it is a romance with which we have to do passes from our consciousness, and we imagine that we are reading the details of some pathetic biography. As it has been the custom of some theologians to divide mankind into two orders only—the elect and the reprobate—so almost everyone, except students of psychology, persists in classifying all mankind as sane or madmen. How unscientific and how cruel this is, *John Inglesant* will, we hope, teach many persons who could not be prevailed upon to read anything on the subject which came before them as a contribution to knowledge.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

#### SOME BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

*The Highlands of Scotland.* By M. J. B. Baddeley. With Twenty-nine Maps and Plans by Bartholomew. (Dulau.) No book of travel could be more reasonable than this; and, after our experience of his company in the Lakes, we can add that few guides are so trustworthy as Mr. Baddeley. The chief characteristic of this book is the novel colouring of the maps. Different heights are represented by different tints, so that the traveller can see at a glance each elevation between 500 and 4,500 feet. We have often wished that some such system of colouring had been adopted in Baedeker's maps of Switzerland. The man who walks without a guide, and means to avoid snow, can thus alone plan out his day's work with an adequate foreknowledge of its arduousness. Practical advice is Mr. Baddeley's strong point. We cannot compliment him upon his powers of description, nor upon the delicacy of his wit. But like Herr Karl Baedeker, whose general appearance he seems to have copied, he is an invaluable knapsack companion, and a sure friend in need. Our only regret is that he has not extended his journey farther north—through Sutherland and into Caithness.

*Bush Life in Queensland; or, John West's Colonial Experiences.* By A. C. Grant. (Blackwood.) This is an Australian novel, based, we presume, on the author's own experiences. If we are correct in this surmise, we must think it a pity that he did not give a plain narrative

of his own life and adventures instead of clothing them in the garb of fiction. Considered merely as a novel, not much can be said in praise of the book—the characters are commonplace, the right people marry, the good are rewarded, the bad punished, and all ends happily. Whatever there is of interest depends upon "Bush Life" being correctly described. If the adventures of John West, the hero, are not exceptional, and the lot of a settler in the pastoral parts of Queensland described in this book is likely to be such as his is represented to have been, then his followers will be few. His first experience was to be unscrupulously fleeced by a rich squatter, to whose care he had been committed, and who undertook to buy sheep for him. Then he tried cattle and sheep breeding with equal want of success. As a last resort he goes to "the diggings," where the same bad fortune attends him, till a mysterious voice draws him and his chum "over the mountains" to an unexplored creek where gold is found in abundance; by this *Deus ex machina*, not by farming or cattle rearing, he makes his fortune, marries happily, and the story ends. Of course it can only be a small part of the enormous territory of Queensland that is described by Mr. Grant; but in that part, if we are to trust him, the prospects of a settler are indeed precarious. Both sheep and cattle are exposed to innumerable risks; and, if they escape these, a fall in prices may probably make the flocks and herds, which have been the cause of infinite labour and anxiety, worth less than they originally cost. Then the settler himself is surrounded by moral and physical dangers. If his good principles keep him from bad company and the prevailing vice of drunkenness, he is not unlikely to die of a fever, be drowned in a flood, or speared by a black. Ladies figure largely in "Bush Life" as drawn by the author, but it is clear that they ought not to be there. No man with any right feeling would take a wife to a place where she was in danger of being attacked by the natives; nor can we suppose that any do. Settlers in the Bush must not expect to meet with the charming women whom Mr. Grant provides for his favourite characters to marry.

*Nice and her Neighbours.* By S. Reynolds Hole. (Sampson Low.) There is really no good reason why Canon Hole should not have started with his friends, the Posey and the Primate, by way of Paris and Marseilles, for the Riviera; why he should not have gone to see the same things that everybody else has seen a thousand times over; and why he should not come back to England all the better for his pleasant trip. But there is certainly no reason why he should have written a very bad book to tell us what good books have told us much better a hundred times before. The exterior of Canon Hole's work is pretty; the matter is *nil*; and the manner is detestably affected. It tries to be sprightly, and with this result. The Primate was so called by, his Oxford contemporaries because he was going into the Church: "Occasionally he wore an apron (masonic), and distinguished himself in lawn (tennis); but his highest title was that of a parish priest." After 250 pages this sort of writing becomes depressing. Canon Hole went the accustomed round, saw the accustomed things, and comments upon them as if he were the original Columbus of a new world. He particularly delights in airing his phenomenally bad French—"La France périr à faute de bois;" "Dieu a nous séparé;" "faut de mieux," and so forth. His accents are distributed or omitted with perfect impartiality; and once he invents the original plural *gâteaux*. Down to the names of places even this constant inattention or inaccuracy extends; the Quai Masséna at Nice reappears as the Quai

de Massena, and the Jardin Public as Jardin Publique. Yet, in spite of his evidently very elementary acquaintance with the French language, Canon Hole once makes bold to compose four original verses in the unknown tongue. They are chiefly remarkable for the total absence of any attempt at scansion; while we would venture to suggest that the employment of *monde* as a rhyme to *second* is not strictly academic. But it is not French only that is thus mangled. The well-known leonine hexameter in York Minster has its syntax and prosody re-arranged thus:—

"Ut rosa flos florum  
Sic est iste domus domorum."

If Canon Hole's book were a good one we could overlook these small errors; but as it is merely a hash-up of Murray's Guide, with a sauce of weak jokes, and a sermon thrown in by the way, not to mention much ecclesiastical acerbity whenever a Romish priest or a Low Churchman looms in the distance, it hardly deserves much commiseration.

*Health Haunts of the Riviera and South-west of France.* (Paisley: A. Gardner.) These sparkling chapters on the health resorts of the Riviera and Southern France, which the author visited in the course of last winter, originally appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* and *Fraser's Magazine*. They are well worth reading, and, while conveying useful information to invalids, they at the same time afford a few hours' cheerful entertainment to persons of robust health. Of all the places he visited, the author accords the palm to Dax, seated on the wooded banks of the Adour, and under the shadow of the Pyrenees. Life is simple and cheap there, he tells us; the hygienic conditions are excellent, and the foreign element in society is not engulfed in the British. The casino on Monte Carlo affords the author an opportunity of saying a few severe things about gamblers in general, and about "Anglo-Catholic" lady gamblers in particular.

"It seems to be one conspicuous result of modern ritualism and sacerdotalism that it fosters in English women a frivolity, linked with superstition, that bodes ill for the character of their children. A lady who confesses and practises penances and attends the pigeon-shooting matches,"

and, of course, the gambling hells! Can this be true? It almost strikes us as if the author were somewhat credulous, and incapable of sifting evidence. At Biarritz his old Scotch servant told him that she got on in her marketing very well with a little French she had learned, and "her ain Gaelic." That astute old woman found that the peasantry understood many of her Celtic words, and the author at once jumps to the conclusion that "Basque is of the same root as our Gaelic," and that "a Highlander, a Welshman, an Irishman, a Breton, and a Basque would make shift to understand each other pretty well."

*His Native Land.* By the Rev. A. J. Binnie, M.A. (Griffith and Farran.) This is a small volume of about eighty pages, describing a visit to the Holy Land in the early part of last year. The accuracy of the book is guaranteed in a Preface written by a fellow-traveller; but why the truthfulness of the work should be thus attested it is difficult to say, for there is very little in its few pages, and certainly there is nothing that could possibly raise a doubt in the mind of any person. The writer does little more than use each place he visits as a peg on which to hang some edifying remarks; these will, no doubt, be most acceptable to a large class of readers, but they scarcely come within the range of criticism. Whoever has landed at Jaffa, and gone through the ordeals connected with it, will be apt to smile on reading the solemn sentences with which the first chapter of the book begins.

When the writer of this notice first landed at that port, it was in company with some American clergymen. While the shouting and quarrelling about bucksheese, and the struggling and fighting among boatmen and dragomen, was going on, one of the clergymen who had managed to get on the bit of landing quay said to another, "Well, I suppose this is the Holy Land we are now on!" "Yes," said the other, to whom the words were addressed, "but I should never have found it out if I had to judge by appearances." The only point of an archaeological nature in the book is that of the value of the *Kokim* tombs, near the Holy Sepulchre, as evidence that the spot was at one time outside the walls of the city. Burial-places are assumed to have been always extra-mural; and hence the interest which attaches to these ancient rock-cut tombs, with which the names of Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea are now connected. The argument founded on this is like many others on Jerusalem topography—it is not quite certain in its bearings, and one should hesitate before leaping to any conclusion. Without doubting the rule as to burial-places being extra-mural, we have strong evidence that there were exceptions to it. King David was buried "in the City of David" (1 Kings ii. 10). Solomon was also buried in "the City of David" (1 Kings xi. 42). We have the same statement regarding at least Rehoboam, Azariah, and Jotham. Manasseh and his son Amon were buried in the Garden of Uzzah; in reference to Manasseh it is said to be "the garden of his own house." We may assume that the King's house or palace would be within the walls of the city. With these references before us it would be rash to say that these *Kokim* tombs must have been, at one time, outside the walls.

*An Englishwoman in Utah: the Story of a Life's Experience in Mormonism.* By Mrs. J. B. H. Stanhouse. (Sampson Low.) As contributing an authentic and interesting chapter to the history of religious fanaticism, this little book possesses a peculiar value and permanent importance. Casual travellers and newspaper correspondents have given us more or less graphic sketches of outdoor life in Salt Lake City; but, hitherto, so far as we are aware, no member or ex-member of this phenomenal sect has ventured to furnish the world with even a glimpse of the Mormon inner circle, much less to systematically trace the growth and development of the singular travesty of Christianity that first saw the light at Fayette, Seneca County, in 1850, under the auspices of Joseph Smith, and to which its founder—cunning visionary as he was—gave the high-sounding name, all American in its empty magniloquence, of "The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints." The wife of a pioneer Mormon missionary, herself having been engaged in an active European propaganda and having resided upwards of twenty years in the capital of Brigham Young, Mrs. Stanhouse possessed exceptional qualifications for undertaking such a task. That she has made good use of her opportunities cannot fairly be questioned. Written in clear and vigorous English, seldom lapsing into the vicissitudes with which the pages of amateur authoresses usually teem, and, though femininely naive in style, yet refreshingly free from the infusion of irrelevant matter, this narrative of a life's experience of the creed of Utah tells, with transparent sincerity and candour, a most pitiable tale of misdirected zeal and of a woman cunningly turned to base account by cunning and unprincipled knaves.

*Zululand with the British throughout the War of 1879.* By Charles L. Norris. (Newman.) It is probable that more has been written on the Zulu campaign than on any of the first importance since the invention

of letters. We have now to notice a further addition to this already too voluminous series. The author of the present work acted as special correspondent to the *Standard* and several colonial prints, and he tells us that he was the first and only officially appointed special correspondent on our entry into Zululand. His book was written in Natal, and its publication delayed by a severe illness. He was with Lord Chelmsford when the disaster of Isandwhlana took place, he visited the camp directly afterwards, and carried the first news of the tragedy to Pietermaritzburg. He was also the first of the relieving column to greet Col. Pearson at Ekowe, and was constantly moving backwards and forwards during the whole course of the war. The information which his own observation could not supply he has compiled from official reports and private letters. He is an ardent admirer of both Sir H. Bartle Frere and Lord Chelmsford (to whom the book is dedicated); and though he very justly describes the Zulu War as *certainly one of the slowest, most unfortunate and expensive of the many little wars that England has undertaken of late years*, he is unable to perceive that some of the shame attaching to this tardiness, cost, and misfortune must be laid at the doors of those who originated, planned, and conducted the campaign. It is evident that Mr. Norris, who had lived some time in Natal before the war began, had imbibed the true colonial feelings and prejudices; and as it does not appear that he has left South Africa since the conclusion of peace, it is no wonder that he has not corrected them. Having said this much, we are glad to add that there is a manly and generous ring through his book, infinitely preferable to an over-critical and carping spirit. It is illustrated with photographs, portraits, plans of the battles, and a useful map.

*Mountain and Prairie: a Journey from Victoria to Winnipeg, via Peace River Pass.* By the Rev. Daniel Gordon. (Sampson Low.) In May 1879, the Canadian Parliament, having decided that further information should be obtained regarding certain proposed routes for the Canadian Pacific Railway, resolved to send a party of experts to examine the country from Port Simpson on the Pacific, across British Columbia, and through the Rocky Mountains by way of Peace River and Pine River Passes to the Prairies. The writer of this book accompanied the party in their explorations; and he now records his impressions of the country traversed from the Pacific to Winnipeg in clear and vigorous English, giving at the same time much carefully collected information on the resources, actual and potential, of that half of the dominion of Canada which lies between Winnipeg and the Western Sea. The work has the advantage of being illustrated by some maps copied from the most recent published by the Departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of the Interior.

*The Natural and Moral History of the Indies.* By Father Joseph de Acosta. Edited by Clements B. Markham. (Hakluyt Society.) Joseph de Acosta holds the very foremost place among early writers on Spanish America. He had an excellent eye for the physical features of the countries he describes; and, though a Churchman and a Jesuit to boot, he never hesitates to express dissent from the views held by the fathers of his Church, as men "better seen in the studie of Holy Scriptures then in the knowledge of philosophie." A believer in the geocentric theory, although he wrote nearly fifty years after Copernicus' great work had seen the light, and by no means abreast of the knowledge of the most learned of his age, his speculations on the cause of physical phenomena are nevertheless exceedingly curious, and show him to have been a man of an enquiring and

shrewd mind. The edition of his *Natural and Moral History of the Indies*, now presented to the members of the Hakluyt Society, is reprinted from the English translated edition of Edward Grimston, 1604. Mr. Clements B. Markham, the editor, furnishes a well-written and erudite Introduction, and has, moreover, carefully corrected the omissions and occasional blunders made by the translator. The editor's well-known map of the Empire of the Incas is appended.

*Primer of the Industrial Geography of the United States.* By G. Phillips Bevan. (Swan Sonnenschein and Allen.) This miniature volume forms part of a series of Primers whose object it is "to explain in the simplest language the resources and industries of each country, together with the physical and geographical causes that have led to their existence." A vast mass of information has here been brought together within a narrow compass, and is judiciously discussed.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

COL. WILSON and Mr. W. M. Ramsay are at present making an archaeological tour in Phrygia and Kappadokia. At Doghlanli they have made careful drawings of the Phrygian inscriptions, our previous copies of which they have found to be very inaccurate; and they have also taken measurements of the tombs and their ornaments. One of the chief objects of their tour is to examine the Hittite sculptures and inscriptions at Boghaz Keui and Eyuk.

THE Browning Society has got leave from Messrs. Macmillan to reprint Mr. J. T. Nettleship's able and eloquent *Essays on the Poetry of Robert Browning*, published in 1868. Mr. Funnivall is compiling a Bibliography of Browning for the society.

BEGINNING with July 7, the *Nation* is issued as the weekly edition of the New York *Evening Post*. At the same time, its size is enlarged and the page is divided into three columns, while the subscription price is reduced. This change, we believe, is due to a change of proprietor. To regret it would be premature; but, for ourselves, we were quite satisfied with the *Nation* in its old form. It was not only the most cultivated of American papers; but it deserved the commendation, which, we believe, Mr. Goldwin Smith applied to it, of being probably the best weekly published anywhere.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND WENDUS will shortly issue *Quips and Quiddities*, compiled by Mr. William Davenport Adams. The work is a selection from the compiler's commonplace book, and will consist of amusing tit-bits from plays, novels, poems, essays, &c., mainly English, with occasional incursions into French and German literature.

MR. E. A. BRAYLEY HODGETT, Librarian of the Civil Engineers' Association, has translated the work of Prof. Storozhenko, of Moscow, on our old dramatist, Robert Greene. The translation will form one of the volumes of the Huth Library, and serve as the Introduction to Greene's prose works.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN & Co. have commissioned Mr. Harry Blyth, author of several popular stories, who is now writing a local story for the *Glasgow Evening News*, to write a tale for their provincial series.

MR. WALTER RYE's Index to the names of places and men in Norfolk is *à press*. It has 30,000 entries, and will be issued by the Index Society.

THE success of *Punishments in the Olden Time*, by Mr. William Andrews, hon. secretary of

the Hull Literary Club, has induced him to prepare a work entitled *Old Scottish Punishments*. Four thousand copies of *Punishments in the Olden Time* have been sold.

THE London Topographical Society has had a successful reproduction made of the unique copy in the Bodleian of Wyngraerde's—the earliest fine view of London. It comprises seven sheets, of which three will be issued this year.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will publish immediately in their series of "Wall Sheets for Teaching Needlework," &c., a new sheet designed by Miss F. Heath, the senior examiner of needlework to the School Board for London. It is an invariable stocking scale, so graduated as to suit any size or any wool. Full diagrams and directions are given on the sheet, and it will be prepared with especial view to the requirements of classes.

MR. C. H. BARNWELL, of Hull, will publish at an early date *The Siege of Hull, and other Poems*, by Mr. Edward Lamplough, a favourably known local poet.

In the first week of August a Free Public Library will be opened at Woodside, Aberdeen—a gift to the place of his birth from Sir John Anderson, LL.D., lately Superintendent of Machinery to the War Department. The collection numbers about 6,000 volumes and pamphlets, and includes a Children's Library. A printed Catalogue has been prepared by A. W. Robertson, M.A., on the dictionary plan of giving author, subject, alternative titles, and cross-references in alphabetical order of heading. The more important works have been analysed, and cross-references made from the subject-matters of chief interest or value. A system of classification has been adopted on the bases of that of Mr. Melvil Dewey, and a short-titled list of the contents of the library in their classified order is added to the Catalogue.

MR. MILLER, one of the attendants in the Reading Room of the British Museum, has in the press a short history of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Holborn, which includes Queen Square, Bloomsbury, Great Ormond Street, &c.

A MEMOIR of the military career of Sir Frederick Roberts, by Mr. C. B. Low, I.N., F.R.G.S., will commence in the August part of *Colburn's United Service Magazine*.

MR. HORACE WEIR has greatly improved the *Phonetic Meteor*, and rendered it perhaps the most attractive of the numerous shorthand magazines.

MR. WALLIS MACKAY's amusing *Piccadilly Peep-Show*, contributed to the pages of *Society*, will shortly be published in book form.

THE University of the City of New York, of which Dr. Howard Crosby is Chancellor, has conferred the degree of D.D. upon the Rev. W. H. S. Aubrey, in recognition of his literary merits, and especially of his *National and Domestic History of England*.

AT the forty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Statistical Society, held on June 26, the Report of the council submitted was of a very satisfactory character. It showed that the number of fellows, the income, and the amount of funds invested, had each more than doubled during the past decade. It was also announced that the council are preparing a new edition of the Catalogue of the society's library, which contains a large number of valuable books of reference.

PROF. CHILD, of Harvard, U.S.A., writes to ask if some Irishman who cares for ballads will search for and take down all those versions of Old-English ballads which Irish men and women

in the United States assure him are "as common as pratees in the old country." After ten years' trying, the Professor has at last got hold of the smaller of the two Tytler MSS. of the ballads of Mr. Brown of Falkland. It contains nine ballads, and was lately turned out of an old lumber room. The larger MS. contained fifteen ballads, but has not yet been found. Mr. J. F. Campbell has contributed copies of his two versions of *The Two Sisters* to Prof. Child's collection.

THE will of William Newland, of London, in 1425 (which is to be included in Mr. Furnivall's *Early Wills*), suggests some fellow-pilgrims of Chaucer's whom his modern readers have not thought of—namely, the men who for 10s. would walk barefoot to Canterbury to do penance for a dead will-maker's sins. Newland leaves fifty marks to find a vicarial penitent to go for him to Rome and Jerusalem; 10s. for "another for to go fro the Swerd in Fletstrete vnto Caunterbury barefoot;" and 20s. for "anofer for to ride or go vnto Seynt Michell mount," while a fourth is to have 100s. to go to St. James of Compostella, in Spain.

PROF. CORSEN, of Cornell University, Ithaca, is in London for a short time, on his way to Switzerland with a party of friends. He reports the existence of a three-year-old Browning Club among the professors of the university and their wives. It has met once a fortnight, and has read and discussed Mr. Browning's chief Minor Poems and his *Ring and the Book*.

PROF. CHARLES EDWARD HART, of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, is also in London for some weeks to enquire into the teaching of English in our universities and schools. He has been astonished to find that at Cambridge and Oxford the only English teaching is a few lectures on Anglo-Saxon, which a couple of undergraduates and a score of ladies attend.

WITH reference to a note that appeared in last week's ACADEMY, Dr. Ch. Friederici writes to us that in Saxony (at least in Leipzig) publishers are not obliged to send copies of their works to the public libraries.

THERE is much stir just now in Perugia respecting some valuable old documents, part of the records of the Criminal Court, which, having fallen into the possession of private individuals, had been sold as waste paper. A special meeting of the Town Council has been called to decide on the fate of the rescued treasure.

WE learn from the *Times* that a find of great historical and bibliographical interest, relating to the annals of George Cadrenus, a Greek monk of the eleventh century, has been made at Basel. These annals originally formed part of a collection of Byzantine histories, the oldest MS. copy of which was contained in a volume belonging to the library of Kanas in Paris. The text was, however, very imperfect, a portion being entirely lacking. A short time ago, Herr Gieser, of Basel, acting on a suggestion from Dr. Studemann, the German savant, made a search for the missing portions in the university library of Basel, and succeeded in finding nearly all the missing leaves, fourteen in number. These leaves are in the same handwriting as the Kanas MS., and were evidently removed before the acquisition of the volume by the French King. The University of Basel has returned them to the National Library of Kanas, for which graceful act it has received the thanks of the French Academy.

THE absence of international copyright allows the American public to get copies of the Revised Version of the New Testament to suit all tastes. One enterprising journal of Chicago published the whole by telegraph as a *feuilleton*. Nearly every one of the great publishers has issued his own edition. But

though the prices are low, and the printing good, they cannot compete in either respect with the work of the Oxford and Cambridge Presses. But the Americans have a distinct advantage over us in the variety of the editions issued. Messrs. Porter and Coates, of Philadelphia, have brought out a "comparative edition," with the Authorised and Revised texts in parallel columns. And now Messrs. Ford, Howard and Hulbert, of New York, coinciding with a suggestion made in these columns last week by Prof. Dickson, of Glasgow, announce an "American Version" of the Revised New Testament. In this edition, the readings of the American committee will be given throughout in the text, alternate readings in the margin, and the English readings in an Appendix. The editor is Dr. Hitchcock, President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York. This edition, modelled upon the Oxford longprimer octavo, will be published at the price of one dollar; and we apprehend that no copyright would be violated by its introduction into this country.

WE learn from the *Nation* that Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., of Boston, have begun with the poet Longfellow a series of "Leaflets from Standard Authors"—sheets for the most part printed only on one side, generally illustrated, and adapted to be passed from hand to hand in the school-room as the basis of exercises in reading, grammar, &c.

IN America, as in England, the universities and colleges have just broken up for the summer; and a good deal of discussion about their affairs is now being carried on in the American papers. Among so many institutions—their number is said to be 200—it is inevitable that some scandals should arise; but, even apart from these, we notice a tendency to criticise the entire conception of what academic education should be. The undue predominance in some cases of the ecclesiastical element, the preservation of classical studies, and the option allowed to students to choose their own subjects—these are all comparatively minor points. But when we find the *Nation* complaining of the low status assigned to professors generally as the chief blot upon the American system, we are tempted to think that a reduction in the number of colleges is the one thing needful.

THE "new and revised edition" of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's old "Concordance to Shakspeare," now issuing in parts by Messrs. Bickers, and called the "Concordance to Shakspeare," is only a reprint from the old stereotyped plates, with two fresh pages of "Preface to the new edition," and a list of 122 lines omitted in the old Concordance, and, of course, also in the "new," because this is only the old edition. The Concordance professes on its title-page to be "complete," but the original Preface—now the second Preface—rightly confesses that the Concordance is not complete, even for the poet's dramatic works, as most of the auxiliaries, interjections, conjunctions, &c., are omitted. The truth is that the time has come for a new Concordance to Shakspeare which shall really be a complete one to all his works, his poems, and his part of the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, as well as the rest of his dramas; which shall refer to the numbers of lines as well as those of acts and scenes, shall distinguish the meanings and parts of speech of each catchword, and shall mark with a dagger (†) or otherwise the words and senses in the parts of *Henry VI.*, the *Shrew*, *Timon*, and *Henry VIII.* attributed by the best critics to other authors. We hope that Messrs. Bickers, or some other spirited publishers, will soon undertake this new and really complete "Concordance to Shakspeare," which is greatly wanted by students.



## FRENCH JOTTINGS.

On the 6th inst. the five Academies which compose the Institut met together to award the prize of 20,000 frs. (£800) given every second year for the work or discovery most worthy of honour, or most useful to the country, that has been produced during the preceding ten years. This prize, founded in 1839, is awarded on the recommendation of each of the five Academies in turn; and it has been remarked that the recipient is invariably a member of the body that makes the award. This year it was the turn of the Académie française, which chose M. Désiré Nisard, author of the *Histoire de la Littérature française*. This work, it may be mentioned, first appeared in 1844-49, but a new and revised edition has been published within the prescribed period of the past ten years. In 1861, the nominee of the Académie française was Thiers; and in 1871, Guizot. The list of those who have received this highest of French distinctions also includes the names of Wurtz, Paul Bert, Féliçien David, Chapus, Oppert, Mariette, and Henri Martin.

THE French have a craze for founding prizes for every conceivable object; and some branch or other of the Institut is usually entrusted with the duty of awarding them. But there is a limit even to the long-suffering of the members of the Institut. The Académie française has just refused a legacy of 200,000 frs., left in trust, to be distributed among "les mères les plus fécondes."

On the 1st inst. was held the annual general meeting of the Société asiatique, at which M. Renan read his usual Report upon the results of the year in this department of knowledge. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—President, M. Ad. Régnier; vice-presidents, MM. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire and Defremery; secretaries, MM. Renan and Barbier de Maynard.

THE Paris Municipal Council, which is probably the most radical body on the face of the earth, is certainly not sparing of the money of its constituents in the cause of education. Last week we stated that it had passed a resolution to defray one-half of the cost of the reconstruction of the Sorbonne, of which the total amount is estimated at twenty-two million francs (£880,000). We now hear that it has voted the foundation of two new lycées, towards which it will contribute four million francs (£160,000).

IS MM. Brocas and Littré the French Senate has recently lost two members of a class that is scarcely represented at all in either of our Houses of Parliament. But their loss already bids fair to be replaced in kind. On the 7th inst. M. Wurtz, the eminent chemist, was elected almost without opposition as life senator to succeed the late M. Roger du Nord; and M. Bertholot has been selected by the majority to fill the place of M. Dufaure, which will be definitely filled up on Monday next.

AMONG the candidates for the chair in the Académie française left vacant by the death of Littré are MM. Pasteur, Sully-Prudhomme, and François Coppée. It would not be difficult to say which of these would best pronounce the customary eulogium upon his predecessor.

ONE result of the Franco-German War may be seen in the following specimen of literary statistics:—Ahn's *Nouvelle Méthode pratique et facile pour apprendre la Langue allemande* has just reached its hundredth edition. It was first published in 1843, and had passed through twenty-eight editions by 1870. But during the eleven years that have since elapsed, no less than seventy-two editions have been called for, each consisting of several thousand copies.

A NEW edition of M. François Lenormant's *La Grand-Grèce, Paysages et Histoire*, has already been called for, the first edition having been exhausted in a few weeks. We hope to print a review of this book very shortly.

M. ALPHONSE DAUDET's new novel, *Numa Roumestan*, will be published on October 1 next. Applications for the limited edition of numbered copies printed on Dutch paper must be made to the publisher, M. Charpentier, before August 1.

A NEW historical Review, *La Révolution française*, has just been started in Paris under the editorship of M. Auguste Dide, assisted by MM. Carnot, Henri Martin, Eugène Pelletan, Colfavru, Brelay, and Anatole de la Forge. The contents of the first number include articles on the Unity of the French Revolution, by M. Carnot; on the Rural Federations in 1790, and the Fête of July 14, by M. Dide; on Mirabeau, by M. J. Barni; on the Liberty of the Press during the Revolution, by M. A. de la Forge; two inedited documents—a message of Gohier on the 18th Brumaire, and a Session at the Jacobin Club, by Camille Desmoulins; and a reprint of Sieyès' Essay on Privileges. MM. Charavay Frères are the publishers.

M. ALEX. BELJAME, Professeur au Lycée Louis-le-Grand et à l'École libre des Sciences politiques, has submitted the two following theses to the Faculté des Lettres at Paris for his doctor's degree—in Latin, "Quæ e gallicis verbis in anglicam linguam Johannes Dryden introduxit;" and in French, "Le Public et les Hommes de Lettres en Angleterre au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle, 1660-1744, Dryden, Addison, Pope."

UNDER the title of *Notes biographiques sur Leopardi et sa Famille* (Paris: Lemerre), the Countess Teresa Leopardi, sister of the poet, will shortly publish what promises to be a very interesting volume, with an Introduction by M. Aulard, the translator of Leopardi into French.

M. H. WELSHINGER has just published (Paris: Charavay) an elegant little book, of which only 233 copies have been struck off, upon a well-worn theme. It is entitled *Les Bijoux de Madame Barry*; and it prints certain documents, hitherto unpublished, from the library of the town of Versailles.

A LABORIOUSLY compiled historical essay, full of carefully collected statistics, has been published by A. Legoyt, under the title of *Le Suicide ancien et moderne* (Paris: Drouin).

WE learn from the *Revue Critique* that M. Maurice Tournoux, the joint-editor of the *Œuvres complètes de Diderot* (which was reviewed at the time in the ACADEMY), has just brought out a little volume entitled *Morceaux choisis de Diderot* (Paris: Charavay). The contributions of Diderot to the *Encyclopédie*, and his writings generally on philosophy, politics, and history, are excluded from this collection; but it contains the *Entretien d'un Père avec ses Enfants*, the *Eloge de Richardson*, and the *Réflexions sur Ténence*, as well as the *Comptes-rendus des Salons*, to which last M. Tournoux has added short biographical notices of the several artists. M. Tournoux has also nearly ready for publication the sixteenth and last volume of the *Correspondance littéraire, philosophique et critique de Grimm, Diderot, Raynal, Meister, etc.*

## FELLOWSHIPS AT OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

THOUGH we have already referred to the proposed "endowment of research" at Owens College, after the plan that has proved so successful at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, the matter seems both so novel and so important that we quote at full length the regulations that have now been drawn up.

"The council of the Owens College propose, early

in October next, to appoint to five fellowships on the terms and conditions following:—

"1. The appointment will be made by the council, after receiving a report from the senate, not on the results of examination, but after consideration of documentary or other evidence furnished to them.

"2. Application by persons desiring to hold these fellowships must be made, in writing, on or before October 1. In his application the candidate should indicate the course of his previous reading and study, and his general purposes with reference to future work.

"3. The candidate must give evidence of having received a sound and systematic education either in literature or in science, such as the possession of a degree of an English university, or a certificate from the authorities of an English school of medicine or science, of good repute, showing that he has passed through his curriculum with distinction, or, in default thereof, such other evidence as shall be satisfactory to the council that he is qualified to prosecute some special study or investigation in the manner indicated in section 6. Finally, he should produce a satisfactory testimonial of character and conduct, and should give the names of not more than three persons from whom further information may be sought.

"4. In the award of the fellowships regard will be had to the pecuniary circumstances of the candidates.

"5. The value of each fellowship will be £100 for the academical year 1881-82. In case of resignation or other withdrawal from the fellowship, payment will be made for the time during which the fellowship may have been actually held.

"6. Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to devote his time to the prosecution of some special study, with the approval of the council after receiving a report from the senate; and before the close of the year to give evidence of progress by the preparation of a thesis, the delivery of a lecture, the completion of some research, or in some other method. He will study under the direction of the professor of the subject in which he is appointed, and will be required to pay such fees as the council shall in each case determine.

"7. He may be called on by the council, after report from the senate, to render some service to the college, either as an occasional examiner or by giving instruction, in lectures or otherwise, to students in the college—provided always that he shall not, during his tenure of the fellowship, hold any regular or salaried post as assistant lecturer or demonstrator in the college—but he may not engage in teaching elsewhere.

"8. He must reside in Manchester during the academical year.

"9. He may be re-appointed at the end of the session for a second and, in like manner, for a third year.

"10. Candidates are invited to apply for appointment in any one of the following nine departments:—

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Classics.                        | 6. Applied Mathematics (including Engineering). |
| 2. English Language and Literature. | 7. Physics.                                     |
| 3. History.                         | 8. Chemistry.                                   |
| 4. Philosophy.                      | 9. Biology (including Physiology).              |
| 5. Pure Mathematics.                |   |

## OBITUARY.

HENRY OCTAVIUS COXE.

THE Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodley's Librarian, died at Oxford on July 10. To his many friends his death was not unexpected, for he had been disabled from active work for some months past by a painful illness. We take the following notice of his life and work from the *Times*:—"Mr. Coxe, who was born in the year 1811, was educated at Westminster, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he was a contemporary of the late Dean of York. He took his B.A. degree in 1833, and entered at once upon work in the MS. department at the library of the British Museum, which had been offered to him while yet an undergraduate. His work at the Museum continued till 1838, in which year he

became one of the sub-librarians of the Bodleian Library. He succeeded the late Dr. Bandinel as head librarian in 1860. Mr. Coxe, besides having a large and miscellaneous knowledge of the literature of books such as a man of so varied and lengthened an experience could hardly fail to possess, was one of the ablest palaeographers of the day. He was sent out by Sir G. O. Lewis on the part of the Government to inspect the libraries in the monasteries of the Levant; and, although his work was cut short by a fever before he could visit Mount Athos or Thessaly, his report on the Greek MSS. yet remaining in the Levant, though it brought to light no new author, finally settled the value and character of the actual remains in the districts visited by him. He was an authority on the date and character of a MS. The story of the detection by him of one of the forgeries palmed by M. Simonides upon the learned world is too well known to need repetition. Mr. Coxe was the editor and author of many works, all bearing on his own department. He edited the *Chronicles of Roger of Wendover* in 1841; the *Metrical Life of Edward the Black Prince*, by Chandos Herald, 1842, and Gower's *Vox Clamantis*, in 1850, as well as a *facsimile* of the Bodleian MS. of the Apocalypse, the three latter works for the Roxburghe Club. He was author of various Catalogues—that of the MSS. of the college libraries, of the Greek MSS. in the Bodleian, and of the Land and the Canonici collections. Many other Catalogues, as of the Tanner, Row, Anson, and other collections, were edited under his superintendence; but the greatest work achieved under his direction has been the new Catalogue of the Bodleian Library, containing upwards of 720 volumes. With all this literary work, Mr. Coxe combined throughout his life active clerical labours. He was curate in a London district while working at the Museum; and he was in charge of Wytham, near Oxford, whether as curate or rector, for twenty-five years, until the day of his death. He was Oxford select preacher in 1842, and Whitehall preacher in 1868. He was an Honorary Fellow of Worcester and Corpus Christi Colleges, of which latter society he was chaplain till the closing years of his life. But the learning and literary eminence of Mr. Coxe were lost sight of in the geniality and playful kindness of his bearing. Few men had a more gracious and sympathetic cordiality, not only of demeanour, but of act. His friendships ranged through all social degrees, from the prince to the peasant. Every visitor to the Bodleian benefited by his courteous suavity and ready help; and it will be long before his powers of mimicry and humorous story-telling are forgotten by his friends, or his cheery greeting cease to be missed by his acquaintances, young and old. Few men were blessed with so bright and active a temperament; and the exuberance of his energies, which displayed themselves in the saddle and at cover-side, as much as in the recesses of the Bodleian, did not altogether fail him even to the end."

THE sudden death of Mr. Alfred J. Horwood removes from us one who did good work as editor for the Rolls Series of several of the Year-Books of Edward I., and who has lately been employed in the collection of those materials for the Historical MSS. Commission which have thrown so welcome a light on many of the dark places of our history.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Ayres, for more than thirty years the Clerk of the Royal Society of Literature, died on July 9, after a very short but severe illness. Mr. Ayres was seventy-three years of age.

LORD HATHERLEY, who died on July 10 in his eighty-second year, was the author of a book, entitled *Continuity of Scripture*, as de-

clared by the Testimony of our Lord, and of the Evangelists and Apostles, which has passed through several editions.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

IN the current number of the *Contemporary*, Mr. R. S. Poole continues from May his study of "Ancient Egypt in its Comparative Relations." As we are not sure that the title is altogether happy, we may expand the writer's meaning as follows:—Recent discoveries in Egyptology, and still more the ingenuity of such scholars as Mariette and Maspero, Naville and Renouf, have enabled us to reconstruct with a tolerable approach to certainty the religion of Ancient Egypt. It is Mr. Poole's special aim to re-state in popular language the general results that have been ascertained, and then to compare the religion of Egypt with the other religions of the ancient world. Questions of philology, of ethnology, and of history he puts aside for the moment, confining himself to the deepest thoughts of the human mind as the surest touchstone by which to trace prehistoric affinities. In the present article he discusses the Egyptian beliefs as to the state after death, and the Egyptian funeral rites, indicating their analogies in India, Chaldaea, and Greece. Of other articles in the *Contemporary*, we would especially notice Prof. Steadman Aldis' "Notes from a German Village," to which we may pay the rare compliment that it is all too short; and "They were a Great People, Sir," by Col. W. F. Butler. This latter is suggestive in two ways—first, as unfolding a neglected chapter of Irish history; and second, as exhibiting the merits and defects of an exuberant literary style. The following sentence represents a hopeless muddle, probably due to inordinate love of fine writing—an ill-considered imitation of Macaulay:—"The Celtic chiefs received their honours from Rihard II. with feelings not altogether unlike those with which some Maharajah in India who traced unbroken descent from Timour, or Mahmoud of Ghizni, might regard the insignia of an order which he held in companionship with Sir Bumble, the Mayor of Modbury."

THE present number of *Mind* shows that the editor takes a large view of the functions of a philosophic journal. The first article of the number, on "The History of the Word 'Mind,'" by Prof. J. Earle, deals with a subject which lies on the confines of philology, and which, nevertheless, is not only of great interest to the student of the history of philosophic ideas, but which requires to be handled in a thoroughly philosophic fashion. The account of the processes of competition and selection by which the word has gradually acquired its present extended meaning is exceedingly interesting. Again, the last article, on "George Eliot's Art," by Mr. J. Sully, discusses a subject which lies on the confines of criticism, and yet opens up problems in the philosophy of art. Mr. Sully aims at accounting for the effects of George Eliot's eminently "homely" art, and for the presence of so much scientific reflection in her work. According to the writer, this last feature is organically connected with the novelist's way of envisaging her subject-matter—that is to say, with her selection of the complexity of character and life for artistic presentment as being that side of familiar and common things which contains the germ of tragic interest. The remaining articles lie within the limits of philosophy as usually understood. Mr. E. Montgomery continues to shadow forth his new metaphysical constructions based on biological conceptions, and supplies, as usual, a pretty stiff bit of reading to those who care for severe intellectual exercise. Prof. Josiah Royce ably criticises from the point of view of idealism the new doctrine of

"things in themselves," put forward by the late Professor Clifford under the name of "Mind-Stuff." The essayist, not without reason, animadverts on a widespread tendency at present among psychologists to discover some underlying substance which shall account for the connexion of psychical and physical phenomena without implying any interaction between them. Prof. Royce seems to us to show conclusively that Clifford's eminently mechanical conception of mind-atoms grouping themselves into complex aggregates involves a radical confusion of the physical and the psychical spheres. The elements are spiritual, *mind-stuff*; and yet the whole process of world formation is only thinkable when we give these elements a material character, regarding them as in space, and interacting according to their positions in space. This criticism, following so closely that of Mr. E. Gurney in the same journal, constitutes a formidable attack on Clifford's hypothesis. Practical philosophy is represented in the present number by an exceedingly readable article on "Efficiency as a Proximate End in Morals," by Mr. J. T. Punnett. The essayist, reasoning on Mr. Spencer's doctrine of evolution, contends that, so long as the process of social development is going on, hedonism cannot be the basis of ethical construction. The article aims at enforcing the following paradox:—

"It is precisely because we see the hedonistic principle destined to govern all our ethical calculations when the present social antagonisms are got rid of, that we may pronounce it *a priori* disqualified for that service so long as the antagonisms survive."

That is to say, to employ Mr. Spencer's distinction, an "absolute" ethic may be hedonistic; a "relative" ethic not so. This view is curiously like and unlike that of Mr. Spencer himself, who thinks that all ethic must be non-hedonistic—that is to say, determined by a reference, not to pleasure, but to organic efficiency, though by this very reference it will necessarily coincide with hedonistic deductions. Indeed, Mr. Spencer would seem to allow more scope for what he thinks an "unscientific" hedonism in the present imperfect social state than in the final perfect state, so that in a sense Mr. Punnett's contention is directly opposed to the teaching of Mr. Spencer.

"THE First Parliament in America" is the title of an extremely interesting paper contributed to this month's *Antiquary* (Elliot Stock) by Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury. Sir George Yeardley was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1618, and in the following year he summoned the first Parliament that ever assembled in the New World. It consisted of twenty-two members, and seems to have been elected and to have conducted itself on the model of the greater institution in the old land. Mr. Sainsbury prints from a list in the Record Office the names of the members. Judging from these names, two at least of the burgesses, Mr. Walter Shelley and Mr. Paulett, must have been of gentle blood; most of the others seem to have been of middle-class families. One Mr. Gourgainy may have been a French Protestant. If not, we should surmise that he came from one of the Channel Islands. Mr. W. P. Phillimore contributes an article which furnishes further proof that Shakspeare had an intimate personal knowledge of Gloucestershire. There is also an interesting article on Melrose Abbey by Mr. D. C. Thomson. It does not, however, as far as we have observed, contain new knowledge; and the statement that an old lady died last year who was "a descendant of a colony of French masons who, after the building of Melrose Abbey, settled in Newstead, about a mile away," causes troubled feelings to us.

## NEW ITALIAN BOOKS.

What possible evidence can there be for this? Our Scottish brethren have been much maligned if they have preserved their family records with such care that the pedigree of a working-class man can be traced back for at least four hundred years by evidence which a competent genealogist would accept. If proof cannot be given it is a pity the statement has been made, for it will be quoted again and again, and help to swell the turbid stream of fable which tends in the minds of many to make all genealogical enquiries seem absurd waste of time and energy. Mr. A. E. Brae furnishes some useful notes on "Ancient Misconceptions of Intervals of Time." The suggested correction, or rather interpretation, of a passage in Caesar's Commentaries is worthy of serious consideration.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for July is almost entirely devoted to continuations. "Goethe as a Botanist," though carefully treated by Herr Cohn, is not a subject of wide interest. We are, however, indebted to Herr Boetticher for a correct version of a charming piece of Greek folklore—"Rhodia."

THE *Revista Contemporanea* for June 30 opens with an article on "Journalism in the United States," by Señor Jordano y Morena. The writer asserts that in the States good copied articles are preferred to original ones, as the editors select only the telling sentences and omit superfluities. Interviewing reporting is popular, even with its victims. The stipend of chief editor, in first-class cities (New York excepted), is about £1,000 per annum. Special monthly journals yield little profit; masonic and temperance journals none at all. In the United States journalism is an industry, and is worked accordingly; in Spain, it is used merely as a step to political office. Señor Sanroma concludes his useful discussion on the "Monetary Conference of 1881;" and Ovilo Canales continues his "Studies on Morocco," treating this time of the Revenue and Customs. The natural resources of Morocco are immense; small as the revenue is, through infamous administration the expenditure is less. The surplus only swells the hoarded treasure of the Sovereign.

In the *Revue historique* for July M. Xénopol finishes his article on "The Dismemberments of Moldavia," which gives the history of the Treaty of Bucharest in 1812, and its effects. The article is of considerable importance with reference to modern political discussions. M. Schlumberger traces the fate of two Norman chiefs who were in the service of the Byzantine Empire in the eleventh century—Hervé and Roussel de Bailloul. M. Schlumberger was put upon their traces by discovering, at Constantinople, their seals, of which he gives impressions. M. de Larrogue publishes from the MS. in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg some letters of Margaret of France, Duchess of Savoy, addressed to various personages at the Court of France between 1560 and 1574. In bibliography there is a valuable paper by Herr Haupt, giving an account of the recent works published in Germany relative to the history and antiquities of ancient Greece.

THE *Archivio Storico italiano* is chiefly valuable for the valuable contribution of Professor La Mantia on the "Customs of the Sicilian Cities." He treats of the early charters of Messina, Catania, and Syracuse; and publishes the "Consestutudines" of Syracuse as confirmed in 1318.

THE *Rivista Europea* for July has a thoughtful study by Signor Stiaivelli on "Niccolò Machiavelli" and his pulpit at Pisa. Signor Bottoni contributes the record of his ascent of Monte Anzola, which would not be without interest to travellers in Italian byways.

*La Nuova Italia ed i Vecchi Zelanti.* Del Sac. O. M. Curci. (Firenze: Benicini.) "These are my opinions, therefore I publish them; nevertheless, I bow to the authority of the Church, and submit myself to her will." Such is the attitude of Father Curci, whose new book has created much excitement in Italy, and has already been placed in the Index. The ecclesiastical ban will have no great effect on the circulation of the work; it has called forth many able reviews on the relations of Church and State; but, even if written in an easier style, it could hardly hope for great popularity in so uncontroversial a land. And the general view taken is, that the author is a visionary, and that the Christian, Catholic, national, and democratic party that he desires to establish has very little chance of ever coming into existence. Meanwhile, Father Curci throws the entire blame of the breach 'twixt Pontificate and Monarchy on the "Old Zealots," who will not accept the decrees of Providence, and still dream of the restoration of the temporal power. It was they who caused the errors of the closing years of Pius IX.'s reign; it is they who prevent the present Pope from following his own inspirations. And he does not allow that Leo XIII. is in any way responsible for the abstention from the use of political rights in which the clerical party still persist. It is touching to note the struggle going on in the mind of the ex-Jesuit between love for his country and reverence to his superiors; and it is admirable to see the sincerity with which he acknowledges his change of opinions. Formerly, as editor of the *Civiltà Cattolica* and determined opponent of the national unity, he collected 27,000 signatures to a protest against the Italian entry into Rome. Now, he raises his voice in favour of the State, and is loud in praise of the national army. The loss of the temporal power he considers a benefit to the true interests of the Church. He respectfully counsels the Pope to overthrow the intrigues of the Old Zealots by abandoning the seclusion of the Vatican, accepting the Government grant, and frankly accommodating himself to the new position of things. Father Curci devotes a chapter to the recital of the persecutions to which he has been subjected ever since the appearance of his famous pamphlet—*Il Moderno dissidio tra le Chiese e l'Italia*, and complains that the taint of heresy attached to his name has stopped the sale of his translation of a commentary on the gospels. All his scanty resources have been absorbed by a work bringing him no more profit than waste paper. But such is the fate of reformers who grasp at two stools!

Nanne Gozzadini e Baldassare Cossa poi Giovanni XXIII. Di Giovanni Gozzadini. (Bologna: G. Romagnoli.) Count Giovanni Gozzadini is a learned writer on the history of his native Bologna, and has devoted nearly half-a-century to the study of its records. His present work is an elaborate narrative of the career of his ancestor Nanne Gozzadini, the banker-statesman who played so prominent a part in the wars and tumults of "Bologna la sediziosa" between the years 1378 and 1403. During this period he was employed on no less than seventeen ambassadorial missions, and held in turn most of the chief offices of the State, including that of Gonfalonier of Justice. There are many dramatic incidents in the life of this active patriot, who, after compassing the fall of the Bentivoglio, and restoring the liberty of Bologna with the aid of Visconti's troops, refused the proffered lordship of the city, and returned to his banker's desk. But the republic he had hoped to re-establish was speedily overthrown by the nobles, and the Visconti were proclaimed lords of Bologna. Soon, however,

the cruelty of their rule excited the people to revolt, and Gozzadini called the Church to their aid. Thereupon, the widowed Duchess of Milan made secret terms with Cossa, the Papal Legate, and surrendered Bologna to the Pope. And, although the powerful banker had publicly welcomed the Legate, his downfall was decreed. It would take us too long to relate the strange tangle of conspiracy by which Gozzadini's ruin was accomplished. His position with regard to the Cardinal Legate belongs to the debatable ground of history. Besieged by the Papal forces in his fortress of Cento, he refused surrender as the price of his son's life, and his son was accordingly put to death. Later, by the decision of chosen arbiters, he was forced to yield his castle and fly into exile. His houses were sacked, his enormous possessions confiscated, and he died in poverty at Ferrara in 1407. Count Gozzadini adds a sketch of the subsequent career of his ancestor's rival and persecutor, Cardinal Cossa, afterwards Pope John XXIII., and draws a comparison between the latter's infamy and the undeviating integrity of Nanne Gozzadini. But, with all his accuracy and great learning, the author lacks the true narrative power; his style is often cold and his personages never stand out very distinctly from the crowded canvas.

*Francesco Berni.* Per Antonio Virgili. Con Documenti inediti. (Florence: Le Monnier.) In some wine-growing districts of North Italy very stout timber crutches are used for the support of very slender vines. Signor Virgili's laborious work is not unlike one of those vine-crutches, and the "poet of laughter" a somewhat slender theme for six hundred octavo pages. Berni himself recounted the chief events of his life in ninety lines of easy verse. Signor Virgili's prose is not easy, his style is diffuse, and, in his anxiety to be exact, he often tries the reader's patience by winding round and round his subject instead of going straight to its core. Yet there is much new and curious information to be gleaned from this mass of material. Berni's life was short; born in 1496, he died by poison in 1535; but, during that period, he was in contact with the chief personages of his time in Italy, and, thanks to his roving disposition and restless love of change, was an eye-witness of some of the chief events of that troublous age. For instance, he lived through the horrors of the sack of Rome, attended the coronation of Charles V. at Bologna, wrote sonnets to Vittoria Colonna, and sang the praises of Michelangelo. For the latter, indeed, he seems to have experienced a genuine affection, that would be strange in one of his dissolute life and frivolous temperament did not all his writings show traces of his power to recognise good while pursuing evil. Signor Virgili is a careful critic, and sifts the testimony regarding certain poems erroneously, he thinks, attributed to Berni, and is keen in detecting allusions to current events in the poet's principal work, the *Rifaimento* of Boiardo's Orlando Innamorato. But he has not escaped the snare into which so many biographers fall—he is head-over-ears in love with his subject, rates him above Ariosto, and is sadly, terribly obedient to Berni's own *dictum*, that, in passing judgment,

"Vuol esser la sentenza ben matura  
E da lungo discorso esaminato."

The italics are our own, and are surely justified by the length of this monograph. We must not omit to state that it includes full details of the enmity between Berni and the infamous Aretino, and of the latter's characteristic revenge on his deceased assailant, in the shape of a maimed and garbled edition of Berni's *Orlando*. Being furnished with an excellent Index, Signor Virgili's work will certainly become a standard book of reference on all matters re-

lating to Francesco Berni; and it is only to be regretted that his ponderous manner of dealing with his materials should prevent it from ranking among books to be read for pleasure.

*Ritratti Letterari.* Di Edmondo de Amicis. (Milan: Treves.) These sketches of French men of letters are full of the writer's old charm. Signor de Amicis is a capital portrait-painter. His breadth of sympathy and ready enthusiasm make him the kindest of critics, and he has the enviable gift of being able to draw out the best points of all with whom he is in contact. Zola himself ceases to be repulsive seen through these rose-coloured spectacles; but the chivalrous Piedmontese gentleman is evidently more at ease in the company of Alphonse Daudet, whose portrait is touched with a loving hand. But the best part of the volume, to our thinking, is the essay on the life and writings of Paul Déroulède, the soldier-poet. It is a theme thoroughly to the writer's taste, and the opening pages on patriotic poetry offer an eloquent tribute to the memories of the fighting minstrels whose songs stirred the youth of Italy to so many noble deeds. The tale of Déroulède's campaigns in the terrible year '70, of his capture, escape from Germany and return to the seat of war, is told in the author's best style, and is thoroughly delightful reading.

THERE are good times coming for the children of Italy. Prof. F. Martini, editor of that flourishing periodical, the *Fanfulla della Domenica*, announces the appearance of an illustrated "weekly" for children, entitled *Giornale de' Bambini*. Signor Martini has collected a large staff of contributors, comprising many of the most distinguished names in Italian light literature, and states that it is high time for Italy to imitate other countries and supply her little ones with the best mental food from the best original sources. Hitherto, as he says, while juvenile libraries abroad were enriched by the contributions of a George Sand, a Wordsworth, a Victor Hugo, a Grimm, a Dickens, and a Hawthorne, the youth of Italy have been starved on trash of the poorest sort. All success to the new enterprise, which started on July 7. It has often occurred to us that one of the chief reasons for the smallness of the reading public in Italy is that so few Italians have known the delight of books in early childhood. Only exceptional children have the courage to attack big, grown-up volumes; the ordinary boy and girl need the bait of easy print and dainty picture. Until the last few years, there was hardly a book, save translations, to be found here that was really amusing for childish readers; and so, naturally enough, to them books meant nothing but dry-as-dust tasks and moral lessons undisguised by sweets.

LINDA VILLARI.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ALMAIN, G. Monographie de la Chapelle de Berlaymont. Liège: Claessens. 75 fr.  
 ANDREX, E. Zur Volkskunde der Juden. Bielefeld: Velhagen. 5 M.  
 BRINKE, H. Die gegenwärtige Lage Russlands. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 3 M. 80 Pf.  
 ORLINO, B. La Vie de, écrite par lui-même. Traduction L. Leclercq. Paris: Quantin. 50 fr.  
 ORLINO, G. L'Instruction publique chez les Grecs, depuis la Prise de Constantinople par les Turcs jusqu'à nos Jours. Paris: Leroux. 95 fr.  
 DICKY, E. England and Egypt. Chapman & Hall.  
 DUFFIELD, A. J. Don Quixote: his Critics and Commentators. G. Kegan Paul & Co. 3s. 6d.  
 DWIGHT, H. O. Turkish Life in War-time. W. H. Allen & Co. 12s.  
 HAVARD, H. L'Art et les Artistes hollandais. 4<sup>me</sup> et dernier fascicule. Paris: Quantin. 10 fr.  
 KASIRKI, F. W. Beschreibung der vaterländischen Alterthümer im Neustädter u. Schloßhauer Kreise. Danzig: Berling. 3 M. 40 Pf.  
 LILLIE, A. Buddha and Early Buddhism. Trübner. 7s. 6d.  
 MARCEL, E. La Famille du Baronnet. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 5 fr.  
 PABST, C. E. Vorlesungen üb. G. E. Lessing's Nathan. Hrg. v. F. Edinger. Bern: Haller. 4 M.

- PERRET, P. Les Pyrénées Françaises. Paris: Oudin. 10 fr.  
 WEBER, M. M. Frhr. v. Die Wasserstrassen Nord-Europa's. Leipzig: Engelmann. 10 M.  
 WOLFF, J. A. Die St. Nicolai-Pfarrkirche zu Olesar, ihre Kunstdenkmäler u. Künstler archaisch u. archäologisch bearb. Köln: Bollerstedt. 6 M.

### THEOLOGY.

- NICHOLSON, E. B. A New Commentary on the Gospel according to Matthew. G. Kegan Paul & Co. 12s.

### HISTORY.

- BELLECOMBE, A. de. Histoire universelle. 3<sup>me</sup> Partie. Histoire générale, politique, religieuse et militaire du XIV<sup>e</sup> Siècle. T. 18. Paris: Germer Baillière. 7 fr.  
 BORNÉQUE, J. Rôle de la Fortification dans la dernière Guerre d'Orient. Paris: Dumaine. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 DUFFEL, A. v. Kaiser Karl V. u. die römische Curie 1544-46. 2. Abth. München: Franz. 2 M. 80 Pf.  
 FINOT, J., et R. GALLICHER-BOUVIER. Une Mission militaire en Prusse en 1786. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 3 fr.  
 HISTORIA hungarica fontes domestici. Pars I. Scriptores. Vita sanctorum Stephani regis et Emerici duces, ed. M. Florianus. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 8 M.  
 LANGEN, J. Geschichte der römischen Kirche bis zum Pontificat Leo's I. Bonn: Cohen. 15 M.  
 LECOCQ, G. La Prise de la Bastille et ses Anniversaires, d'après des Documents inédits. Paris: Charavay. 8 fr. 50 c.  
 MEYER, O. Geschichte d. Landes Posen. Posen: Jolowicz. 13 M.  
 PERROUD, O. Des Origines du premier Duché d'Aquitaine. Paris: Hachette.  
 QUELLEN zur Geschichte Siebenbürgens aus ältesten Archiven. 1. Abth. Rechnungen. 1. Bd. Von c. 1330-1516. Hermannstadt: Muhleisen. 6 M.  
 WARREN, G. F. Catalogue of the MSS. and Monuments of Allyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich. Longmans. 15s.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ARENDT, R. Technik der Experimentalchemie. 1. Bd. Leipzig: Voss. 11 M.  
 WARTMANN, B. u. Th. SCHLATTER. Kritische Uebersicht üb. die Gefäßpflanzen der Kantone St. Gallen u. Appenzell. 1. Hft. Eleutheropolae. St. Gallen: Köppl. 1 M. 80 Pf.  
 WATTS's Dictionary of Chemistry. Vol. VIII. Part 2. Longmans. 50s.

### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- HOFMANN, K. Altburgundische Uebersetzung der Predigten Gregors II. Baschiel, aus der Berner Handschrift. München: Franz. 6 M.  
 JAHRESBERICHT üb. die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der germanischen Philologie. 2. Jahrg. 1880. Berlin: Calvary. 8 M.  
 KATALOG der kaiserl. Universitäts- u. Landesbibliothek in Strassburg. Orientalische Handschriften. 1. Thl. Strassburg: Trübner. 5 M.  
 SCHMID, B. Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca monasterii Orenfianensis ord. S. Bened. asservatorum. Tom. 1. Fasc. 3. Lins: Ebenhöch. 1 M. 60 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CARLYLE AND GENIUS.

London: July 8, 1881.

Whether or no we subscribe for a monument to Carlyle, his true memorial is already erected in the imperishable influence of his work upon mankind. The *Reminiscences* are not Carlyle's main contribution to literature, nor his chief title to fame. Moreover, it appears to some of us that even what he wrote as soliloquies in his moments of pain, bitter sorrow, and lonely old age show no real "want of loyalty to friendship." They give his passing feeling, whether right or wrong, about persons whom he had known, and who had perhaps enjoyed the privilege of serving him in their degree and capacity. When he speaks of these I do not see that he speaks unkindly; but this, of course, is a matter of opinion.

It has come out, indeed, that even he, whose ideal in that respect was so stern, could slightly incline himself in the house of Rimmon, never, surely, for ignoble, but perchance not always for purely impersonal, ends. So far he may have varied from the high stoical standard of absolute self-dependence he set up, though whether above or below it may be fair matter for debate. What then? Supposing he fell short, was he the worse for seeing and declaring to us so forcibly the right way? What I deprecate is the danger of "inflating oneself with some insane delight" at the discovery that men of genius are peccable like men of common talent. Kingsley has told us that genius ought to be particularly moral, on account of its gifts and responsi-

bilities. Such an "ought" he would be a bold man who should deny. Yet is there apt to be a grain of truth in what are termed popular fallacies, and a general feeling prevails that the errors of genius should be leniently regarded. I suppose it is that people have been grateful for the quickening of their own life from such sources, and are accordingly indisposed to enquire too curiously into all the surroundings. And as Eastern nations treat madness reverently, so the isolation of genius may suggest a kindred infirmity in respect of these passing shows we name reality; though, indeed, we may observe, in the brutal behaviour of our rough youths toward some half-witted inhabitant of a village whom God has visited, how such a disposition is too little common with us in the West. Yet, not Shakspeare only, but Plato also has associated "the lunatic, the lover, and the poet." Facts ought, doubtless, to be different; still, it may be profitable to weigh, account for, and admit them rather than always insist on improving the occasion by inveighing against them from our own private platform. Genius is, after all, a "treasure in earthen vessels." It has ever been regarded, from Plato downward, as a being taken possession of, spoken through—as an inspiration. And the peculiar sensibility or receptiveness involved may entail peculiar moral peril.

However, the truth is that a revealer of high ideals is not likely to be a mere "earthen vessel." "God chooses the weak things of the world to confound the wise," but these things are only "weak," and the others only "wise," in appearance, to the superficial judgment of mankind. The treasure of genius must be identified and inwoven with his very inmost individual personality—that hidden self which is indeed divine. What he sees is there, while a peculiar gift has been vouchsafed to him for its expression; though it is not without the mighty co-operation of a more clear-seeing spirit-hierarchy that he speaks. Mrs. Pfeiffer says finely, in the poem which recently appeared in a contemporary, that

"No man's work is greater than his soul."

Nevertheless, the "best" people are often those who have least power of verbally formulating and giving reasons for their goodness; they are not always able pulpiters exhorting to virtuous living, or expounding casuistry and dogma. And if the prophet is more in the very ground of being than these, still he is specifically utterer, not doer. I do not say he may not combine both functions, or that his influence will not be greater if he does so. But we are in an epoch of division of labour, not of completeness for each nature. One suffers imperfection for the rest. The foot and the hand cannot say to the ear and the eye, "We have no need of you." And the energy each is endowed withal is apparently a fixed quantity, measured out and apportioned to each as he advances. Not endowment of expression only, but variety of experience, often very terrible, with unwonted depth and receptiveness of sensibility, are needed by the revealer; and these are gifts fraught with peril to the possessor, though they be "gifts for men." Is he not used for the world, and too often consumed in the using? There is no finer poem of Mrs. Browning than that about "the great god Pan" and the poor "plucked reed by the river." Says Goethe: "Wo du das Genie erblickst, erblickst du auch die Martyr-Krone." These have the power of apprehending, and singing, or uttering in sounded chord the substance of what a favoured few are. They see Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. In the outer court they stand, fired with the perfection of divine Beauty, till their hearts burn within them, and they burst forth in praise, although they themselves, perchance, be far from well.



favoured. These may not enter the promised land, though permitted on our behalf to behold it from a mountain.

For the rest, the ideal beheld by Carlyle was not of the loftiest, most delicately lovely Christian type. He lacked faith in, and reverence for, man as one with God; faith in God as righteous Love, pre-eminently manifested in the life, death, and verbal revelation of Jesus Christ. But for that measure of Divine truth so magnificently proclaimed by him let us be thankful, and generous in our judgment.

It is sometimes urged, indeed, that absolute sanity (which in the mouths of those who use the term appears to mean *worldly wisdom*) is characteristic of the highest, though not always of the lower, orders of genius. And we are bidden contrast Marlowe, killed in an alehouse brawl, with Shakspeare, who proved himself a good man of business by the purchase of New Place out of the proceeds of his literary earnings. Indeed, I remember seeing it stated in an eminently respectable journal that this purchase is to be regarded as the impelling motive of Shakspeare's plays. But however this may be (and I do not think it would be profitable to discuss such a proposition), setting aside also the difficulty some of us find in correctly ticketing talents according to their order of merit, I must say that neither Shakspeare, Dante, Beethoven—to take names at random admittedly among the greatest, names of men in whom there was a large measure of the *demonic*—no, nor even Milton himself, give me the notion of perfect propriety, and immaculate respectability. Take the sonnets of Shakspeare, for instance; moreover, we know enough of his life to be aware that he could scarcely have passed a competitive examination in propriety. I think it is Matthew Arnold who remarks that morality is two-thirds of life, but certainly it is not the whole. Some may need, as it would seem, another world than this for pulling themselves well together in, so disorganised as they here, however richly endowed. Nevertheless, of course the problem for every man is how to pull himself well together, until at least he becomes so impersonal that the problem is solved rather for him than by him. Yet more than others genius has seen, or it could not have expressed more. Of Dante, men said, as he passed them in the public ways, all haggard and abstracted, "Behold the man who has been in hell!" How far might such experience adapt him, I wonder, for the punctilio of *Can Grande's* Court, or for the amenities of light babble among his courtiers? And there was something very Dantesque about our rugged, old Carlyle.

RODEN NOEL.

#### A NEW CATALOGUE OF THE BODLEIAN MSS.

Oxford: July 12, 1881.

The frequenters of the Bodleian Library who have been laid under obligations—and which of them has not?—by the urbanity and cordial intellectual sympathy of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, the late librarian, may well say of him—

"Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus  
Tam cari capitis?"

His charming and natural manners, his ready wit, his keen sense of humour, and that spice of Tory causticity with which he knew how to meet reforming schemes that he judged ill-considered or premature, will long live in the tender remembrance of us all. Anyone who recollects the library in Bandinell's time will own that under its late ruler a great and beneficent transformation has been wrought.

But though Mr. Coxe accomplished much, much remains to be done; and I would suggest that a mode of honouring his memory which might be supposed to be specially grateful to

his shade would be to continue and complete the task of making better known to England and mankind the treasures of which he had the custody. Of many collections and sub-collections of MSS., there is no proper catalogue to this day. They are only noticed in the inaccurate Catalogue of all MSS. preserved in England which Bernard compiled two centuries ago.

A single instance will show how deceptive this Catalogue sometimes is. One of the Selden MSS. (No. 53) is described in it (or was till the other day, when a correction was inserted in writing) as containing "Poems of Lydgate." In fact, nearly everything in the volume is by Thomas Oocleve; all that it has of Lydgate is the "Daunce of Machabre." This fact was known to Thomas Warton, who names the MS. several times in the notes to his *History of Poetry*, and enumerates, though not very accurately, the Oocleve poems which it contains. A hundred years have passed since Warton wrote; yet so dead is Oxford to all researches of this kind that the error in Bernard's Catalogue—I mean in the very copy of it which is in daily use in the library—remained uncorrected till a few weeks ago. Surely the University Commission might recommend that, in honour of Mr. Coxe, at least all the classical MSS., and all those written in any European language down to 1500 A.D., should be properly catalogued without delay.

T. ARNOLD.

#### BISHOP MOUNTAGU'S CHAPLAIN.

Laverton Rectory, Bath: July 12, 1881.

I have just received from a correspondent (Edward Peacock, Esq., of Bottesford Manor, Brigg) the following valuable extract from Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* (part ii., p. 57), a book of which I have unfortunately no copy:—

"Richard A. M. Milesen, Archdeaconry of Suffolk and Prebend of Coleworth in the Church of Chichester. He had been Chaplain to Bishop Mountague, and was installed Archdeacon December 23, 1640. He was forced beyond the seas by the Rebellion, where he quitted the communion of the Church of England for that of Rome; in which he died after the year 1660; when I find him deprived of his Prebend of Chichester; but the precise time I know not." [There is a marginal ref. to Wood's *Ath.*, vol. i. p. 878.]

The reference to Wood must be to the 1691 edition, Walker's book having been published in 1714. Probably it corresponds to vol. i. *Fest.* p. 261 of the 1721 edition.

I will add three remarks:—

(1) As Milesen was Prebend, so his predecessor Bostock was Canon, of Chichester, of which see Mountagu was Bishop from 1628 to 1638.

(2) The "A. M." in Milesen's name may account for Wood's having called him "M. of A.," in case he had no such degree.

(3) Walker puts his death *after*, Wood *before*, 1660. Is it possible to determine which is right, and whether he died in England or "beyond the seas"? J. H. BACKHOUSE.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, July 18, 7.30 p.m. Aristotelian: Election of Officers.

THURSDAY, July 21, 5 p.m. Zoological: Davis Lecture, "Zoological Gardens," by Mr. F. L. Slater.

FRIDAY, July 22, 8 p.m. Quaker: Annual General Meeting.

#### SCIENCE.

*The Ancient Hebrew Inscription discovered at the Pool of Siloam in Jerusalem.* By the Rev. A. H. Sayce. (Society of Biblical Archaeology; and Bentley.)

EVERYONE knows Mr. Sayce's inextinguishable enthusiasm for philology, and especially for the discovery and interpretation of inscriptions; and it must have been a compensation to him for his troublesome accident in Cyprus that it brought him unexpectedly to Jerusalem in time to produce the first intelligible copy of the inscription at Siloam. The readers of the ACADEMY doubtless remember the circumstances under which the inscription was discovered; how it was again an accident—the very slight one of a German lad's falling into the water—which led to the letters on the rocky wall of the channel leading into the pool being for the first time observed. The difficulty in making a transcript arose partly from the necessity of sitting in a cramped position in the water, but, above all, from the fact that not only the letters of the inscription, but every accidental scratch and flaw in the stone, were filled with lime. Of course, it was out of the question for a stranger to Phœnician inscriptions to distinguish the letters from the scratches; and hence the visit of Mr. Sayce may well be rejoiced in, as, in spite of some dubious groups of letters, the inscription, as copied by him, is, to some extent, translatable.

The results, it is true, are not of the "sensational" order, like those of the Stone of Mesha. The inscription is simply a record of the cutting of the conduit; this is all it offers (l. 1, "this is the account of the tunnel," reading דבר with a later copy of the inscription), and it is only one who looks below the surface who can estimate the value of the discovery. It is singular that the other half of the tablet in which the letters are engraved should have been left smooth; possibly some further information about the conduit was intended to be inscribed, but for some reason the intention was never carried out. Mr. Sayce, on palaeographical grounds, assigns the inscription to the age of Solomon. But, while admitting the comparatively great antiquity of the characters, we may doubt whether this compels us to assign them to so early an age. Dr. Neubauer has offered a conjecture in Mr. Sayce's pamphlet, which indicates that he ascribes the inscription to the time of Ahaz. Comparing Isa. viii. 6, where the Jews are said to "despise the waters of Shiloah that go softly," he suggests that Ahaz had made a conduit to increase the rapidity of the current of Siloam, while the people ironically said of them that they went but softly. Mr. Sayce does not quote the Talmudic passage which Dr. Neubauer doubtless had in his mind, but it is given by Delitzsch in his Commentary on Isa. viii. 6. Whatever we may think of the learned Doctor's interpretation of Isaiah's words ("Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis" suggests another and a more natural gloss), it is very possible that he is right as to the work of Ahaz and the age of the inscription. Nor is this the only suggestion for which the author

is indebted to Dr. Neubauer. At one of the difficult points in the inscription we meet with the word, or letter-group, בִּירָה. Dr. Neubauer proposes to render this "in Yerah," and to identify this with "the mountain Yahveh-yireh" in Gen. xxii. 14. The conjecture is plausible, for, as Milton reminds us, "Shiloh's brook" flowed "fast by the oracles of God," and more than one translator in ancient as well as modern times has felt that we must read either יִרְמָה or יִרְמָה in both parts of the verse. Moriah and Moreh (apparently a cognate word) would then be connected with this Yerah (the pointing may be left open), which would, according to analogy, be a secondary divine title (comp. Yerūēl). The rendering of the passage in the inscription may, of course, turn out to be moonshine; but, if it leads a few to reconsider the passage in Genesis, it will not have been thrown away. The original view of Mr. Sayce (for he seems now to have adopted Dr. Neubauer's) was that בִּירָה is the *βάσις* of Josephus—i.e., the castle at the north-eastern corner of the temple area, near the Virgin's Pool, mentioned in Neh. ii. 8, vii. 2; but we should require very strong evidence to make us accept בִּירָה as a part of the old Hebrew vocabulary.

There are several other very difficult passages in Mr. Sayce's reading and rendering of the inscription; and it is obvious that further study on the spot will be necessary in order to produce a text translatable throughout. Mr. Sayce himself, with his usual candour, inserts a query at three places in his translation; and could he put himself in the position of an outside reader, he would, of course, do so oftener. No skill is required to discover the weak points of the translation; and we are not disparaging the value and interest of his paper in saying this. Who could possibly make sense of some parts of this transcript without a considerable dash of doubtful conjecture? But this does not alter the fact that that which M. Ganneau did for the first great Moabite Stone Mr. Sayce has done for the only too brief inscription of the Pool of Siloam.

T. K. CHEYNE.

*Text-book of Systematic Mineralogy.* By Hilary Bauerman. (Longmans.)

THE title of this work is misleading, for, instead of containing a systematic account of minerals, it turns out to be a text-book of mineral-physics, and is therefore merely introductory to mineralogy as a descriptive science. The subjects treated in this volume fall under four heads—Crystallography, Optical Characters of Crystalline Bodies, General Physical Properties, and Chemical Relations of Minerals. The first two take up three-quarters of the book; and I shall confine my remarks to these subjects, as they are the most important, and the more so as they will amply suffice to test the merit of the work.

The first thing that attracts attention in the opening pages is a laxity of style and ideas not very promising in an elementary treatise. Definition throughout is not Mr. Bauerman's forte; but one is rather astonished to read that the science of mineralogy embraces the whole of inorganic nature, and that minerals are

"the constituents of the earth considered as they occur in nature." Under the definition of the term *species* it is said that the variations in form and composition are subject to known laws. This is new to me; and the list of special works, to which the reader is referred for further information where he might hope to learn something more of this, has been forgotten. The fact is, as far as observations go, just the contrary.

In the development of the various systems of crystallography, the author begins by taking a system of axes, to which he ascribes the necessary symmetry; and he develops, or rather states, the characteristic forms of the systems in a purely empirical way. He seems totally unaware of the progress made in this subject since the publication of the late Prof. W. H. Miller's elegant tract on crystallography, in which it was shown that the various symmetries manifested by crystals are a direct consequence of the law of rational indices, and that it is impossible for a system of planes subject to this law to manifest any other type of symmetry. The development of the systems from this principle, for the establishment of which we are indebted to Prof. Maskelyne, is so much more simple, and gives the student so much firmer a grasp of the subject, that one cannot but regard the process here followed as a backward step. The disadvantage of this method is very apparent in Mr. Bauerman's development of the hemihedrism of the cubic system, where the amount of symmetry retained, and the principle on which the selection of the faces is made, are so obscure that I question whether a beginner could really master them.

The statement of the relations of the axes of symmetry of the hexagonal system is slipshod; and two pages farther on the student will, I expect, be rather taken aback at the statement that the sum of three triangles is equal to zero—a statement made without a single word of explanation. The introduction of this proposition of modern higher geometry is absolutely unnecessary. In fact, had the proposition been stated in its obvious straightforward form, that the area of a triangle is equal to that of the two triangles obtained by drawing a line through its vertex to any point of the base, the author would have avoided an error which is the result of a want of proper attention to the signs of his quantities. The student who is expected to see his way through this piece of geometry ought surely to be fit for the strong meat of the analysis requisite for the complete determination of a crystal. If the author has been unsatisfactory so far, he becomes all but unintelligible in pp. 114 and 115, where he gives the analysis involved in the determination of the element of a tetragonal system. I confess that it was only after some time spent in pondering over his analysis, and with the aid of my knowledge of the methods used by German mineralogists, that I succeeded in guessing his meaning. Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Bauerman has attempted to economise space by the omission of statements necessary to the elucidation of the subject, and affords striking proof that brevity is not in all cases the soul of wit.

In the optical portion, the author is hardly more happy in his statements. He has invented a new proof of the condition for mini-

mum deviation, which is based on a confusion of a particular value of the angle of incidence, when still represented by a general symbol, with the general value of the angle. He ought to have suspected a proof of so simple a nature when he failed to find it in text-books on so old a branch of mathematics, and could not have failed to see the fallacy had he employed a capital letter for the particular value. Again, he uses "plane of incidence" for the plane of separation of two media; he states in p. 236 that the intensities of rays after resolution by a double refracting medium vary "in proportion to the cosines of the azimuths" to principal planes. He ought to have said the squares of the cosines. There is an unfortunate slip in the description of a Nicol's prism, and others have attracted my attention which it would be tedious to enumerate.

The book has one good point. It is full of extremely good wood-cuts of crystal forms, on the faces of which the Millerian symbols have been carefully marked. One admires also the candour of mind with which the author, whose training has been based on other methods, has taken up the Millerian crystallography.

A satisfactory text-book on the ground which this volume covers is a great desideratum. Such a text-book should, above all things, be clear and precise, and its processes simple. One much regrets that the present volume is sadly lacking in these essentials, and that the author's shortcomings will render it difficult to put his book into the hands of beginners. Possibly some of the more striking blemishes might be corrected, and the value of the book enhanced, by the introduction into the forthcoming volume of a sheet containing the necessary emendations and corrections. I am sure all workers at the subject will be happy, for such a purpose, to supply Mr. Bauerman with a list of such errors as they have noticed.

W. J. LEWIS.

ORIENTAL PHILOLOGY.

*Der Rig Veda, die älteste Literatur der Inder*, von Adolf Kaegi (Leipzig: Schulze), is a manual of Vedic literature by the well-known Professor at the Gymnasium of Zürich, and Privat-docent at the university there. It does not contain anything which will be new to those acquainted with Vedic researches; but it is probably the best and most handy manual of the results of these researches now available, either as a book of reference, or as a handbook for beginners. It is much fuller than that part of Prof. Weber's work on Sanskrit literature—the only work lately published in England—which deals with the Rig Veda; and in several important details it gives us later information. A considerable number of passages from the Veda are cited at length in translation; and the work will be also of more especial interest to the student of the comparative study of religious belief from the way in which parallel passages from the Old Testament books have been quoted in the notes. The work deals exclusively with the Vedic hymns, the consideration of the Brāhmanas and Upanishads not being included.

*Die Religion der Sikhs; nach den Quellen dargestellt*, von Ernest Trumpp (Leipzig: Schulze), is a manual of the Sikh religion, by the best authority on the subject, and it is the only existing handbook on this important

religious movement. The papers by Mr. Rhys Davids in the *Theological Review* for 1878 and by Mr. Macauliffe in the *Calcutta Review* for 1880, though valuable contributions in their way, do not lay claim to any completeness or originality; and the accounts of Nānak's system found in the modern works on the Panjab are derived exclusively from later and less authoritative sources. Prof. Trumpp is probably the only living scholar who can consult the authentic documents in their original tongue; and we are glad to find that he has been induced to publish a popular *résumé* of the results of his researches. In the Preface he states his intention of hereafter publishing a complete dictionary and grammar to the Granth, his version of the first part of which has already been reviewed in these columns. The present work should certainly be translated into English.

THE *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions* for January—April 1881 contains an energetic and eloquent vindication by M. Maurice Vernes of a higher place in the curriculum of our high schools and colleges for that side of universal history which deals with the development of religious beliefs. History at present, he says, is taught in fragments, and deplorably confined almost exclusively to the history of Greece and Rome, and of the native dynasties of each respective country. He advocates the teaching of history more as a whole, and of men in general, rather than of special lands and of the dynasties that have ruled over them. Prof. Barth contributes an important "Bulletin critique des Religions de l'Inde." In a discussion of the comparative mythology of Signor Gubernatis, he points out the disadvantages of the picturesque and amusing, but somewhat *bizarre* and unreliable, nature of the methods followed by that scholar. Prof. Lefmann's *Geschichte des alten Indiens* is appropriately described as containing in what is old a good deal that is already out of date, and in what is new very little that is certain. Prof. Garbe is complimented upon the ability with which he has dealt with complicated details of ritual in his *Apastamba Śrauta Sūtra*; and Dr. Oldenberg's *Vinaya Pitaka* and Mr. Rhys Davids' *Buddhist Birth Stories* receive long and favourable notice. M. Barth subjects, however, to a detailed criticism their views as to the history of those literatures, in which he by no means always agrees with them. After shorter consideration of other lately published works on kindred topics, the author closes with an emphatic approval of the attack which Prof. Tiele, of Leyden, has lately made on the general view of the relation of the Vedas to the previous and subsequent religious literature of India put forth in the Hibbert Lectures of Prof. Max Müller. Prof. Tiele himself contributes a long and careful survey of the religion of the Phenicians, dealing principally with the legends of their gods, and the attributes ascribed to them. Egyptian ideas are discussed in two articles, the first confined chiefly to the influence exercised in Egypt by religion and art, by M. Georges Perrot (de l'Institut), and the second, a survey of the special work of the late Mariette-Bey, by M. Paul Pierret. There is also, as usual, a complete bibliography of all recent works and articles dealing with the history of religious beliefs throughout the world.

Le *Berceau des Aryas*, by Father van den Gheryn, of the Society of Jesus (Brussels: Fromant), discusses the various theories that have been advanced as to the original home of the ancestors of the Aryan tribes; and finally concludes that the accepted theory, placing them in the high lands north-west of the Hindu Kush, is the correct one. The view lately put forward by Geiger in support of

Mr. Latham's hypothesis of the European origin of the Aryans is shown to be really without satisfactory evidence, though it has received the approbation of such scholars as Spiegel and Benfey. The whole literature bearing on the subject is quoted and criticised; and the paper closes with a description, as complete as our information will allow, of the geography of the table-land in which the author places the earliest Aryan settlements. The whole discussion is very thorough and critical. But the writer seems to ignore the fact that the Aryans may well have been settled elsewhere before they reached the district in question, and that his arguments only go to prove that they had been there, not that the table-land of the Pamir was the first land which they occupied. He does not notice a very interesting series of articles on the same subject lately published anonymously in *Colborn's Magazine*.

*Les Inscriptions de Piyadasi*, by Emile Senart (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale), Vol. I., discusses the fourteen Rock Edicts of Asoka. The Girnar text, as the most accurate, is made the basis, being given for each edict in square Pāli characters and also in Roman type. The corresponding versions of Dhauli, Jangada, Khāsi, and Kapur di Giri follow in Roman letters. Each of these texts is then submitted to a detailed philological examination. And finally a translation, based on all the texts, follows for each edict. This is the most important work on these celebrated edicts which has yet appeared; and M. Senart has succeeded not only in settling many points hitherto uncertain, but in establishing several new rules in the reading of compound characters which will be available for all further labours. It is quite unnecessary now to insist on the supreme importance of these edicts for the political and religious history, and the right knowledge of the early dialects, of India. The results of previous researches, and more especially of those of Burnouf, Kern, and Bühler, are here for the first time brought together and made available for those who are not specialists; and we trust that this work, to which we hope soon to devote a longer review, will make these invaluable historical documents better known in detail to historians who have hitherto been unable to follow the investigations scattered through various learned Journals. M. Senart promises to complete the work in another volume dealing with Asoka's pillar edicts and the various other inscriptions of like date, and furnished with a complete *Index verborum* to the whole. It was only by such a work as this that Gen. Cunningham's great work, the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, could be made really beneficial, and we congratulate M. Senart on the successful manner in which he has accomplished his self-imposed task.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

It is expected that Col. Prejevalsky's great work on his Central Asian explorations, to which we lately referred, will be finished towards the end of the year. It is to be published early in 1882; but we do not know whether any arrangements have been made for issuing it in any language besides Russian. Perhaps, however, Mr. Delmar Morgan may be induced to undertake its translation into English.

MR. H. E. CRUDGINGTON, who lately made an adventurous journey along the north bank of the Congo to Stanley Pool, has returned to England to make the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the Baptist Missionary Society's stations on the banks of the great river. One has already been formed near the Isangila Falls, and another is to be established immediately at Mbu, near the Mata

River, also on the north bank. Between Isangila and Mbu the expeditions will travel by water to avoid the country of the troublesome Basundi, and from Mbu they will go to Stanley Pool by land. Mr. Crudgington has brought home with him interesting diaries kept during his recent journey up the river in company with Mr. Bentley, together with a carefully drawn chart of the entire route; and these are to be published shortly.

THE *Times* has received from a correspondent at the mouth of the Ogowé some startling intelligence as to the manner in which the apostle of African civilisation has been making his road along the north bank of the Congo. His white and black followers having all died or deserted, "the only resource left him," according to our contemporary's informant, "was to purchase slaves, which are to be had in large numbers at a low price." Considering the objects for which the International African Association was started, this is hardly edifying; and it is not surprising that the King of the Belgians should have lately sent officers on special missions to the Congo.

THE Intelligence Department of the Indian army is said to be preparing a Gazetteer of Afghanistan, which is to embody the geographical and other fresh information obtained during the late war.

CAPT. GALLIENI has returned to Paris from his expedition to the Upper Niger, and he and his companions are to have a public reception at the Sorbonne from the French Geographical Society at an early date. M. Delacroix, another French traveller, has also just returned from the Malay Peninsula, where he has been engaged in making several journeys of exploration.

IN the course of a recent voyage from São Pedro de Caxoeira up the Purús tributary of the Amazon, in the *Pioneer* steam launch, Lieut. Jones, R.N., whose departure for that region we alluded to not long ago, met the *Colibre* returning from a trading voyage, which had extended almost up to the hitherto unexplored sources of this great river.

A GERMAN naturalist started from Buenos Ayres at the end of April for Patagones, on his way to Lake Nahuel Huapi, to join Gen. Villegas' expedition, to the movements of which we referred last month.

M. SIBIRIAKOFF intends that the *Norden-skiöld* should leave Gothenburg about the 15th inst., to go to the aid of the *Oscar Dickson* and the *Nordland* in the Gulf of Obi. A telegram has been received from Tobolsk announcing the arrival there of five men belonging to the *Oscar Dickson*. They left their vessel on April 23, when all was well on board.

A LETTER from St. John's, Newfoundland, states that the *personnel* of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition arrived there from New York on June 22. They were to start for the Arctic regions on July 4 in the steamer *Proteus*, under the command of Lieut. Greeley; and the first stage in their operations will be the foundation of a polar colony at Disco.

THE July number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains a paper on Count Szechenyi's Journey from Sa-Yang in Yunnan to Bamo in Burma, by Lieut. Kreitner, with a map; a full account of Dr. Junker's excursion to the Mangbattu, or Monbutto, country, likewise with a map; the concluding portion of Dr. Radde's botanical excursion into Aderbeijan, and a paper on the American Polar expeditions of 1881. Dr. Junker's Report will be read with interest. In it he furnishes more ample details than those given hitherto on an excursion which led him south across the Welle to Munza's

old residence, near which he visited the grave of the Italian explorer Miani. He has now gone to the west, into the region only known to us through the very cursory examination effected by Dr. Potagos, the Greek explorer.

THE recent number of the *Geographische Blätter* of the Bremen Geographical Society contains several articles by Dr. Lindeman on recent Arctic explorations, and an account of the Ombilin coal-fields in Sumatra by Dr. Veth. The coal is abundant and of good quality, but before it can compete with English coal in the ports of Eastern Asia a railway will have to be constructed. This would involve an expenditure estimated at between £500,000 and £2,500,000.

PART VI. of Mr. Phillips Bevan's *Statistical Atlas of England, Scotland, and Ireland* (W. and A. K. Johnston) supplies ample information on the shipping and navigation of the United Kingdom. The maps exhibit the principal ports, as well as lighthouses and lightships. Clearly printed figures appended to each name give the number of vessels and fishing-boats belonging to each port, the number of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign, colonial, and coasting trade, and the Customs revenue collected. All these figures refer to 1879.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Geology and Goitre.*—Prof. G. A. Lebour, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has lately written an interesting paper "On the Geological Distribution of Endemic Goitre in England." From data collected during the last ten years, he has been enabled to separate those geological formations which are practically free from bronchocoele from those which support this disease. It is the limestones of the Carboniferous series, speaking generally, which form the hot-bed of goitre; and Stoney Middleton, on the carboniferous limestone of Derbyshire, has the unhappy distinction of surpassing all other English localities in the prevalence of this malady. It is clear, however, from Mr. Lebour's essay, that it is not the presence of limestone alone which induces the "Derbyshire neck." For in England, as in France, it appears that the rocks on which most cases occur are both calcareous and metalliferous; while the non-goitiferous places are all seated on soils characterised by the absence of limestone and of metallic impurities, especially of iron-pyrites.

THE fifty-fourth annual meeting of German scientific and medical men (the "British Association" of Germany) will be held this year at Salzburg, between September 18 and 24.

THE *Collectanea Mathematica* to be published immediately in memory of Domenico Chelini, under the editorship of Messrs. Cremona and Beltrami, will include monographs "On a Differential Equation," by Prof. Cayley; "On the Complexes Generated by two Correlative Planes," by Mr. T. A. Hirst; and "De Fractionibus quibusdam continuis," by Prof. H. J. S. Smith; beside contributions from many of the most distinguished mathematicians of the Continent.

AN important contribution to Darwinism is announced from France. Dr. Paul Jacoby, member of the Société d'Anthropologie et d'Ethnologie, has just published (Paris: Germer Baillière) *Études sur la Sélection dans ses Rapports avec l'Hérédité chez l'Homme*.

DR. B. HOERNES, Professor of Geology in the University of Graz, has in the press a criticism of Rudolf Falb's theory of earthquakes, which his publishers politely characterise as "wissenschaftlicher Humbug."

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, June 28.)

MAJOR-GEN. PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—The President made some remarks on the great loss that the Institute had sustained, since the last meeting, by the death of Prof. Rolleston. Anthropology was his chief study during the later years of his life, and his communications to this society were frequent and always valuable. To him we are indebted for the only scientific description that exists of crania of the Stone age in this country—those of Clisbury and the Long Barrows.—Sir H. Bartle Frere, Bart., G.C.B., F.R.S., read a paper on "The Laws affecting the Relations between Civilised and Savage Life, as bearing upon the Dealings of Colonists with Aborigines." The first question that presents itself is whether an uncivilised race can continue to exist as uncivilised in presence of a civilised race, and, if not, under what conditions is such continued existence possible or probable? Sir Bartle Frere commenced by sketching the historical evidence, referring to the results of the Aryan immigration on the aboriginal races of India—the effects of the contact of civilised with uncivilised races in Assyria, Egypt, and Greece, and the treatment of conquered nations by the Romans; he then proceeded to describe the various native tribes inhabiting South Africa, and traced the influence upon them of contact with European civilisation. The conclusions arrived at were:—First, that it is possible for the civilised to destroy by war the savage races—to expel, or repel, or turn them aside in their migrations. Second, that proximity of civilised and savage races has led, or is leading, to the decay and probable extinction of the Bushmen race; but this result is doubtful in the case of the Hottentot races, and is certainly not taking place with regard to the Basuto or Kaffir races. Third, that the changes consequent on proximity of civilised and uncivilised races are approximation to the European type of civilisation. Fourth, that the essentials to such approximation are—(1) a Pax Romana or Anglicana, bringing with it (2) protection of life and property, which involves equality before the law, individual property in land, abolition of slavery, abolition of private rights of making war and of carrying arms without the authority of the supreme ruler; (3) power of local legislation on European principles with a view to secure education in the arts of civilised life, taxation sufficient for State purposes, &c., restrictions on the use of intoxicating substances, as measures essential to the attainment of any one of the preceding objects.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, July 4.)

SIR E. COLEBROOKE, BART., M.P., President, in the chair.—A paper was read by M. V. Portman, Esq. (who had lived for a long time in the jungle with the natives, and, indeed, is the only European who has done so), "On the Andaman Islands and the Andamanese," in which he gave an able account of the geographical position of the islands, of the strange savage people inhabiting them, with valuable details as to their social position, referring, at the same time, to what we already knew from the visits of earlier officers or civilians who had been employed there. Mr. Portman illustrated his paper by the exhibition of a large number of objects he had collected there, including bows, arrows, personal ornaments, skulls, &c., &c.

#### FINE ART.

*An Attempt to Discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England from the Conquest to the Reformation*; with a Sketch of the Grecian and Roman Orders. By the late Thomas Rickman, F.S.A. Seventh Edition, with Considerable Additions, by John Henry Parker, F.S.A. (Parker & Co.)

RICKMAN'S *Gothic Architecture*, with Mr. Parker's historical additions, is now a stand-

ard book, and, as for several years it has been hard to get, even at much above its published price, a new edition is very welcome. The book and its merits are too well known to need much comment. In the present edition the editor has gone back to Rickman's original lines, confining his attention to the English architecture of the period after the Conquest; and he proposes to devote a separate volume to what is called Anglo-Saxon architecture. This Saxon volume will be looked for with interest, for the subject is one on which much still remains to be learned; and a collection and careful comparison of all known examples, such as we may expect from Mr. Parker, is a thing much wanted. The book now under notice, like the last edition and the one before it, gives Rickman's text as he left it, and much additional matter by the editor, which is of at least equal value with the text itself. Where so many hundreds of examples are cited, it is impossible that errors should not sometimes creep in; but we have noticed very few, and those of not much importance. As yet further editions of the book are likely to be wanted, we mention some which should be corrected.

Women were not excluded from the galilee at Durham, as said on p. 109, but from the whole of the church east of a line which yet remains across the nave and aisles. The galilee, which is at the west end, was in fact specially built for the accommodation of the women.

On p. 143 we find the steeple of Wakefield classed as "Early English." This is an old mistake of Rickman's, arising from the ruinous state of the work, from which all external architectural detail had perished in his time. Those who have studied the building closely now know that the steeple was begun early in the fifteenth century.

On p. 100 Kirkstall Abbey is called Clunian, and, on 160, Witham, Cistercian; the former being Cistercian and the other Carthusian. These are clearly misprints; and there is another on p. 146, where *wooden* ceilings are made into *modern* ceilings, to the great confusion of a sentence.

The "window" filled with tracery figured on p. 193 is a very curious object; but it is really the old entrance to the staircase closed up by one of the pierced tracery panels of the parapet from the destroyed stone rood loft, which, being turned up on end, fits the doorway fairly well, and looks so much at home there that it may well have been taken to have been made for the place.

On p. 259 the outs of Winchester and Canterbury are accidentally transposed.

In the present edition Mr. Parker has done well to omit the notes on foreign examples, for they encumbered the book without giving enough information to be of any real use. In another edition it might be as well to omit also Rickman's notes on the orders. In the days of utter architectural ignorance in which he wrote—his first edition appeared in 1817—such an introduction to an essay on English architecture was, perhaps, necessary to ward off the charge of heterodoxy. But now it is both useless and out of place.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.



## ART BOOKS.

MR. HOGARTH has published *Drawings by Japanese Artists*, reproduced and coloured in facsimile by the autotype process. These are a small but well-made selection from the abundant display of Japanese original works visible a year or so ago at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. They are for the most part excellently done, within the limits which the artists have chosen to set themselves, and we admire them much, though even as we look at them we cannot but be conscious of the degree to which Japanese art has been overrated. People have too much forgotten how greatly composition, except indeed for purely decorative purposes, is omitted in Japanese art; and there has been too much disposition to regard the seeming simplicity of Japanese art as the last result of learning, instead of as an adroit avoidance of the betrayal of ignorance. Of course it is often not that, but then it is also often not the other; and it is a little too much the fashion nowadays to see in brilliant sketching a complete end, instead of the preparation for an end. Even of the art of ornament, men will now talk as if the great ornamentists of the Renaissance had never existed. Mr. F. Dillon, who has supplied the "Introductory Remarks" prefixed to the present most agreeable collection of reproductions, reminds us of the habit which obtains in Japanese society of inviting an artist to an At Home that people may see him paint, much as Mr. Corney Grain might be invited to an At Home that people may see him act, or the last famous pianist that people may hear him play. It is difficult to avoid the suggestion, from this and other well-accredited facts, that execution has the greatest part in Japanese art—that conception is of very secondary importance. Of much Dutch art the same might be said, only the execution of which Dutch art is enamoured is an execution which achieves; while the execution of which Japanese art so much commends is an execution that does but feebly indicate. In the present exaggerated estimate of Japanese art, which, adroitly adapted for purely decorative purposes, is about as soulless as the art of Branner and of Bega, this fact should be remembered. It will not in the slightest degree interfere with our due appreciation of the spirited rendering of leafage and fruit, of bird and squirrel, which we find in the things before us. Much is executed in monochrome, and that of itself is obviously a limitation. Sometimes colour is pleasantly suggested, or, for decorative purposes, actually realised. As for the method of reproduction employed in the volume before us, it is little short of perfect.

Sir David Wilkie. "The Great Artists" Series. By John W. Mollett. (Sampson Low.) The lives of few English artists are so interesting as that of Wilkie. An artist of original genius, he was also a man of distinct character, who could not only paint, but think. He also could and did record his impressions of men and things, and his diaries and letters are full of human interest and just critical observations. Many of the latter were in advance of his time, and may be instructive at the present moment even unto "aesthetes." He also had many good friends, notably Haydon, and a practised biographer, Allan Cunningham, who furnish plentiful material for after-writers. Mr. Mollett has evidently taken pains not only to consult such obvious authorities, but to search for fresh material; and, though he has unearthed nothing of importance, he has succeeded in producing a very entertaining book.

Felipez. "The Great Artists" Series. By Edwin Stowe, B.A. (Sampson Low.) This is a readable account of the few facts known about the life of the great Spanish painter, accompanied by a sufficient description of the time in

which he lived, and of the Court of Philip IV. Mr. Stowe has arranged his book well, and has detached his principal figure clearly enough from the background of history and politics in which it is set. He has done his best to make it useful to students, by referring them to other works in which they may find additional information and engravings from the pictures of the artist. We wish we could praise his style, which is full of various affectations.

We have received another packet of Herr Seemann's capital *Bilderbogen*. We have often commended these cheap sheets of pictures to the attention of schools and other institutions where art is taught in England. It is so much more instructive to see a work, even in the roughest reproduction, than merely to read about it, or to listen to descriptions; and in these *Bilderbogen* it is scarcely too much to say that almost every important work of art in architecture, sculpture, and painting, from the earliest time to the latest, is illustrated in one way or another. This is a better way of using up wood-cuts that have served for books on art, of which publishers have often a goodly number, than making them again serve for book illustration, whether they be appropriate or not. The latter process is repeated by some publishers to a very wearying extent.

DR. OTTO SEEMANN'S excellent school manual—*The Mythology of the Greeks and Romans*, abridged from his larger work, the *Götter und Heroen der Griechen*—has now reached a second edition, and the writer has utilised the opportunity thus afforded him by bringing the work up to the level of the knowledge of the present day. It includes reference to all the recent discoveries in Greece and Asia Minor, especially to the sculptures from Pergamos now in the Berlin Museum. A new chapter is also added on Aeneas-legends, and the number of wood-cuts is increased.

## MEMORIAL TO JOSEPH SEVERN.

EVERYONE who honours the name of Keats, and still more those who enjoyed the opportunity of visiting in his old days Keats' friend, the artist, and former British consul at Rome, Joseph Severn, will be interested to hear that it is proposed to erect a suitable tomb in the Protestant burial-ground at Rome to Severn's memory. After some difficulty, permission has been obtained (through the kind intercession of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville) to remove his remains from the obscure place in the new cemetery, where they have been temporarily deposited, to the old cemetery, where Keats' grave is situated. The intention is to perpetuate more especially the remembrance of Severn as the friend of Keats. The unwearied devotion of the artist to the dying poet is well known through Shelley's Preface to the *Adonais* and Lord Houghton's *Life of Keats*. The new stone over the grave of Severn will be exactly similar to the well-known gravestone of Keats, and the two will stand together, surrounded by one hedge and railing. Behind the graves it is proposed to place a monument or memorial tablet to perpetuate the remembrance of both poet and painter, of whom it may be said that, having been faithful friends in life, "in death they were not divided."

But Joseph Severn, besides being the friend of Keats, has additional claims to be remembered with honour in the city which was his home during half-a-century. In his consular capacity he earned the lasting gratitude of many who benefited by his large-hearted and never-failing benevolence (including many Italian political prisoners and exiles whose restoration to liberty he was mainly instrumental in procuring during the late Pontificate), for which services he received the dis-

tingction of Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy from King Victor Emanuel.

He also attained high repute as an artist. When young, he won the gold medal of the Royal Academy for historical painting, with a travelling pension to Rome. He was a yearly exhibitor in the Academy rooms, where many of his pictures—such as the *Crusaders in Sight of Jerusalem*, *The Ancient Mariner*, and *Sicilian Mariners' Hymn*—were hung in places of honour, and some of his works have been recently exhibited among those of the Old Masters at Burlington House.

The idea that the two graves should be similar in design is due to the suggestion of Sir Vincent Eyre, who has furnished an appropriate inscription, with a sketch for the monument, which will be erected by public subscription. Sir Vincent Eyre, Mr. Warrington Wood, and Messrs. Walter and Arthur Severn will superintend the work which has to be done in Rome, and will be present at the ceremony of removal in November next. Subscriptions have already been promised by Mr. Lowell, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Houghton, Mr. Millais, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, &c., &c.

It is thought that many other friends of Keats and Severn, and many who have felt interest in their respective works and lives, may wish to contribute to this memorial. Such names will be received by Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph, Charing Cross, London, who will be glad to reply to any enquiries; or communications may be addressed to Mr. Walter Severn, 9 Earl's Court Square, South Kensington, S.W.

## CATALOGUE OF THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

A new and much enlarged edition of the *Historical and Descriptive Catalogue of the National Portrait Gallery* has just been issued. It is edited by the learned Keeper and secretary, Mr. George Scharf, whose stores of knowledge concerning the pictures he guards and loves are here freely poured out. A very tolerable knowledge of English history from the time of the Stuarts could indeed be gained from this Catalogue alone; and, when it is studied in connexion with the portraits themselves, no better way perhaps could be found of interesting uncultivated or young minds in the great men and noted characters of our country's history.

To those who have already an intimate acquaintance with this subject, a walk through the National Portrait Gallery must always afford the most lively delight. It is as if a number of celebrities were stepping out of their biographies and speaking to us. Kings, queens, courtiers, statesmen, authors, duchesses, bishops, actors and actresses, painters and poets, and orange girls—all are equally obliging, though some surprise you by saying something totally different from what you expected of them, while others nod at you familiarly, and give just the greeting you anticipated. But we should not advise anyone, however well read he may be in the memoirs, &c., of the past century, to venture his knowledge too far when taking country cousins for a lesson in English history to the National Portrait Gallery. He will, at all events, find this carefully prepared Catalogue a wonderful refresher to his memory. It furnishes in every case a short biography of the person represented, a description of the picture itself, and, where possible, an account of its previous history. Moreover, besides all this necessary information, there is often added a little story or detail that gives life to the notice, the saying perhaps by which the man is best remembered, the amusing epigram made upon him, or a well-known line of poetry. All this adds a liveli-

ness to this Catalogue that is not to be found in other works of the same kind. Indeed, even taken by itself, without the stimulus of the portraits, it is not dull reading, and its general accuracy makes it worthy of trust as a work of reference.

MARY M. HEATON.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. EDWIN LONG was elected a Royal Academician at a general assembly held at Burlington House on the evening of July 13.

A LOAN exhibition of works of art, tapestries, and other objects of interest will be opened, under the patronage of her Majesty, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince Leopold, at the Albert Institute, Windsor, next Monday, the 18th inst.

THE simple facts about the origin and history of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood are to be related by the most competent authority on the subject, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, in the August number of the *Magazine of Art*.

MR. ROBERT DUNTHORNE, of Vigo Street, announces that Mr. C. P. Slocombe has engaged to etch a plate after the portrait of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson by Mr. Frank Holl, A.R.A., now exhibiting at the Royal Academy.

AN autumn exhibition of works in black and white, and of the Scottish Water-Colour Society, will open at Glasgow, on September 6, in the rooms of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts.

DR. SCHLIEPMANN, who recently received the freedom of the city of Berlin amid much enthusiasm, is now passing through the press an account of the excavations which he conducted last winter at Orkomenos. The work is handsomely illustrated, and will be published by Brockhaus, of Leipzig.

WE hear from Rome that Signor O. Andreoni is now exhibiting his prize statue of *Giuseppe Mazzini*, about to be erected in Pisa. It is over life-size, and is said to be an excellent portrait of the great Genoese.

ON Monday, July 18, Messrs. Sotheby will sell the collection of specimens of Japanese and Chinese art belonging to Mr. William Mathison, of Liverpool. This choice collection includes a series of Kioto and Satsuma tea-bowls, among which are some of the finest that have come to Europe, several fine old vases and koros, ivory carvings, old Japanese folding books painted on silk, and a specially rare Chinese screen of ancient *cloisonné* enamel and carved wood.

SIGNOR G. FONTANA, of Rome, is stated to have received a commission from the New South Wales Government for several marble statues which are to be used in the decoration of the public buildings of Sydney.

THE Second Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Archaeological Institute of America (Cambridge, U.S.: Wilson) contains some interesting letters from Mr. W. J. Stillman respecting ancient sites in Crete. It was hoped that Mr. Stillman might prosecute the work of excavation in that island on behalf of the Institute and under the sanction of the Turkish Government. Considering his antecedents, the Porte can hardly be blamed for refusing him the necessary *firman*; but for the sake of archaeology we must deplore that he was compelled to leave Crete just when he had made a discovery that may possibly yet turn out to be of the first importance. On the site of Gnosos he found the remains of ancient walls, composed of huge blocks of hewn stone, which had been laid bare in the course of recent excavations. These walls are about seven feet high, with narrow passages between, only three feet wide. In several places Mr. Stillman found characters

inscribed upon their surface, of which he reproduces examples, and also gives a plan of the ruins. Upon such slender materials we refrain from forming any opinion; but Mr. Stillman himself is unable "to attribute this work to any other period or any other use than that which would belong to the Labyrinth of Daedalus."

THE *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* announces that Baron Adolphe de Rothschild, brother of the partners in the banking-house at Paris, has bequeathed to the Louvre his collection of works of art, together with a sum of a million francs for their maintenance.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, M. Desjardins read a paper upon the date of the well-known basilica of Nîmes. By a slight correction of the inscription, he made out the time of the dedication to be the latter half of the year 139 A.D.

A COMMITTEE has been formed for taking the first steps towards a "restoration" of the Minster of Bern. Oberbaurath von Egle, the architect who is carrying on the extensive work on the Ulm Minster, has been invited to inspect the tower at Bern, and report upon the cost of its completion.

A GRANT of 130,000 frs. has just been asked from the French Chamber by M. Turquet, Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts, for the purpose of buying the unique collection of Chaldean antiquities made by M. de Sarzec, vice-consul of France at Bassorah. The collection, if purchased, will be arranged in one of the galleries of the Louvre.

AN international exhibition of fine arts is being organised at Vienna, to be held next summer in the grand new Künstlerhaus.

THE *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* has not much of interest this month. The Salon illustrations are neither numerous nor good. The woodcuts, indeed, are for the most part very poor; while the etching by A. Gilbert of Paul Baudry's large showy picture for the ceiling of the Cour de Cassation is careless and weak in execution. The principal article of the number, besides M. Buisson's criticism of the Salon, is on the architecture and sculpture of the Hôtel Carnavalet by M. A. de Montaignon. The relation of optics to aesthetics is again discussed by M. George Guérout in a second article entitled "Du Rôle du Mouvement des Yeux dans les Emotions esthétiques." No doubt this is an interesting subject to analyse, but M. Guérout does not seem to us to have tested it sufficiently to be sure of his results. Leonardo da Vinci was attracted by it, as we see by several of his drawings and notes in the *Trattato* and elsewhere.

THE subject given for the *prix de Rome* in painting this year was "The Anger of Achilles." The competitors have now finished, and their works are being exhibited this week at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. The *prix* will be awarded on the 16th inst.

IN the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, Ivan Lermoloff continues his critical examination of Perugino and Raphael, including also in this number Pinturicchio, who is certainly an allied master, though his works are less likely to be mistaken than those of the delightful Umbrian master and his world-famed pupil. How anyone, indeed, can pretend to distinguish early works by Raphael, painted while under the strong influence of Perugino, from those of Perugino himself, and other painters working in his school, is to us a mystery. The other articles of the number are a continuation of Fabriczy's detailed criticism of French sculpture of the present day; a review of the Salon; and an interesting account of an early German

master, whose name, Gert van Lon, has lately been rescued from oblivion. Dr. Nordhoff appears to have identified several works by this master, whose name figures in several old convent records. Probably, more details will soon be discovered about this hitherto unknown painter.

#### THE STAGE.

"THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW" AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE departure of Mme. Modjeska has given occasion for the revival of a piece the course of which her first appearance in England was somewhat unnecessarily allowed to interrupt. *The Old Love and the New* is at least as strong a drama as any in which Mme. Modjeska succeeded, though it affords no such opportunity for the study of a single character as did *Frou-frou*, in which she failed. And the present performance at the Princess's has, among other advantages, the advantage of affording no opportunity for that display of silly favouritism towards the foreign artist which distinguishes the fashionable or the affected among the Londoners of to-day, while it gives the lie to the lines which André Chenier once wrote of Englishmen, when he declared them

"Du génie étranger détracteurs ridicules,  
D'eux mêmes, et d'eux seuls, admirateurs crédules."

We have become since then, only too notably, ridiculous detractors of native art, and credulous admirers of the latest novelty in the mispronunciation of the English tongue.

Now, however, at the Princess's Theatre we are restored to the English language, and to the ways of English society, save for some caricature that is intentional, and some comedy that is well designed. And a story that displays most ingenious construction, and much pleasant fancy and wit, is unfolded before us by a troop of artists chosen, on the whole, with care, and, on the whole (as well as in some cases individually), comparing well with the troop that at either the Paris Gymnase or the Paris Vaudeville would be selected for the performance of such a piece. Of late, we have been too much mistaken in our estimate of the differences between the interpretation of strong dramatic comedy in England and its interpretation even in Paris. I say strong dramatic comedy, because I fully know that the delicate little pieces which seem to be written for France alone can, with an exception only here and there, be acted in France alone. But with three- or four-act plays, of serious interest and gradually gathering emotion, the matter is otherwise. Outside the Théâtre Français there does not exist a single place in Paris in which such pieces are performed either with better regard to the *ensemble* or with greater power in a leading part than is the case in London. The French pieces adapted for, and acted at, the St. James's Theatre lose nothing, as regards the performance, by the change in their surroundings. Not only is Mrs. Kendal at the present moment equal to Mme. Fargueil in her best days or to Hélène Petit as she is now to be seen, but the general level of the performance at the theatre at which Mrs. Kendal appears, and at more than one theatre besides, is as

high as it would be on the Boulevard or at the Odéon. Serious modern comedy we are undoubtedly learning to act—as a whole, I mean, as well as in individual parts; the deficiency is chiefly felt in the secondary personages of the poetical drama. For the one class of piece we have practically a school; we have hardly a school for the other.

*The Old Love and the New*, as now played at the Princess's, is a fair example—perhaps even an especially favourable one—of what can be done in England with a modern piece of grave interest relieved by novel comedy. It has many parts—many trying parts; and if, in the course of the play, some of the characters are placed in the strong situations in which actors delight, the strength of performance is generally there to do justice to the strong situations. Mr. Wilson Barrett has a fine and very difficult rôle—that of a middle-aged husband who would be jealous if he were weak, but who allows himself no jealousy, and only allows himself regrets, because he is strong. Mr. Barrett is not a highly emotional actor—his tendency is to be a trifle too precise; but his intelligence of a given situation—his care not to overpass the limits proper to it—is like that of some of the best of his French comrades. And, indeed, one of the characteristics of the whole performance at the Princess's is that there are scarcely any sins except those of omission: if what to do has not quite been learnt, what not to do has been carefully remembered, and the playgoer with a high standard is scarcely ever offended. Miss Eastlake now plays Lillian, the young wife; and it is interesting to compare her performance with that of the more practised actress, Miss Amy Roselle, to whom the part was assigned on its first production. Both actresses are of rare merit, but in different lines. As an exponent of strong and violent emotion, Miss Roselle is only excelled by Mrs. Kendal, some of whose largeness and freedom of style, whether in drama or in pure comedy, she has already long possessed. She is an inventive actress of definite value to our stage, though she is capable of making important mistakes, and has more than once had the misfortune to be ill-fitted to the part she was called upon to play. For the expression of strong and violent emotion Miss Eastlake has not enough of the aspect of self-abandonment; whether even her *physique* might not limit her achievements in modern tragedy (and such a part as Lillian's is really modern tragedy) has yet to be shown. At all events, from some cause or other the climax of passion is scarcely reached. The last and most telling note which would rouse to enthusiasm an audience already touched seems hardly forthcoming. But then it is only fair to remember that there are not four actresses in England who possess this power, at present not possessed, or, at all events, not displayed, by Miss Eastlake; and that in parts which are designed to be touching she possesses everything short of this last power, since she brings on to the stage the grace and quietude of the best contemporary manner, and a refinement and tenderness in themselves both unusual and satisfying. Though the actress has been more or less upon the London stage for

several years, the present piece affords her her first great opportunity. She was happy in her *début*, in a little play of Mr. Mortimer's—too short, however, to achieve much notoriety—and less happy in her subsequent identification with purely comic plays and falsely pathetic situations at the Criterion, which is the funny Palais Royal of London. If *The Old Love and the New* keeps its place for a season at the Princess's, this actress will take up definitely, in sight of the public, a position of quite a leading kind. Not to speak of the pathos of the later acts, it is long since anything has been better done than the conclusion of the first, in which Lillian announces with no undue emphasis, but with well-found significance, that change of mind which determines her to accept as a husband, with whatever forebodings, the new love instead of the old.

Mr. Edmund Leathes has been charged with exaggerating the bad qualities of the Comte de Carojac, but he has left the Count faultlessly polite; and perhaps it is not easy to exaggerate the bad qualities of a man who, having begun by making futile love to his friend's wife, ends by revenging himself upon her because her virtue remains intact. The manliness and good feeling of Harold Kenyon, the "old love," are represented sympathetically by Mr. Dacre; Mr. David Fisher gives a true character-sketch in the part of the egotistical father of the sacrificed young woman; and Mr. Allen Thomas conveys reality to the small character of Babbage, the father's more scrupulous partner. There are two more important parts, and in these comedy prevails. Miss Ormsby plays one of them with extreme heartiness and humour. It is, on the part both of writer and actress, a thoroughly healthy sketch of a young woman with a mind unclouded by romance and unseduced by sentiment. She has married an old gentleman, towards whom she behaves in an exhilarating fashion; and so great is her enjoyment of life that nobody's death could permanently depress the bravery of her spirit. The old gentleman himself does die after a while—but very full of years. She has been excessively kind to him, and she comforts herself with an American man of business, as conspicuous for hurry as the artist or the *littérateur* of America is conspicuous for leisure. This enterprising trader proposes to her in the middle of a calculation about Lyons silk goods, and "can spare her another ten minutes" before he keeps an appointment. Mr. Anson sketches for us the good-humoured bustling with admirable adroitness and energy, and with only so much of licence as is fairly allowed to caricature. Thanks, perhaps, to Mr. Alberty, the play is as conspicuous for the freshness of its fun as it is for the reality of its serious interest. It will surely be revived more than once.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

#### MUSIC.

*Studies in Worship Music.* By J. Spencer Curwen. (Curwen and Sons.)

It is well known how great an interest was taken by the late Rev. John Curwen in all matters relating to the development and im-

provement of congregational singing, so that Mr. Spencer Curwen, filial respect apart, was naturally led to inscribe this series of papers to the memory of his father. The first part of the book is historical; and the author has collected together much valuable and interesting information respecting the singing of psalms and hymns in the English Church, and in the various places of worship of the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, &c. The chapter on Methodist Psalmody is particularly entertaining. Congregational singing, even in these days, would be much more agreeable and effective, and not a whit less devotional, if general attention were paid to the direction quoted from the minutes of the Wesleyan Conference of 1796. It runs thus: *Let no man sing with the women unless he understands the notes, and sings the bass as it is pricked down in the book.* Mr. Curwen gives several quotations from an "Essay on Music" written by the celebrated John Wesley in the *Armenian Magazine* for 1781. Any well-informed musician examining this piece of writing would certainly come to the conclusion that the founder of Methodism knew but little about harmony, still less about counterpoint, and that he was altogether unacquainted with the nature and design of modern music. Our author ingeniously remarks "that a good deal of caprice was no doubt mingled with his judgment."

Mr. Curwen thinks that a plan once adopted by a certain Dr. Root to obtain hearty and ardent psalmody is deserving of a trial. This gentleman once called on a whole congregation in America to sing, "if not the tune before them, then any tune that was familiar to them." The effect, we are told, was not discordant. We are not able, of course, to say how far this statement is true; but there is good reason to fear that, until the English public have become as learned as Bach was in counterpoint—which is the art of combining melodies—a similar essay in this country would result in hideous and most discordant sounds, and the possible gain in heartiness would not atone for the almost certain loss in clearness.

The second part of the book is practical. It contains many excellent hints to organists, and certainly the advice to ordinary players to abstain from extemporising is highly to be commended. He well describes the function of the organ in accompanying voices as subordinate and complementary; and also justly condemns organists who take a "piecemeal view of hymns," instead of reading them "in a broad and connected spirit." He addresses some plain and practical remarks to people "about to have an organ." A chapter is devoted to the difficult question of chanting and pointing. At the commencement, he says that "nothing can be more admirable than the directions which editors of countless Psalters have given to choirs and congregations," and yet immediately afterwards proceeds to find fault with some of these directions. In writing of the style of harmony proper for congregational music, he gives the "Old Hundredth" harmonised according to past, present, and future fashion. The last, he tells us, is a fair caricature of harmonies to be found in recent hymn-tunes; but two passages quoted from published collections, far from proving his statement, only serve to show that his so-called fair caricature is grossly exaggerated.

The third and last part of the book is descriptive. The author here sinks his own opinions, and represents those of the persons whose work he is describing. Some interesting accounts are given of musical services at different churches and chapels in London, and also of the singing at the Jewish Synagogue and the Catholic Apostolic Church, Gordon Square.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

# W. H. SMITH & SON'S SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY,

186, STRAND, LONDON, and at the Railway Bookstalls.

1.—This Library is established in connexion with Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON'S numerous Railway Bookstalls; it embraces all the most important Works of History, Biography, Travel, Fiction, Poetry, Science, and Theology, as well as the leading Magazines and Reviews.

2.—Subscribers can only change their Books at the Depot where their names are registered, but they may transfer the place of exchange *by giving notice to the Clerk in charge of the Depot at which they obtain their Books*. There are 500 Bookstalls available for this purpose. Of the current periodicals, one only at a time is allowed to a Subscription under Five Guineas, and Subscriptions will not be accepted for the supply of Magazines and Reviews only.

3.—The Books are delivered at the Bookstalls, carriage free. A Subscriber may exchange once a day; the Clerk in charge will obtain from London any Work in the Library which a Subscriber may desire to have. **NOVELS exchanged only in unbroken and complete Sets.**

4.—London Subscribers transferring their Subscriptions to a Country Depot will be entitled only to the number of volumes which the Country terms assign to the amount they subscribe; similarly, Country Subscriptions transferred to Town become subject to the London regulations.

5.—Subscriptions may commence at any date, and are payable in advance at any of the Railway Bookstalls, or 186, Strand, London.

6.—Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON beg to impress upon their Library Subscribers the fact that much disappointment and inconvenience would be avoided if they would, in all cases, give to the Clerk in charge a list comprising at least *twice* as many titles of works as they wish to exchange.

## I.—FOR SUBSCRIBERS OBTAINING THEIR BOOKS FROM A LONDON TERMINUS, OR 186, STRAND—

		6 Months.	12 Months.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For One Volume at a time	...	0 12 0	1 1 0
(Novels in more than One Volume are not available for this class of Subscription.)			
For Two Volumes	...	0 17 6	1 11 6
(Novels in more than Two Volumes are not available for this class of Subscription.)			
For Four	...	1 3 0	2 2 0
For Eight	...	1 15 0	3 3 0
For Fifteen	...	3 0 0	5 5 0

## II.—FOR SUBSCRIBERS OBTAINING THEIR BOOKS FROM A COUNTRY BOOKSTALL—

		6 Months.	12 Months.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For One Volume at a time	...	0 12 0	1 1 0
(Novels in more than One Volume are not available for this class of Subscription.)			
For Two Volumes	...	0 17 6	1 11 6
(Novels in more than Two Volumes are not available for this class of Subscription.)			
For Three	...	1 3 0	2 2 0
For Four	...	1 8 0	2 10 0
For Six	...	1 15 0	3 3 0
For Twelve	...	3 0 0	5 5 0

## III.—FOR COUNTRY BOOK CLUBS, READING SOCIETIES, &c.

		5 5 0	9 9 0
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For Twenty-four Volumes at a time	...	5 5 0	9 9 0
For Thirty-six	...	8 0 0	14 2 6
For Forty-eight	...	10 10 0	18 16 0
For Sixty	...	13 0 0	23 9 0
For Seventy-two	...	15 10 0	28 2 0
For Eighty-four	...	18 0 0	32 15 0

For every additional Twelve Volumes, £4 12s. 6d.

TERMS FOR SPECIAL TRAVELLING SUBSCRIPTIONS, Lists of Books in circulation, or any other information can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls, or at 186, Strand, London.

A Catalogue of Surplus and New Books, offered at greatly reduced prices, is published Monthly, and can be had upon application at the Bookstalls. Also a Catalogue of Books in elegant bindings for Gentlemen's Libraries.

## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

No. 514, is published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS.

- I. METHODISM.
- II. CAESAR'S CAMPAIGNS IN BRITAIN.
- III. SWEDEN UNDER GUSTAVUS III.
- IV. THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.
- V. JAPAN REVOLUTIONISED.
- VI. THE REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.
- VII. GENERAL SHADWELL'S LIFE OF LORD CLYDE.
- VIII. PHILIPPS'S HENRY IV. and PHILIP III.
- IX. THE STORAGE OF ELECTRICITY.
- X. LANDLORDS and TENANTS.

London: LONGMANS & Co.; Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK.

Cloth, crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

**CATHOLIC CONTROVERSY: a Reply**  
to Dr. Littledale's "PLAIN REASONS." By H. J. D. BYRNE, of the  
Oratory.

CONTENTS.

- PART I.—The Privilege of Peter and his Successors in the Roman See.  
PART II.—Charges against the Catholic Church in Communion with the  
See of Peter.—Charge I., Creature Worship; Charge II., Uncertainty and  
Error in Faith; Charge III., Uncertainty and Unsoundness in Morals;  
Charge IV., Untrustworthiness; Charge V., Cruelty and Intolerance;  
Charge VI., Uncertainty and Error in the Sacraments; Charge VII., Lack  
of the Four Notes of the Church.

CONCLUSION.

London: BURNS & OATES.

NEW WORK BY A. SONNENSCHN.

**STANDARD of TEACHING of FOREIGN**  
CODES relating to ELEMENTARY EDUCATION; also the  
MEMORIAL to the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with the Standard pro-  
posed by them. With an Introduction and Notes by A. SONNENSCHN.  
Dedicated by permission to the Rt. Hon. A. J. MUNDELL, M.P., Vice-  
Pres. of Com. of Council on Education. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

**CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY of KANT,**  
The being an Introduction to the Study of the "Critique of Pure  
Reason." By ARCE. WEIR, B.A. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
London: W. SWAN SONNENSCHN & ALLEN, Paternoster-square.

TO CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.

Danube, Moselle, Rhine, Elbe, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden,  
Germany, Brittany, &c.

**"DAYS AFOOT and EUROPEAN**  
SKETCHES." By JAMES BAKER.  
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.  
Leipzig: TWIETMEYER. Paris: GALLONNEL.

## ENGLISH ETCHINGS.

Price 3s. 6d.; Japanese Proof Prints, £1 1s.

CONTENTS OF PART II. (JULY).

IROQUOIS, the WINNER of the DERBY, 1881. By FRANK THOMAS  
F.A.R.E.

BAITING his HOOK. By A. W. BATES.

A STUDY from NATURE. By M. SNAPE.

FERNS. By F. E. DE ST. DALMAS.

London: WILLIAM REYNES, Publisher, 165, Fleet-street.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

**RECORDS of the PAST:**  
Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments.  
Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.  
Edited by S. RIMON, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

London: S. BAGSTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

**THREE WOMEN of the PEOPLE;**  
and other Poems. By FAKESHAM BEATLY.  
London: NEWMAN & CO. (1881.)

THE AMSTERDAM OF CRITICISM.

"There have been murderers of some literary skill and taste (e.g., the  
accomplished critic Wainwright), and such persons will not altogether  
enjoy Mr. Beatly's book."

JOHN DENNIS REDIVIVUS, in the St. James's Gazette.

**INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL and**  
SANITARY EXHIBITION.

OPENING CEREMONY, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, TO-DAY (SATUR-  
DAY), JULY 16TH. The PRESIDENT, The Right Hon. EARL SPENCER  
K.G., will take the Chair at 4.30 P.M.; supported by the Right Hon. EARL  
GRANVILLE, K.G., the Right Hon. J. DODSON, M.P., Sir JAMES PAGET,  
Bart., F.R.S., GEORGE GODWIN, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.L.S., and JOHN LAW  
BRIDGES, Esq., F.R.S.

Hungarian Band from 5.30 till dusk.

Admission: Opening Day, by Season Ticket, Five Shillings; after  
Opening Day, One Shilling, from 10 till 7.

MARK H. JUDGE, Secretary.

All communications to be addressed, South Kensington, London, W.

**RARE ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, and**

DRAWINGS by the most esteemed OLD MASTERS may be obtained  
at GEORGE LOVE'S OLD PRINT SHOP, 81, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON.  
The Engravings, &c., are in fine condition, and have formed portions of the  
most celebrated collections. A Catalogue of a small portion of the stock  
will be sent on receipt of two penny postage stamps.

\*. Established above 60 years.

**LONDON LIBRARY.**  
12, ST JAMES'S SQUARE.—Founded in 1841.

PATRON—H.E.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This Library contains 90,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature  
in various Languages. Subscription, £3 a-year, or £3 with Entrance-fee  
of £5; Life Membership, £30.

Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country, and Ten to Town, Members.  
Reading-room open from Ten to Half-past Six. Prospectus on application.

ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.



SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

No. 481, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscripts.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*English Studies, or Essays in English History and Literature.* By the late J. S. Brewer, M.A. Edited, with a Prefatory Memoir, by Henry Wace, M.A. (John Murray.)

ALL those, and the number is not inconsiderable, who have profited by the late Prof. Brewer's labours either as an editor or as a lecturer will be glad to see again these contributions from his pen to our periodical literature, embodying as they do the expression of his opinions on not a few questions of historical interest with respect to which his long and conscientious researches entitle him to a more than ordinarily respectful hearing. It is only to be regretted that two more volumes were not forthcoming which should have given us the valuable Prefaces in the Rolls Series to the four volumes of *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.*, and those to the *Monumenta Franciscana*, Roger Bacon, and the earlier volumes of Giraldus Cambrensis. We are glad, however, to learn that the consent of the Master of the Rolls is likely to be given to the republication of these latter pieces, and that students will accordingly be able to peruse them without being under the necessity of resorting to some one or other of the few large libraries whose shelves contain the publications of the Record Commission.

Like nearly all true scholars, at least of the modern period, Prof. Brewer had early acquired the faculty of recognising merit and truth in the views of those from whom on many points he differed. The interesting outline of his life and character from the pen of Prof. Wace, prefixed to this volume, brings out very effectively this fine trait in his character. For Card. Newman and for F. D. Maurice alike he entertained a profound and almost equal admiration and respect. "It was," says Mr. Wace,

"peculiarly his gift to be able to enter—not so much with impartiality as with equal sympathy—into the views and feelings of the opposing parties whose struggles were worked out in history, and he was thus able to depict such struggles with their due lights and shades, and to exhibit reaction ever side by side with action."

He had, however, other sympathies besides those of the mere scholar; and, as his acquaintance with the stream of history deepened, and the permanent elements in humanity were apprehended by him more clearly, his interest in his own generation and in the wants of those around him became correspondingly active. As a workhouse chaplain he was no less sympathising and ready to help than in the lecture-room at

King's College; and the same unselfish instincts which sustained him in his long labours at the Working Men's College stimulated him to those benevolent efforts to which he appears to have fallen a victim after his somewhat ill-considered appointment to a new sphere of duty among the bleak clay-lands of Essex.

Of the different articles in the present volume those on "The New Sources of English History," "Hatfield House," "Shakespeare," "Erasmus," and "Ancient London," all alike deserve the praise of being the results of large research reduced to very pleasant reading, and often enriched with observations of much depth and discernment. Those on "The Study of History" and "The Study of English History," although composed a long time ago, also well deserved to be reprinted as excellent examples of the manner in which the genuine scholar may bring his stores of knowledge and observation to contribute to the instruction of average and imperfectly educated audiences. The articles on "Mr. Green's *Short History*," "The Royal Supremacy," and "The Stuarts" challenge criticism much more distinctly. To most, I imagine, it must seem a matter for regret that such fine powers as those which Prof. Brewer unquestionably possessed were expended at so mature a period of life almost exclusively on labours three-fourths of which might easily, and without detriment so far as the Rolls Series was concerned, have been delegated to a subordinate; while all that has been reduced to a different form in the Prefaces would have been grasped with no appreciable difference by the chief editor. As it was, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that, however microscopically accurate Prof. Brewer's acquaintance with the period 1509–32 became, it was purchased at too great a cost. In his paper "On the Study of English History" there are some excellent observations on the disadvantages which too exclusive an attention to one particular side or portion of history is likely to entail. To a certain extent, Prof. Brewer, during the last twenty years of his life, illustrates the truth of his own observation. I believe that I am correct in saying that he remained to the last unacquainted with the important contributions to our knowledge of our earlier history which we owe to the author of *The Norman Conquest*; and his criticism of Mr. Green's *Short History* and his own edition of the *Student's Hume* alike suggest that range of observation and of reading had been sacrificed in his laborious devotion to the limited period of some twenty years that preceded the Reformation.

The paper on "The Royal Supremacy" shows pretty plainly both where Prof. Brewer's peculiar strength lay in relation to sixteenth-century history, and where he was least at home. Nothing, for example, can well be more conclusive than the manner in which he disposes of Mr. Froude's ingenious but fanciful interpretation of the facts (real or assumed) of Thomas Cromwell's career. It enforces the warning to which (p. 383) he himself, with the utterances of the Baconian wisdom present to his mind, gives expression—against "substituting opinions about facts for the facts themselves," and "setting up the idols

of a man's own mind in the place of those truths and realities which lie around him." On the other hand, there is something which suggests that at the time when this paper was written for the *National Review*, in 1863, the author's impressions of our Elizabethan era had been suffered to become less distinct. It is certainly something of a slip to speak (p. 326) of "a Puritan" before the year 1535; but the whole language in which the question of the Royal supremacy is described implies an exaggerated estimate of its importance as it presented itself to the view of contemporary thinkers. He challenges Mr. Froude to tell us

"whose genius it was that upset the traditions of fifteen centuries, and devised an organisation without parallel in ancient and modern times." "Every man," he says, "who cares to read the history of these times feels at once that this is the question, this is the keystone of the Reformation; all other topics dwindle into insignificance beside it." "This spread its broad shadow across the range of centuries. It has fallen like a thing of evil on Romanists and Puritans alike. If it brought More and Fisher to the scaffold in the reign of Henry, it wrung the hearts and wasted the life-blood of Cartwright and the Puritans in the reign of Elizabeth."

In the Preface to the "Letters and Papers" (vol. i., p. cviii.) we are told similarly that as the Royal supremacy

"separated Henry VIII. from all his predecessors by an immeasurable interval, so was it without precedent and at variance with all tradition. Fools could raise objections, the wisest could hardly catch a glimpse of its profound significance."

In the Preface to the second volume, however (p. cxxvi.), this estimate is considerably toned down; and, what is more remarkable, in the edition of the *Student's Hume* which had the advantage of Prof. Brewer's revision not a hint is dropped of the supreme importance of this great revolution in the ecclesiastical world. It is quietly dismissed in about ten lines; although, in Mr. Green's *Short History*, so severely criticised by Prof. Brewer himself, the account of the Act and its effects occupies nearly two pages, though of course without the same exaggeration. But in truth there is no sufficient proof that, to the great majority, the Act of Supremacy, whether as enacted by Henry or re-enacted by Elizabeth, appeared much more than the *Cujus regio, ejus religio*, of the Protestant States of Germany. As for its having been the vital question with Cartwright and his followers, a little acquaintance with the unattractive literature of the early Puritan movement shows us that it was not until Cartwright and his party found that they could not have their way in introducing the Genevan discipline into England, that they began to call in question the authority which held them in check. Whitgift, in his Defence of the Answer to the Admonition, written in 1574, says "it would be demanded of them what they think indeed of her majesty's authority in ecclesiastical matters; for in this point they have hitherto dealt very subtilly and closely" (*Works*, ed. Ayre, iii. 510).

Prof. Brewer's criticism of Mr. Green's volume is by no means one of his most

felicitous efforts. He manifestly holds a brief; and, although he makes more than one effective hit in dealing with a volume singularly open to criticism, the *animus* of the whole article is somewhat too apparent not occasionally to impair its force. The arguments by which he seeks to sustain the theory of the permanence of Roman influences in Britain are weak in the extreme. "The history of the Anglo-Saxon conquest," he says, "is an abridgement of the history of the conquest of the Roman Empire by the Northern tribes." We have only to compare with this Mr. Freeman's statement that the English "made a settlement of quite another kind from the settlement of the Goths, or even from that of the Franks" (*Hist. Geography*, p. 96), and we see at once the fundamental difference. Which view is supported by the greater weight of evidence is scarcely now a question among real scholars. Mr. Wace appears to have exercised a wise discretion in altogether expunging one unfortunate sentence\* which might have led us to infer that the writer had not simply never read either Lessing or Herder, but had never heard even of Mr. Buckle. Equally unsatisfactory is the manner in which the reviewer here sets aside the position maintained by Mr. Green—that Simon de Montfort really grasped the design of establishing popular representation—apparently unconscious that he is ignoring the authority of Hallam, supported by that of Dr. Pauli and Prof. Stubbs. J. BASS MULLINGER.

*A Visit to Abyssinia: an Account of Travel in Modern Ethiopia.* By W. Winstanley, late 4th Hussars. In 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

So little is known of the interior of Abyssinia, and the political questions pending between it and the Egyptian Government are so important, and so likely to affect the future of all the countries of the Nile Valley, that any traveller who can obtain admission into that kingdom, and bring us back some fresh information about it, may count upon a favourable reception at the hands of the reading public. Only a few weeks ago we reviewed Col. Gordon's work, in which his visit to King John is described, and now another book relating the adventures of a similar, but more recent, journey is in our hands. Mr. Winstanley's two volumes contain a very considerable quantity of fresh information; and, although his style cannot often be considered happy, he has nevertheless succeeded in throwing a bright light on the customs of a people and a Court which seem at one moment little removed from sheer barbarism, and at another to be a survival of the Jews of the age of Solomon. "The Christianity of the country is a ceremonial rather than a belief," according to Mr. Winstanley, and "inculcates no guiding principles to integrity of life." But, although this may be true, there can be no doubt that its Christianity constitutes an additional claim to our sympathy, and establishes a link of connexion

between England and Abyssinia that would otherwise be wanting.

Mr. Winstanley travelled from England to Suez by the usual route; but thence he proceeded to Jeddah, the harbour of the Mecca pilgrims, of whom he gives *en passant* a not uninteresting description. His picture of the town, which recently beheld the murder of that saintly personage the Shereef of Mecca, may bear quotation:—

"Jeddah is a walled Arab port of considerable commercial activity, its importance much increased by vicinity to the sacred town of Mecca. As yet untouched by the hand of European innovation, to the traveller its appearance is striking and peculiar. The buildings are usually white-faced, and laden with highly ornamented, projecting bay-windows in wood-work, placed about them, ordinarily, with no endeavour at regularity of design, but occasionally reaching in a straight line from the basement floor to the top of the house. The window-frames boast of no glass, but are closed in with the inevitable jalousies. The doors also are huge, lofty, wonderful masses of elaborate wood-carving, twelve feet in height, and of a strength sufficient to resist anything short of an organised battering attack."

This quotation is not only of some interest in itself, but it may be taken as a fair specimen of the author's style. From Jeddah, Mr. Winstanley proceeded in an Egyptian steamer to Souakim, whence he travelled on camel across the desert to Khartoum. At the capital of the Soudan, which he tersely describes as "neither a handsome nor a healthy city," he completed his arrangements for his voyage of discovery into Abyssinia. He found less difficulty in obtaining admission into that country than might have been supposed; and his first adventure, which was also in some respects his most formidable, should not exercise a very deterrent effect on those travellers who may contemplate following in his steps. It seems, indeed, from Mr. Winstanley's experience that the name of Christian is the very best passport a traveller could wish to have who intends proceeding to Axum or Debra Tabor. The Abyssinian polity consists of a number of great chiefs owing a nominal fealty to a central king; and it is only within the last few years that the exceptional valour and ability of King John have invested his title with something approaching to the claims of an absolute monarch. Mr. Winstanley gives a characteristic sketch of two of these great barons, the notorious rebel Michael, and the border guardian, the Ras of Baramba—Ras meaning head. Mr. Winstanley's interview with the latter forms one of the most interesting chapters in the book; the main incident being described as follows:—

"He opened with a polite speech, and then went on to inform me that he had only that moment returned from a long journey; but, after a short period given to the amenities, he branched off into a long pompous harangue, in which asperity predominated. He stated that he had received no authority from his master, King Johannes, to allow me to travel through his dominions, that the Governor-General had sent him neither letters nor civilities (i.e., presents), which he considered a slight to his position. He himself was a monarch, and, as the ruler of the frontier, was the Key of the country."

For the account of Mr. Winstanley's inter-

views with the Abyssinian monarch in person, the reader must be referred to the book itself. Suffice it here to say that they are fairly interesting, although less so, perhaps, than one would, from the subject, be inclined to expect. In conclusion, it may be said of this work as a whole that, although marked by literary blemishes, it is a graphic and fairly instructive account of a journey which was not intended to be one for any set purpose, but which happens to derive from the scene wherein it was laid an interest that would not otherwise belong to it.

D. C. BOULGER.

*Sketches of Longer Works in English Verse and Prose.* Selected, Edited, and Arranged by Henry Morley, Professor of English Literature at University College, London. With Illustrations. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

In this volume Prof. Morley has attempted a much more difficult and trying task than in any of the previous volumes of his "Library of English Literature." One is bound to say that he has achieved a fair measure of success—perhaps as much success as was possible in such an undertaking. The "Longer Works" selected by him range from *Beowulf* to *Romola*; and he has produced sketches of these—long quotations, with connecting matter, in the case of the earlier works, and brief abstracts or arguments in the case of works of the present century—which should be most useful to all students of English literature, more particularly to those students whose knowledge is tested by examination. A candidate in any public competition who had read Prof. Morley's sketch of the *Faery Queen* or *Paradise Lost*, for example, might possibly answer more of the questions in an examination paper on these works than a candidate who had read only the originals. Such interested students, obliged to acquire as many facts as possible about authors and their works in a limited amount of time, must undoubtedly be the main gainers from such a work as this; but others also may profit by the occasional remarks and explanatory notes of a scholar so thorough and so enthusiastic as Prof. Morley.

It is difficult, however, I must confess, to see how the study of literature for its own reward of delight and refreshment can be advanced by descriptive sketches of important works, however scholarly, genial, and inspired by admiration. It is so easy in these days of cheap reprints to obtain the full text of the original, with or without aids to the understanding—at least in the case of originals permanently interesting as literature. With *Beowulf*, Layamon's *Brut*, Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, Daniel's *Civil Wars*, Drayton's *Polyolbion*, Garth's *Dispensary*, and so forth, of course it is different; and, as regards these, all but the professed scholar or antiquary might be content with descriptive sketches. But who, except an examinee, or a historian with a theory to support, can find either pleasure or profit in a sketch of the *Faery Queen*, or *Paradise Lost*, or *Tom Jones*, or *The Vicar of Wakefield*? It may be said that these sketches are not intended to supersede the reading of the originals, but, on the con-

\* Cf. concluding sentence of paragraph on p. 72 with that of first paragraph on p. 301 of *Quari. Rev.*, vol. cxli.

rary, to stimulate boys and girls to read them. And perhaps a copy of this volume—interleaved or provided with a wide margin for notes obtained by independent study—would be a useful present for enthusiastic youth. But it is no easy matter to write a sketch that shall stimulate the reader to read further, with eye and mind awakened to all that is best and most characteristic in the original. Probably no two people could be found to agree about such a sketch. For example, I should object to Prof. Morley's sketch of the *Fairy Queen* that he occupies himself too exclusively with the exposition of the allegory and the morality. Now, many people—the present writer for one, at least—do not care two straws for Spenser's allegorical meaning—would rather, in fact, that it had no allegorical meaning; and, if he were to be criticised seriously as a moralist, he would be obliged to contend that his morality is flaccid, that the behaviour of his heroes is not calculated to act as an incentive to noble deeds, and that he frequently (with the most moral intentions, no doubt) perpetrates hyper-monastic outrages on common decency—outrages by no means wholly excusable by the standard and customs of his times. It is as a poet of a peculiar strain that Spenser is interesting; and, in illustrating his allegory and his treatment of moral commonplaces, Prof. Morley, it seems to me, prevents himself from giving sufficient examples of his exquisite charm, of his dainty splendour of picturesque detail. The opulence of detail in the disgusting description of the six sage counsellors of Lucifera is far from dainty; and the space occupied by these stanzas, and many others of no particular distinction, might have been much more profitably employed if the object were to give beginners an encouraging introduction to the poet. Take, again, Prof. Morley's sketch of Oocleve's *De Regimine Principum*—a work which will bear sketching better than the *Fairy Queen*. In connexion with this, I have remarked one of the very few slips in the exemplary thoroughness and accuracy of Prof. Morley's work.

"But while this muddy vesture of decay  
Doth grossly close us in, we hear it not."

is not a correct quotation of Shakespeare, at least of any edition that I know. Whether correct or not, it is inferior rhythm. But be that as it may, the question whether the words are rightly quoted is less important, being that the sense is given, than the question whether they are aptly quoted in connexion with Oocleve. I do not think they are. Prof. Morley's intention had been to suggest that this deliciously Falstaffian humerist is more than the usual proportion—for a poet—of muddy vesture, there would have been some propriety in the quotation. In his sketch of *Tom Jones*, to take another instance, Prof. Morley does not seem to me to be very successful in his attempt at the impossible. He begins by saying that "the work is as perfect as one of Shakespeare's; as perfect in construction, and as perfect in its sense of life and character." The last of these propositions could not easily be substantiated in a sketch; but Prof. Morley, within his limits, have done something to show the tyro what is meant by

the invariable eulogium on the construction of the plot in this masterpiece.

I mention these objections—which might easily be multiplied—to Prof. Morley's execution of his plan merely to show that two persons cannot easily agree as to what constitutes a sufficient or stimulating sketch. He has not, in my opinion, enriched his excellent and useful "Library" by the addition of this volume, thorough as is the labour that he has devoted to it. In condensing or abbreviating the works of others—putting aside the question whether it is not a sort of sacrilege in some cases—a writer cannot help imparting something of his own personal bias. Prof. Morley's bias is a thoroughly healthy and genial bias—a tendency to insist upon the moral aims of his authors and to overlook their interest in literary form; to take for granted that their motive in writing is to enforce some moral truth; that it is this which makes their verse or prose. This apparently leads him to speak with almost equal enthusiasm of Gower and of Chaucer, and to find a "deep religious earnestness" "at the heart of Chaucer's verse." Prof. Morley's critical good nature makes him not exacting; he finds in almost every writer included in this volume that excellent seriousness which Mr. Matthew Arnold regards as a prime requisite for great work. *Hudibras* was "designed to touch insincerity in all the forms of English life." *The Rape of the Lock* has a sort of serious purpose; "in its playful way it sounds depths." In most cases there is something to be said for the underlying earnestness which Prof. Morley always discerns in the most unexpected quarters, but there is one case in which his enthusiasm for this quality undeniably leads him astray. He speaks of Bernard de Mandeville's *Fable of the Bees* as the first movement in that reaction against corruption in high places which culminated in the French Revolution. Mandeville's subtitle, "private vices, public benefits," alone might have saved him from this mistake; but the fact is that Mandeville, not only in the "Grumbling Hive"—published several years earlier than Prof. Morley, following the accepted chronology, records—made it perfectly clear that he regarded corruption as an inseparable concomitant of civilisation, but again and again emphatically repeated in plain prose that this was his conviction. The popular cry in 1708, when he first published his doggerel verses, was all against corruption; and he told his contemporaries, in the plainest language that he could use, that, if they expected greatness and high civilisation combined with primitive honesty, truthfulness, and self-denial, they were fools. The *Fable of the Bees* was certainly not prompted by any desire to place society on an ideally pure basis—very much the contrary. In this case, Prof. Morley's bias has led him into positive error; generally, it is responsible only for faults of omission.

WILLIAM MINTO.

*Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools—  
The Gospel according to St Matthew.*  
Edited by the Rev. A. Carr. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS series is called forth by a real want. The ordinary boy going up to a university has perhaps construed on Sunday mornings a few verses of the Greek Testament from a noteless copy of the *textus ab omnibus reiectus*, and listened to approved notes doled out by his master from a private Alford; but seldom, probably, has he any lively knowledge of a single book of the New Testament, either in Greek or English. Yet, for this fact—so discreditable to our religious education—there has at least been the excuse that no good school-editions were to be had.

The plan of this series, of which Dean Perowne is general editor, is to give a critical text, with notes, and to publish each book of the New Testament separately. In the volume before us there are four good maps, thirty-eight pages of Introduction, and no fewer than 242 pages of notes.

The text of the entire series is constructed on a system which, omitting minor explanations, may be briefly described as the concurrence of Tischendorf with Tregelles where they agree, and the concurrence of either of them with Lachmann where they differ. But surely it is absurd to constitute as umpire between Tischendorf and Tregelles a critic who, like Lachmann, never heard of the Sinaitic MS. or Cureton's Syriac, and wilfully ignored the Egyptian and Syriac versions and every Greek father save Irenaeus and Origen. If use was not to be made of Westcott and Hort's privately circulated provisional text, there might have been reference to Alford—an editor too often unfairly disparaged because he was chiefly an inheritor and applier of other men's labours.

Mr. Carr's Introduction is very full; indeed, condensation, as an aid to memory, has not been duly valued. The "Life of St Matthew" is much too fancifully spun out, though the various grave objections to identifying him with Levi are omitted. But the four pages given to "The Text of the New Testament" are too few, or, at least, have not been made the best of. No idea of the number of MSS. is given, nor any short list of the fathers whose works are of textual importance; and, although twenty-two lines are given to the five Syriac versions, the very early and valuable Thebaic and Memphitic are merely named, with a reference to Bishop Lightfoot's account of them. Nor is there the slightest mention of causes of various readings and principles of textual criticism.

The very numerous philological notes seem decidedly good. Mr. Carr has sought illustration and contrast not only from the great classics, but from Polybius and Plutarch, and has also referred to modern Greek, to which the New Testament shows various approximations. The remaining notes, as a body, though containing a great deal that is good, cannot be equally praised.

Taking the first chapter as a sample, the following faults or deficiencies may be mentioned. The reader is told that "gospel"

(A.-Saxon Godspell) is a felicitous rendering, though it fails to convey all that belongs to *εὐαγγέλιον*; but he is not told exactly what the word does mean, and it seems doubtful which of the two derivations of it Mr. Carr accepts. On ver. 3 Mr. Carr does not see that Tamar and Ruth are named in allusion to Ruth iv. 11, 12; Bathsheba probably as the woman in whom began the second fulfilment of that passage; and Rahab perhaps from her association with the earlier Jesus, Joshua. On ver. 11 it is said that "No brethren of Jehoiachin are mentioned," though 1 Chron. iii. 16 gives him a brother named Zedekiah. On ver. 12 we are told that "Jehoiachin had no children of his own," 1 Chron. iii. 17, 18, being unnoticed, and no evidence alleged beyond Jer. xxii. 30, "Write ye this man childless," which at most needs only imply that his children should die before him. On ver. 13 Lord Arthur Hervey's conjecture that Abiud, Hodaiah, and Juda are names of the same man is stated as a *fact*, and this man is called Zerubbabel's grandson, though in 1 Chron. iii. 24 he is the great grandson of Zerubbabel's great-grandson. Ver. 18 wants a note on the "Holy Spirit," and when we get such a note (on iii. 11) the Old-Testament use of the term should be better brought out. Ver. 20 wants a note on *ταῦτα δὲ αἰροῦ ἐνθυμηθέντος*, "But when he had planned these things," grievously misrendered in the Authorized and Revised Versions. On ver. 22 we are told that "the Evangelist speaks as a contemporary" in using *γέγονεν*, though he can hardly have spoken as a contemporary of what happened a generation before the earliest possible date of his gospel, and the true explanation is that in the only three places where the phrase occurs it belongs to a preceding speech, and is not a remark of the Evangelist at all.

It must, however, be fully admitted that in these defects Mr. Carr is very far from singular (for instance, they are nearly all equally chargeable to the Speaker's Commentary), and that the editor of a volume in a series for schools can hardly be expected to spend years in investigating the accuracy and sufficiency of "standard" commentaries. A critical note on ver. 18 of the same chapter copies a misstatement so persistently made that I take this opportunity of correcting it. It is said that "Irenaeus (as appears from the Latin version of his works) read *τὸν Χριστόν*, and sustained it on special grounds." The facts are these:—Irenaeus quotes the passage twice, and each time his translator renders, not "Iesu Christi," but "Christi;" but, as the translator is wont to use the Old Latin, which reads "Christi" here, this evidence is worthless unless supported by Irenaeus's Greek or the context. Now in one of the two places (iii. 11, § 11) the context is immaterial, and the Greek has *τὸν δὲ Ἰησοῦ Χριστόν*. In the other (iii. 16, § 2), where the Greek is lost, the context shows that Irenaeus's reading included *Χριστόν*, but not that it omitted *Ἰησοῦ*: *τὸν δὲ Ἰησοῦ Χριστόν* suits his argument at least as well as *τὸν δὲ Χριστόν*, and, being read in the Greek of the former passage, ought to be considered his reading.

EDWARD B. NICHOLSON.

*An Old Educational Reformer, Dr. Andrew Bell.* By J. M. D. Meiklejohn, M.A., Professor of the Theory, History, and Practice in the University of St. Andrews. (Blackwood.)

It is in every way fitting that the first Professor of Education in St. Andrews should, by writing this biography, seek to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Andrew Bell, by whose trustees the new chairs of pedagogy in that university and in Edinburgh were founded. Those, however, who look in these pages for the indiscriminate and fulsome eulogy with which the holders of endowed professorships are wont to show their posthumous gratitude to pious founders will be agreeably deceived. Prof. Meiklejohn has, in a clear, graphic style, not ungraced with a good deal of quiet humour, presented to us the portrait of a rather ignoble hero—a coarse, vain, ill-educated, yet "canny" Scot, who owed his personal success to the keen eye he always had for the "main chance," and his public reputation to a single remarkable experiment in elementary education, which undoubtedly had its value for the moment, but of which he enormously overrated the importance, and which he tried and advocated with persistent enthusiasm during the whole of a long life.

Andrew Bell was the son of a barber. He was born at St. Andrews in 1753, and was educated at the university of that city, which, however, he quitted before he had reached the age of twenty. At first, he was employed as private tutor, and, in that capacity, travelled with a pupil to Virginia. Of his success in teaching the family of his patron less is known than of his speculations in tobacco, which enabled him to return to England in seven years with a small fortune of £900. Afterwards, he entered the Church, and in 1787 went out to India with the somewhat vague intention of lecturing on natural philosophy and doing other work in the way of tuition. There he succeeded in obtaining not only various military chaplaincies, but also the post of superintendent to the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras. It was in this institution that, owing to the difficulty of securing suitable adult assistants, he was driven to the device of separating the scholars into small classes, and setting the elder boys to teach the younger. The success of his experiment during nearly nine years was unexpectedly encouraging. "I think," he said, "I have made great progress, and almost wrought a complete change in the morals and character of a generation of boys." That he must also have succeeded in other ways is clear from the fact, unexplained in this biography, that he contrived to bring home with him in 1796 the sum of £26,000. Next year he published his pamphlet, *An Experiment in Education made at the Male Asylum at Madras, suggesting a Scheme by which a School or Family may teach itself under the Superintendence of the Master or Parent*. It was dedicated to the Directors of the East India Company, and was largely circulated among the clergy, then awakening to the importance of public education. He then began an active propaganda on behalf of his "system" of mutual instruction; and in 1808 the "National Society" was founded, under episcopal and other powerful patronage, for

the extension of his methods and for the establishment of parochial schools all over the country. During this time his own prosperity continued to increase. He became, in 1801, Rector of Swanage; soon after, he was appointed to the mastership of a rich endowed hospital at Sherburn, in Durham; afterwards he was preferred to a canonry at Worcester, and subsequently became Canon of Westminster. It is not a little significant to find in a letter from one of his friends who knew him well this passage, "Don't moderate your ambition to Sherburn Hospital, but continue your progress to the mitre. For very little money you may be paragraphed up to the episcopal throne." Although this consummation was never actually reached, Dr. Bell threw well. He was greatly flattered and honoured; his "system" was adopted by great people, and lauded as a new safeguard for Church and State; and before his death in 1832 he was able to place in the hands of trustees in St. Andrews the sum of £120,000, which he desired should be employed in "promoting and immortalising his educational ideas."

There is a pitiless candour in the brief sentences in which the present occupant of the Chair of Education founded by Dr. Bell's trustees sums up his character:—

"He was not an interesting man, he was not a great man; he had very little insight into human nature, though here and there are to be found glimpses of truth; he was singularly narrow-minded, and he was in several respects a terrible bore. There is in his own mind hardly a trace of education—hardly the smallest sign of literary culture. He had read Cicero and Quintilian, Milton and Locke; but he had read them only for the purpose of digging out of them mottoes for the chapters of his works, or passages in support of his own conclusions. There is no more trace of literature or of literary culture in all his voluminous writings than there is in the minutes of a corporation or the report of a banking company. He remained to the end of his days of the opinion which he expressed when he was acting as tutor to his two American pupils, 'I thought that a good hand was better than all the Greek or Latin in the universe.' And even after he was a richly benefited clergyman, he looked upon grammar schools and universities chiefly as places where people 'contract prejudices.' His whole mind and soul were absorbed in the one idea of extending to the whole world the blessings and the peculiarities of the Madras system."

But, although the reaction which has since taken place against the extravagant praise once accorded to the monitorial or mutual plan of instruction is perfectly justifiable, the plan had substantial merits. Bell and Lancaster showed to a public just becoming conscious of the need of national education, but utterly bewildered as to the best way of supplying that need, a cheap contrivance for bringing large numbers together, drilling them into order, and imparting to them the rudiments of learning. Children certainly learned to read and write, and were made cheerful, loyal, and obedient. This was a clear gain. We do not now believe, as the enthusiastic supporters of Bell and Lancaster did, that boys are better teachers than men, that it is easy to teach all one knows, and especially easy to teach that which we have only just acquired for ourselves. But it re-



mains true that a school is a community of learners who ought to be in helpful relations to one another, and that young teachers often make up in freshness of mind and tractability for their lack of experience, and may therefore render useful service in the lower and more mechanical departments of teaching. This principle was asserted in the monitorial system, and it betokened at least a wholesome reaction against the ancient pedagogic practice of setting tasks and "hearing" the scholars repeat them one by one.

The questions once so angrily discussed respecting the relative merits of the two systems of Bell and Lancaster, and the conflicting claims of these worthies to priority in the discovery of the "mutual" method, have long ago been swept into the "limbo large and broad" of barren and forgotten controversies. It would be lost labour to revive them now. Fundamentally, there was little difference between their methods of instruction. But Bell was patronised by Church dignitaries, energetically supported by Southey, and Mrs. Trimmer, and the *Quarterly Review*; and his efforts gave birth to the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church. Lancaster, on the other hand, was a Quaker, and earnestly contended that national education should be Christian, but not sectarian. He was supported by the Nonconformists and by Whig Churchmen, by Sydney Smith and the *Edinburgh Review*, by Brougham and the "Useful Knowledge" party. The result of his early efforts was the establishment of the British and Foreign School Society. Both of these great societies continued for many years, and still continue, to do honourable service in promoting the education of the children of the poor. Indeed, up to the time when the present system of Government grants was established, and for some years later, the only public provision in England for primary education was made through their means. But each of these societies has come in time, if not to abandon the monitorial system, at least to distrust it, and to supersede it largely by other agencies; and each of them has, though for very different reasons, become somewhat ashamed of its founder. Poor Lancaster, though generous and unselfish, and animated by more of the "enthusiasm of humanity" than Bell, was vain, thriftless, immethodical, and fatally incapable of working well with other people in the administration of a great society or in the pursuit of a common end. Yet the personal influence of both men was considerable during several of the early years of the present century; and the part they played respectively well deserves to be studied. No future student of the history of popular education in England will be able, without loss, to omit the reading of this monograph of Mr. Meiklejohn, which is honourably distinguished throughout by knowledge and insight, by no little skill and narrative power, and by a just and impartial recognition both of the good and the evil of the movement in which this hero took a leading share.

J. G. FITCH.

*Memories of a Month among the mere Irish.*  
By W. H. Floredice. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE title of this book is misleading, and does no justice to its merits. To an Irishman it suggests one of those miserable, sentimental, unreal sketches which only exhibit English ignorance or misappreciation of Ireland, and which no sensible man thinks of reading. What can anyone learn of the people of a country in a month, especially of a people who delight in mystifying and misleading him? But the present author knows the district about which he writes, and its people, from a careful and sympathetic study of years. He lays the scene about the course of the Zackagh, in North-west Donegal, and describes, perhaps too minutely, Doe Castle, once a stronghold of the MacSwines. His knowledge of the neighbourhood is such as only a sportsman can acquire; and having myself studied the very same district, in the very same way, and in the company, I believe, of the son of the man who attended the author, and told him his legends, I can testify to the accuracy of his descriptions, and the perfect knowledge of names and places which he shows. Such slips as making Rathmullen west (instead of east) of Doe, and lengthening by a mile the course of the Zackagh, are not worth mentioning.

But alas! in my time the story-telling had vanished, and in my many long days' walking and talking with the people I never heard folk-lore in the strict sense. Since our author's day—he writes of long ago—the famine of 1847 has swept out all that sort of cheerful gossip, and the new generation are far more taciturn and less imaginative. The stories he tells seem to me very genuine and racy. He understands the dialect thoroughly, and this it is which plainly belies his book's title. I could not refer to any writer half so accurate in setting down both the dialect and the way of thinking of the West Donegal peasant. There are a few details on which we should differ. These people never say *rid* for red, as he reports. Indeed, they never pronounce a close *i*, but always make it an *e*, as our author knows, when he uses the phrase "red up" and "quet." I have always heard them say *keeney* (lamenting), not *keenying*, as he prints it. Nor did I ever hear the phrase *fen' a bit* for divil a bit, which he constantly uses. But this may be an accident, or it may actually have disappeared in the interval. He uses *quaw* for a quagmire, or shaking bog with a green surface, whereas I have always heard them use *scraw*.

These little points are noted simply out of respect for the author's general accuracy. He really writes down an Irish brogue, not by printing sure *shure* (as all England pronounces it), and beginning every sentence with that word—this is the English notion of a brogue—but by noting and using all manner of curious and characteristic idioms. His glosses are not always clear. *Sorrow another ha'it* (pronounced *hete*) is explained as *nothing else*, which is too vague. *Sorrow* is a mere negative, like *divil*. *Ha'it* is a corrupted *hep'orth*. And so elsewhere. But, on the whole, his work is excellent and to be re-

commended as exceptional in its way, though the book is professedly slight and without plan. Among many good stories, the "Curious Accident," pp. 202-20, may be selected as the very funniest Irish story to be found in print; and for this alone the work is well worth buying. Even the English reader will hardly be able to miss the wonderful jokes all through it. But perhaps this is a bold thing to predict.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

NEW NOVELS.

*Reseda.* By Mrs. Randolph, Author of "Gentianella," &c. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*My Sister the Actress.* By Florence Marryat (Mrs. Francis Lean). In 3 vols. (White & Co.)

*A Sinless Secret.* By "Rita." In 3 vols. (Tinsley.)

*Amico's Little Girl: a Novel.* By Miss Montgomery Campbell. (White & Co.)

*The Two Victors.* By E. Bedell Benjamin. (White & Co.)

MRS. RANDOLPH has a perfect collection of flower-stories, of which *Reseda* is the latest. We have often thought that an interesting article might be written on the extraordinary Christian names given by novel-writers to their heroines. No part of the animal, vegetable, or mineral world seems safe from their researches; but we have noted curiously that, though occasionally the young lady thus singled out by her god parents to bear the burden of an eccentric name is unamiable, or even wicked, she is always beautiful—never insignificant. *Reseda* (or *Mignonette*) Wychwood is no exception to this rule. She is a much-neglected child, scrambling about trees and rivers, when we first meet her in company with a young man, Edgar Barford, nine years older than herself, whom it may be as well to say at once she ultimately marries. When *Mignonette* is fifteen, her father, Sir Clement Wychwood, is nursed on his way back from India by a fascinating but designing widow, whom he marries as soon as he gets to London. This lady involves herself in a perfectly useless web of intrigue and deception, which in the end ruins her happiness. She suppresses the fact of the existence of two daughters, and, though she admits that of her son, cuts ten years off his real age. Of course the truth comes out promptly, and the widow might have spared herself the trouble of inventing the tale. Then she induces an old lover, who has lately succeeded to a new title and a new family name, to seek an introduction to herself and her husband, in order to conceal the fact of their old intimacy; and finally she gives herself out to be connected with the best families of her native county, whereas she is only an attorney's daughter. Mrs. Randolph evidently thinks that the marriage of a young lieutenant to the daughter of the country attorney is a modern reading of King Cophetua and the beggar girl. She has also curious ideas of the age at which men enter professions, as she says of Sir Clement's stepson that "he was almost too old to turn his attention

for the first time to any profession, as he was now past eighteen." We know of only one career that is closed to a youth of such advanced years. The heroine, who, till she is thirteen, is left to herself and a series of rapidly changing French governesses, is pure-minded and unselfish in the highest degree, while the other three girls mentioned in the book, who have been brought up at school, are spiteful, intriguing, and vulgar. A tolerably wide experience of school-girls enables us to say that this view of the effects of school-life is somewhat exaggerated. We also take exception to the notion that a gentleman can come secretly back to England, murder his aunt, steal a blank cheque from his father's cheque-book, with which he obtains £80,000 that is lying idly at a London bank, and be totally unsuspected by anyone except his twin brother, who finds his watch-chain. This would argue an amount of carelessness in bank officials and stupidity on the part of the police unparalleled even in recent experiences. However, all's well that ends well, and poetical justice is eventually dealt out all round. Mrs. Randolph has a considerable power of drawing women's characters; but it is to be regretted that she allows her novel to be spun out to such length that she is sometimes driven to repeat her moral reflections and to involve herself in unnecessary difficulties.

We are so much relieved to find a young lady who does not immediately step from private life to the very first rank of the stage that we are willing to forgive some of the shortcomings of *My Sister the Actress*. Miss Betha Durant is turned out-of-doors by her father on account of her observations about the lady whom he makes his wife within a few months of his becoming a widower. After a short residence with her aunt, Miss Durant goes to visit a beautiful but silly school-fellow, and acts as manager during some *tableaux*. All through the evening she is conscious of the fixed observation of one of the audience, and the following day this gentleman (who turns out to be the manager of one of the best London theatres) offers to teach her and bring her out under his direction. As we have said, we are so grateful for even a year's probation that we are indisposed to quarrel with the fact that the heroine plays Juliet to perfection at the end of it. The small trials of this year are amusingly described; and it is more natural perhaps to make Miss Durant succumb to the fascinations of the villain (and Romeo) of the piece than to have her disappear as the wife of the first Duke in England. This villain is, however, a very dangerous gentleman indeed. He not only proposes to Betha, and elopes with her friend Mrs. Levison, but six years after (under another name) behaves in a most discreditable manner to her sister. It is needless to say that Miss Durant succeeds in everything she undertakes, and finally marries a baronet. But we could wish her adventures had been described in language more intelligible than this:—"The fact is that she" (Betha's aunt)

"cannot help perceiving that Mr. Frere, who has known her Blanche since childhood, is much more interested in her cousin than he is in herself, and she foresees shoals and quick-

sands in the sea of matrimony on which she hopes to launch her only daughter."

The "Sinless Secret" was the concealment by a young wife that it was her father, and not her lover, whom she had sheltered and hidden. It seems extraordinary how people can be so silly, or that anyone should care to relate all the consequences of such folly, which, in the present instance, are very painful indeed. "Rita," however, has a taste for horrors, for the reader is harrowed in the next tale, "A Costly Mask," by the agonies gone through by a lady who marries one man while loving another, and dies in the moment of reconciliation. The rest of the volume is taken up with "Only a Girl's Story," where the old and rather unpleasant device is resorted to of a resurrection from drowning, with the widowed husband getting engaged to be married in the meanwhile. If only a Society for the Prevention of the Resurrection of Supposed Dead People could be started, we are quite sure there is not one of the reading public that would refuse to lend his name.

*Amico's Little Girl* is apparently a young lady's first book. It is very confidential, and even abrupt in style, such expressions as "said friend," and "said letter" being constantly introduced. The authoress has also a habit, excessively irritating to the moderately educated, of translating the simplest Italian phrases, or still worse of interposing some one Italian word into the conversation of a peasant woman, the rest of which is rendered in English. It is difficult to exaggerate the tedium of this habit, so common in novels. It is not to be supposed that a peasant would interlard her observations with foreign words like an ill-bred Englishwoman; and, as she knows no tongue but her own, what is gained by this method is difficult to say. The story is simple and pretty enough.

If the scene of *The Two Victors* were cast in the comet it could not be more unlike anything one has ever beheld. The characters live in a world of their own, in which marble palaces, dinners, and fine clothes play a great part, and where, with the maddening love of mystery inherent in novels, an aunt and niece never dream of enquiring which of two young men is the real son and heir, and which is only adopted. The sole interest of the book lies in the work of a girl who binds up the wounds of lost and maimed animals.

LEONORA B. LANG.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Muniments of Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich.* By George F. Warner, M.A. (Longmans.) The Governors of Dulwich College have done wisely in issuing this volume. Probably there was no collection of MSS. in England more generally known to historical students, nor one the knowledge of which was less accurate. Their chief value has been supposed to consist in that portion of them which relates directly to the dramatic history of Alleyn's period; but it will be found that the collection embraces many other records which are of great importance in illustrating general and family history. For all ordinary purposes, the *précis* which Mr. Warner has given of each is so full and particular that reference to the original will be

unnecessary, and it is impossible that the work could have been entrusted to more competent hands. We may feel certain that we now know precisely and minutely of what this collection is composed, and, it must be added, what is and what is not genuine. Mr. Warner's elaborate Introduction is itself a most interesting and valuable contribution to history, and cannot be read without inspiring the fullest confidence in his criticisms and conclusions. That certain forgeries existed among the dramatic portions of these documents was already well known; but Mr. Warner's experienced eye has enabled him to detect a considerable further number, and his exposure of them is so complete that it will be impossible for anyone hereafter to be misled by them. That some of these forgeries are of quite modern date is clear enough, and it is also easy to see that Mr. Warner could readily name the perpetrator of them if he chose to do so. His reticence may be respected, and the matter take its place among the "open secrets" of the day.

*The Book of British Topography.* By John P. Anderson. (Satchell and Co.) This volume claims to be only "a classified catalogue of the topographical works in the library of the British Museum relating to Great Britain and Ireland," and, so far as that library is concerned, will no doubt be found of considerable convenience by students who frequent that institution. The classification itself is perhaps not all that could be desired, though it is quite proper that each work should be entered according to the precise heading under which it appears in the Museum Catalogue. This system, however, has its inconveniences. Suppose a person wishes to consult *Alden's Family Almanack*, he will readily find the general heading of Oxfordshire, but he must go patiently through the double-column pages devoted to this county before reaching the reference required, and then he will find the work, not under "Alden," nor "Almanack," but under "Ephemerides." It may be said that at the worst he will have to examine only a few pages; but all difficulty would have been obviated if Mr. Anderson had supplied the one thing in which this volume is sadly deficient—viz., an Index of Authors. As a handbook of British Topography the work is, of course, incomplete; but one familiar with this class of literature cannot but be amazed at the absence from the Museum library of so many books treating of the subject. The writer of this notice has on his own shelves scores of works for which he looks in vain in this Catalogue. It is no excuse for the authorities of the Museum that many of these have been privately printed. There is no such book that could not have been obtained by the expenditure of the smallest effort; and it is unpardonable that the great national library is not in possession of at least every modern work relating to the history of the country.

*The Book of Precedence.* By Sir Bernard Burke. (Harrison.) As Ulster states in his Preface that this work is to form a part of the next edition of his *Peerage and Baronage*, its separate issue is justified only on the score of convenience, as a volume of eighty-eight pages can be handled more comfortably than one of 1,500. How far the "Scales of General or Social Precedence," and the various lists of peers, baronets, &c., under the general title of "Relative Precedence," are authoritative, we do not feel called upon to pronounce. Certainly, Sir Bernard includes in his list of baronets, and gives precedence to, a number whose claims have long been considered at least doubtful, and whom Mr. Foster boldly relegated to his department called "Ohaos." We will not pretend to decide when such distinguished authorities disagree. We venture to think, however, that it was a mistake to omit from the

list of baronetcies those "merged in peerages." Such is not actually the case, for the baronetcies still exist, although for the moment overshadowed by the superior dignities. There are several peers whose not impossible deaths within the year would revive baronetcies in the persons of their brothers or other relatives, and in such cases they would be undiscoverable in Ulster's list. Such lists, to be valuable, should be complete. This objection does not apply to the lists of knights of the various orders, which will be found very convenient and useful.

*Tourist's Guide to Hampshire.* By G. Phillips Bevan. (Stanford.) The whole sea-coast of Southern England, from Bristol to London, has, with the exception of Dorset, been covered by these excellent guide-books of Mr. Stanford. That they are popular with the travelling public is an undoubted fact, and no one who has used them in his walks through rural England will be surprised at their success. Mr. Bevan's description of Hampshire will probably hold its own with the rest of the series. No county in England affords greater variety of scenery. Two of its towns, Ventnor and Bournemouth, are among the safest retreats for the invalid. Its trout streams are the delight of the angler; and the botanist who visits the New Forest dwells in Elysium. The "hangers" at Selborne, and the South Downs around Petersfield, may be traversed with never-failing pleasure. Geology and botany are Mr. Bevan's strong points; it is in historical knowledge that he is weakest. He gives fresh currency to the erroneous assertion that Gibbon was born in the old manor-house at Buriton, and with curious infelicity speaks of Cobbett as a "political economist." This guide-book is a marvel of condensation, and perhaps for that reason it would have been well if the author had mentioned the names of the writers who have treated on Hampshire before him. Many a visitor to the New Forest would be only too pleased to hear of Mr. Wise's charming volume on that lovely district.

*Tourist's Guide to Somersetshire.* By R. N. Worth. (Stanford.) Somerset has not the same reputation for beauty as Hampshire, but Mr. Worth's account of the pleasures to be found within its borders should tempt a host of strangers into exploring its recesses. Take away Bath and Bristol, and its chief visitors at present are the huntmen who congregate on Exmoor. This is not as it should be; for there is much pleasant scenery in Somerset, and its parish churches are without rival. Where can you find more stately towers than at Taunton, Wrington, and Huish Episcopi? Tell us the church which possesses a more perfect nave than Banwell or Martock, and we will hasten to examine it for ourselves. Within a single day's walk, and that not a long one, the ecclesiologist can find more gratification than in any other part of England; and, if he takes Mr. Worth's little volume as his companion, he will carry with him all that is necessary for complete enjoyment. The Introduction of some twenty pages, especially its divisions of biography, bibliography, and archaeology, is just what all his followers should take as their models. Although we have read it carefully from beginning to end, we have noticed but one small error; we refer to the passage in which Mr. Worth, in momentary forgetfulness of Frome, speaks of Bath and Taunton as the only two boroughs still remaining in the county. There is but one thing more to say. What will be the feelings of Mr. Freeman when he finds the word "Somersetshire" staring him in the face on the title-page of the handiest guide-book to the county?

*The New Virginians.* By the Author of "Junia." (Blackwood.) This rather audaciously titled book is one to be read. It gives an account—

written by a young English lady—of the way in which one family of the numerous gently born and bred emigrants, who since the American War have sought their fortune in the Southern States, have fared. The history is not altogether an encouraging one, inasmuch as it shows pretty plainly (as a thousand written histories and millions of unwritten ones have shown before) that the secret of success in farming is simply the going without the comforts and conveniences which the English farmer allows himself. The moral of it, as far as it affects agricultural depression, is simply that of Mr. O. S. Reed's homely sentence. If the English farmer chooses to get up at five o'clock, to go to bed soon after sunset, to drink nothing but filthy tea, and to live in not much more civilised fashion than his own labourers, he may prosper in Virginia, or in New Zealand, or in Manitoba, or, for the matter of that, in Essex or Berkshire. However, the interest of the book is by no means limited to such things. The author has a pleasant wit, and sketches her neighbours, from F. F. V., through mean whites and yellow folks, down to the real shiny-black or raven-gray "nigger," with a freedom which is very amusing, but which, if she be still a resident in Virginia, must, we should think, rather try the hospitable forbearance of the inhabitants. Nevertheless, she is a Southern sympathiser, and tells tales by no means complimentary to the North, either as it was or as it is. In this pie we shall not put our finger further than to say that the author of *The New Virginians* seems to us well informed on almost all points save that of the famous Ku-Klux-Klan, the extent and nature of whose operations she fails, we think, to appreciate fully, judging it, as she admittedly does, from hearsay and one-sided evidence. The Ku-Klux may have had ample excuse for its proceedings, but those proceedings themselves were not of the rose-water kind.

*The Horse: as he Was, as he Is, and as he Ought to Be.* By James Irvine Lupton, F.R.C.V.S. (W. H. Allen and Co.) Under this somewhat pretentious title, the author has collected the current history of English horse-breeding to be found in all books on the subject. While attributing the alleged deterioration of what he calls the "general utility horse" to the love of gambling and racing of two-year-olds, he has apparently no remedy to propose but the introduction of trotting courses, after the fashion of our American cousins. That foreign Governments have of late given great attention to the improvement of horses, and that, consequently, the breed has greatly improved in many countries, is unquestionable; but that there has been any deterioration in any class of English horse is open to doubt. We have not kept our relative superiority, owing to foreign improvement, formed always on our own stock; but where perfection is wanted in any class of horse, it would still be looked for in our English breeds. The illustrations in this book are excellent; they have no relevancy to the text, but were apparently intended to carry out the promise of the title. The "booklet" itself, as its author calls it, is written in English even more slipshod than usual with writers of this class.

*The Worthies of Nottinghamshire.* By Cornelius Brown, F.R.S.L. (Nottingham: Charles Wheatley.) We have received the first part of this handsomely printed quarto, which is to be completed in twelve numbers, and supplied to subscribers only at the price of two shillings each. Mr. Brown has commenced the work very pleasantly; and, if he continues it judiciously, the volume will no doubt prove an interesting contribution to the biographical literature of the period, for Nottinghamshire has given birth to, or been the home of, a goodly

number of distinguished men and women. The portrait of the author of *Festus* which accompanies this part is an unusually excellent specimen of photographic art, and a most characteristic likeness. It is well worth the price of the completed work.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE understand that the librarianship of the Bodleian will remain vacant at least until October. No election is possible except in full term.

THE inaugural address at the first meeting of the Browning Society next October will probably be delivered by the Rev. J. Kirkman, of St. Stephen's, Hampstead, who some years ago gave a course of lectures on Browning's *Sordello*, which were remarkably well attended, and created great interest in the neighbourhood. Mr. Kirkman's lecture on Browning's "Childe Roland to the dark tower came" was shown in MS. to the poet, and received his warm commendation. Papers for the first session of the society have been promised by Mr. J. T. Nettlehip: Mr. James Thomson, author of *The City of Dreadful Night*, &c.; Mr. G. Barnett Smith, Mr. Sidney Ball, of Oriol, Mr. Hume Pynsent, &c. Probably Mr. George Meredith will read a paper, too; and so will Prof. Corson, of Cornell University, who will act as honorary secretary of the society in America.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER and Co. will publish immediately a volume entitled *Church and Chapel*, consisting of a series of sermons preached in St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, on the relation of the Church of England to Dissent. The sermon on the Church of England and an exhaustive Introduction are by the late Dean Stanley, the revision of the sheets of his contribution having been one of his last acts before his fatal illness. The other contributors are the Revs. Brooke Lambert, S. A. Barnett, Dr. Ross, and R. H. Hadden.

As we noticed last week, a change has been made in the character of the New York weekly Review, the *Nation*; it has become the weekly edition of the New York *Evening Post*. On its face, this looks like a surrender of the *Nation*, but, in reality, it is the *Nation* which has swallowed the *Evening Post*. Sixteen years ago, Mr. E. L. Godkin founded the *Nation*, and began to gather around him the very remarkable staff of contributors which gave the opinion of the paper the great weight it had. To Mr. Godkin the paper owed its inception and its strength; and the best of its political writing was his. Of late, he has been assisted in this department by Mr. Horace White. Two months ago, Mr. Godkin, Mr. White, and Mr. Carl Schurz (formerly editor of the German *Westliche Post* of St. Louis, and latterly Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes) desired to direct an independent daily paper to further the cause of political reform. They bought the *Evening Post*, one of the oldest papers in New York, and long known for its independence and its literary leanings. It had been conducted for nearly fifty years by the poet Bryant, and was purchased from his heirs. Messrs. Godkin, White, and Schurz, having determined to make the *Evening Post* a daily *Nation*, concentrate their efforts on the daily, and make up the weekly in the main from the matter which has appeared in the daily, much the same way that the *Pall Mall Budget* is made up from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. As the *Evening Post* has announced that it is to have the benefit of the *Nation's* list of writers, no falling off in the quality of the latter's literary reviews need be feared.

THE annual meeting of the Wordsworth Society was held at Grasmere on July 20. It

was resolved to issue, in the course of the autumn, a full bibliography of the works of Wordsworth published during his lifetime, with a few illustrative notes, and an engraving or etching of one of the portraits of the poet, to be called "The Wordsworth Society's Portrait." It was also decided to publish, at some future time, a selection of Wordsworth's poems, arranged chronologically. Lord Coleridge was elected president of the society for the year 1882.

MR. A. H. BULLEN has just completed his very full and valuable edition of the works of John Day, a reprint which we have often called for in these columns. Mr. Bullen's edition is strictly limited to 150 copies, and most of these have been subscribed for. A few, however, can still be bought, at two guineas, from the editor, Clarence House, Godwin Road, New Town, Margate.

ON Tuesday, July 19, the *Phormio* of Terence was performed by the boys of the Birmingham Oratory. Next week we hope to give some notice of this interesting performance, for which a *prologus* was specially written by Card. Newman.

THE author of *Dorothy*, a charming pastoral poem, published anonymously by O. Kegan Paul and Co., to the merits of which we were the first to call attention, has had a most gratifying compliment paid him by Mr. Browning. The book having been sent to the poet without word said or name given, it lay on his table for months unread. He took it up by accident one day last week, and was so struck by the simplicity and beauty of the idyllic story—a true *Hermann and Dorothea* in its way—that he wrote to the publishers to ask who the unknown author of the poem was that had given him such delight, and that his artist-son had pronounced "a perfect picture gallery." Many as have been the testimonies to the worth of his *Dorothy*, none has gratified Mr. Arthur J. Munby like this from Mr. Browning, combining, as it does, the verdict of a great poet and of one who has given proof that he will some day be a great artist.

MR. SIDNEY J. HERBTAGE, B.A., editor of the *Catholicon*, *Gesta Romanorum*, *Sir Ferumbras* in the Charlemagne Romances, &c., for the Early-English Text Society, is the new editor of Cassell's *Encyclopaedic Dictionary*. He will have the assistance of the former editor, the Rev. R. Hunter, in the theological and scientific articles, and will himself continue to help, for a time at least, in the Philological Society's English Dictionary.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL & SONS propose to issue a series of Technological Handbooks, under the editorship of Mr. H. Trueman Wood, secretary to the Society of Arts, who prepared the revised scheme of examinations for the City and Guilds Institute. The chief object is to supply the want of text-books for the yearly increasing number of candidates at the Institute; and, eventually, all the industries specified in its programme will be included in the plan. The following are announced as in preparation:—Calico Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing, by W. Crookes, F.R.S.; Iron and Steel Manufacture, by Prof. Huntington; Telegraphs and Telephones, by W. H. Preece, F.R.S.; Cotton Manufacture, by R. Marsden; Glass Manufacture, by H. Chance, H. Powell, and Dr. Hopkinson, F.R.S. The intention of the editor is to produce books which will provide all interested in our great manufacturing industries with knowledge which, while it may be tested by examination questions, will also be found of use for practical work.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Elliot Stook will issue in the autumn a magazine entitled *The Bibliographer*. It is to be uniform in size and style

with the *Antiquary*, and will be devoted exclusively to book-lore.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will shortly publish a new novel by Mr. Percy Greg, entitled *Ivy*, in three volumes.

THE Board of Trinity College have granted the use of their buildings for the Congress of the Social Science Association, which meets at Dublin on October 3. The president for this year is Lord O'Hagan.

THE publishers of Mr. J. E. Cusson's *History of Hertfordshire*, having a very few copies of the small edition, which consisted of 350 copies imperial quarto size and seventy-five copies royal folio size, unsubscribed for, have sold them to Messrs. Henry Sotheran and Co., who now offer the book at a reduced price. We had occasion to speak highly of this work on its appearance, and doubt not but it will soon be on the list of "out of print and scarce books."

THE first instalment of the late Mr. Thomas Stephens's work on *The Gododin*, published by the Society of Cymmrodorion, is now ready. It comprises part of the Historical Introduction, and will be issued to members in a few days.

A TRANSLATION into English of *La Philosophie du Credo*, by the late Pere Gratry, will shortly appear from the pen of Mr. R. N. Bain, who has added a sketch of the author's life, and a translation of the funeral address delivered by Monsignor Perraud. The whole has been edited by Mr. George Gilbert Scott.

MR. KARL BLIND has written an essay founded on recently discovered Shetlandic folklore, the first part of which will appear in the *Contemporary Review* for August, under the title of "Germanic Water Deities." It will contain comparative references to Norse, Scottish, Irish, and Kymric Water-horse and Nix tales, as well as to Greek and Vedic mythology.

WE learn from a French source that M. Joseph Reinach, one of M. Gambetta's political *aides-de-camp*, and the editor of his collected speeches, will contribute an article on "Scrutin de Liste" to the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

MESSRS. VIZETELLY AND Co. will publish, early in August, a new work, in two volumes, by Mr. E. C. Grenville Murray, author of *The Member for Paris*, &c. It is entitled *Sidelights on English Society*; or, *Sketches from Life, Social and Satirical*; and it will be illustrated by nearly 300 characteristic engravings from designs by well-known artists.

MESSRS. HATCHARDS have in the press:—*Quadrille-Players*, by "Brenda," the deservedly popular authoress of *Nothing to Nobody* and many other stories; *Mysteriously Missing*; or, *The Strange Adventures of Two Little Pickles*, by the Rev. Frederick Loughidge; *Jeanne Nairn*, by Miss Grant; and *From the Beginning*; or, *Stories from Genesis*, by Mrs. G. E. Morton.

AN English translation of Kant's *Prolegomena*, by Mr. E. Belfort Bax, with a biography of the philosopher and a selection from his correspondence, will shortly appear as a new volume in Bohn's Standard Library.

THE Wesleyan Committee are negotiating for the MSS. of the late Rev. Samuel Coley and the Rev. W. Overend Simpson—two eminent divines of the Wesleyan body—with a view to their publication.

MR. W. GARRETT HORDER, editor of *The Book of Praise for Children*, has in preparation *The Poet's Bible*, being a selection from English poetry illustrating the characters and scenes of Holy Scripture.

DR. EMIL HAUSKNECHT, the editor of the romance of *The Soudane of Babylone* for the Early-English Text Society, is preparing for

publication a new edition of the old romances of *Richard Coeur de Lion* and *Floriz and Blanchefleur* from the MSS. Lord Ellesmere has been good enough to go through all his MSS. with Dr. Hausknecht, in the hope of finding among them the collection of old romances that Todd described, in his *Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer*, as then in the Stafford Library. But the search has been in vain, like previous ones by Dr. George Kingsley and Mr. Fumivall. MSS. do disappear unaccountably. Mr. Bowes's Midland MS. of Robert of Brunne's *Handlyng Synne*, once lent to the late Grenville Sharp, cannot now be traced.

AT the Alumni meeting of Yale College on July 5, President Porter read an interesting report on the progress of the institution during the last fifteen years. The number of teachers has largely increased in every department. A "university" fund has been accumulated to the amount of over 400,000 dols. (£80,000); while donations and bequests for special purposes reach the total of nearly 2,000,000 dols. (£500,000). Several dormitories and two chapels have been erected; and the library has been almost doubled, both in accommodation and in number of volumes. It is complained, in the *Nation*, that no American university, except Harvard, publishes an annual statement of its material progress.

WE learn from the New York *Critic* that Mr. Parke Godwin, now that he has retired from the management of the *Evening Post*, will devote himself to the preparation for the press of the literary remains of William Cullen Bryant. The whole work will occupy several volumes, and include a Life of the poet as well as his correspondence.

THE following inscription has recently been placed upon the pedestal of Vitalis' statue of Byron, which has been erected at Missolonghi by a public subscription confined to the Greek race. It is from the pen of Demetrios Semitelos, professor in the University of Athens:—

Βρεττανίης δμῳτιμον ἔδρει σὸς, ζεῖνε, Βύρωνα,  
ὃν περὶ κῆρι φίλων Μνημοσύνης θύγατρει·  
τῶν δ' ἐνερργειῶν μῆστον σόζοντες ἀγῆρα,  
Ἕλληνας στήσαν λείων ἐξ ἐράνου.  
Ἔστω γὰρ Ἑλλάς ἐτεῖρετ' ελευθερίας ἐν ἀλλῇ  
ἤλυθε θαλπυρή χάριμα τε μαρμαμένους.

THE German Government have announced that, commencing from February 1883, English will be a compulsory subject of examination for the entrance of officers into the army. Candidates coming from gymnasia, however, will have the option of offering Greek. The programme of the examination in English is as follows:—Reading of English at sight; translation of English into German and of German into English; English syntax; and the grammatical and etymological analysis of English phrases.

THE distribution of honours on the occasion of the French national *fête* of July 14 was almost entirely confined to men distinguished in literature or art. Out of twenty-five nominations to various grades in the Legion of Honour, only six fell to military men and seven to officials in civil employ; while the rest included the following:—Bailly, the architect, and Emile Perrin, manager of the Comédie française, were made commanders; Le Blant and Fustel de Coulanges, both of the Institut, the painters Heilbuth, de Neuville, and Detaille, and Vaucorbeil, Director of the Académie nationale de Musique, were made officers; and the only names in the list of chevaliers are those of the artists Butin, Vernier, Lansy, and Dupuis. Detaille is expressly stated to have received his decoration for "services artistiques pendant l'expédition de Tunisie."

In memory of the Diet of Speyer (1529), from which Protestants derive their name, it is pro-



posed to build a church on the spot, to be called the Cathedral of the Protest. The sum of £12,000 has already been subscribed, including contributions from the Emperor of Germany and the King of Bavaria. Speyer, or Spire, a little town in the Palatinate near the left bank of the Rhine, which in former days was often the residence of emperors, has now only 14,000 inhabitants.

M. THÉOD. ELSHOLZ has commenced the publication of a critical bibliography of the periodical literature of Russia. The first volume which has appeared is concerned with the eighty-three periodicals and journals published in French; of these the oldest is the *Caméleon littéraire*, dating from 1755. The first Russian paper devoted to politics was the *Gazette de St.-Petersbourg*, its earliest number appearing in 1757. A second volume, describing publications in German, will shortly appear; and the work will be completed by a third volume, dealing with the journals that are published in the Russian language.

GERMAN papers announce that arrangements have been concluded between Director Angelo Neumann, of Leipzig, and Mr. Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Theatre, for the performance of Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelungs* in London. Her Neumann has undertaken to produce the celebrated tetralogy of Wagner in the same style as it has recently been performed with so much success at Berlin.

THE French politician, M. Edouard Lockroy, has just published with Calmann Lévy, under the title of *Journal d'une Bourgeoise pendant la Révolution*, a series of private letters written by his great-grandmother.

It is proposed to hold a national exhibition at Zurich in 1883. A grant of 400,000 frs. will be asked from the Swiss Confederation, and 600,000 frs. from the town and canton of Zurich.

THE last novelty on the Paris boulevards is the *Journal des Gourmets*, which is really the revival of a paper well known to the last generation.

PROF. BLUNTSCHLI, of Heidelberg, has received from the Far East two presents of a very exceptional character. One is a translation into Chinese of his *Allgemeines Staatsrecht*, prepared at the cost of the Chinese Government; the other, a translation into Japanese of *Das moderne Völkerrecht als Rechtsbuch*, made by a Japanese who has lately studied at Heidelberg.

ERNEST LEROUX, of Paris, has published the first volume of M. Bouché-Leclercq's translation of Curtius's *History of Greece*, in which the first two books of the German historian, bringing the story down to the period of the Median wars, are laid before French readers.

THE last book by M. Jules Verne is entitled *La Jaganda, 800 Lieues sur l'Amazone*, of which the second part has just been published by Hetzel, of Paris.

UNDER the title of *Annales du Bibliophile*, the well-known publisher and bookseller of Brussels, M. Olivier, has just issued the first number of a monthly serial devoted to bibliography, which will take the place of the *Bulletin bibliophile belge*, discontinued in 1879.

DR. W. VICTOR's *Zeitschrift für Orthographie*, which we are glad to learn has had a fair measure of success, will commence its second year, in October next, under the title *Zeitschrift für Orthographie, Orthoepie und Sprachphysiologie* (Rostock: W. Werther).

We have received from Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons (Edinburgh and London) a new edition in one volume, handsomely printed and bound, of *Reata*, by E. D. Gerard, which was reviewed in the ACADEMY of July 3,

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

OF new editions and reprints we have received the following:—*The Amateur Pottery and Glass Painter*, with Directions for Gilding, Chasing, Burnishing, Bronzing, and Ground-laying, by E. Campbell Hancock, Fourth Edition (W. H. Allen and Co.); *The Demon: a Poem*, by Michael Lermontoff, translated from the Russian by Alexander Condie Stephen, Second Edition (Trübner and Co.); *Apostolical Christianity: its History and Development*, by the Rev. C. A. Bow (Church of England Sunday School Institute); *Instruction for Confirmation*, for the Use of Senior-class Teachers, with some Suggestions as to Instruction for Baptism, by the Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, Second Edition (Church of England Sunday School Institute); *Touring in Shetland and Orkney*: Scotch Letters reprinted from the *Times* (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black); *Botany for Schools and Science Classes*, by W. J. Browne (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.); *The Youthful Exploits of Fionn*, edited for the Gaelic Union by David Comyn (M. G. Gill and Son); *De Quincey's Confessions of an Opium-Eater* (Whittaker and Co.); *Southern Afghanistan and the North-west Frontier of India*, with a Map, by Griffin W. Wyse, Second Edition (W. H. Allen and Co.); *"Short" and "Long" Service: a Reply to Sir Garnet Wolseley*, by "Centurion" (W. H. Allen and Co.); *Supplement to the Catalogue of the Lending Library, Warrington Museum*; &c., &c.

WE have also on our table the following:—*Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science*, Edinburgh, 1880 (Longmans); *The Purchase of Gas and Water Works, with the Latest Statistics of Municipal Gas and Water Supply*, by Arthur Silverthorne (Crosby Lockwood and Co.); *Natural Philosophy for London University Matriculation*, by Dr. Edward B. Aveling (W. Stewart and Co.); *Questions on Prof. Balfour Stewart's "Lessons in Elementary Physics"*, by T. H. Core (Macmillan); *Catholic Controversy: a Reply to Dr. Littledale's "Plain Reasons"*, by H. J. D. Ryder, of the Oratory (Burns and Oates); *The Dictionary of Watering Places, Seaside and Inland, at Home and Abroad*, Part I., British, Part II., Foreign (L. Upcott Gill); *A Guide to Studying for Honour Classical Moderations*, by L. R. Farnell (Oxford: James Thornton); *Calendar of Durham College of Physical Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; *Report of the Eighth Annual Conference, held at Berne, of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations* (William Clowes and Sons); *The Index to the Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, compiled by Edwin P. Pearce (Taunton: Barnicott and Son); &c., &c.

OF pamphlets we have received:—*Indian History and Colonel Malleon*: being a Correspondence between the Author of "Kaye Rewritten" and Gen. C. L. Showers (Reeves and Turner); *The Penny Postage Scheme of 1837: Was it an Invention or a Copy?* by Patrick Chalmers (Effingham Wilson); *The Early Caliphate and Rise of Islam*: being the Rede Lecture for 1881, by Sir William Muir (Smith, Elder and Co.); *A Reconsideration of the Silver Question and the Double Standard*, by W. Westgarth (Effingham Wilson); *The Church of England, Past and Present: a Popular Lecture* by the Bishop of Carlisle (S. P. C. K.); *Thomas Carlyle: his Life and Work*: being the opening paper read before the members of the Glasgow Carlyle Club, by W. Martin (Glasgow: Wilson and McCormick); *The Prelimination to the Book of Comprehension*, by a Comprehensionist (H. Cattell and Co.); *The Evil One; or, the Revisionists revised*, by the Rev. J. A. Giles (Reeves and Turner); *A Guide to the Popular Natural History Clubs of London*, by Henry Walker (Waters' Library, 97 Westbourne Grove, W.); *Ethics and*

*Atheists*; or, Remonstrances with Prof. Adler, Col. Ingersoll, and others, by W. H. Trenwith (New York: J. W. Pratt); *Answer of Gaston L. Feuardent to L. P. di Cesnola* (New York: Thompson and Moreau); &c., &c.

OF foreign books we have received:—*Socrate et Notre Temps: Théologie de Socrate, Dogme de la Providence*, par Gustave d'Eichthal (Paris: Georges Chamerot); *Voltaire am Abend seiner Apotheose*, von H. L. Wagner (Heilbronn: Gebr. Henninger); *Beschreibung der pergamenischen Bildwerke* (Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung); *Denkschrift über die Aufgaben der Gesellschaft für rheinische Geschichtskunde* (Köln: Dumont-Schauberg); &c., &c.

## OBITUARY.

DEAN STANLEY.

PROBABLY there is no living ecclesiastic but Card. Newman whose death would leave such a blank in England as Dean Stanley's. For nearly forty years his name has been familiar; for more than twenty it has been a power—upon the whole, the greatest power in favour of the cause whose victory he prepared and lived to share. Others might surpass him in learning or eloquence, in speculative insight or logical cogency; but he was unequalled upon his own side in his instinctive sympathy with all that was best in the average cultivated opinion and character of the day, in his instinctive appreciation of the ease with which the public mind could be led by one in sympathy with its favourite virtues, and not out of sympathy with the prejudices and illusions which cling to virtues like mistletoe to the oak. In this he resembled Bishop Wilberforce; but the Bishop was a general and the Dean was a champion, and it is easier for a champion to be *sans peur et sans reproche*: he has no subordinates for whom he is responsible, who have to be defended in public and perhaps rebuked in private; he may not always be victorious, but he never has to forbid an advance or order a retreat.

In one respect, Stanley was singularly fortunate. From the days when he and the present Master of Balliol separated themselves from the elder generation of Oxford Liberals who led the hue-and-cry against Tract XC., he was always throwing his shield over those who were in peril for unpopular opinions which he did not hold; and, even when his advocacy profited his clients little, it never hurt himself. It is true that he was sometimes bitterly attacked for the tendency of his own opinions, and not always by contemptible adversaries; but for one reason or other their hostility was as ineffective as Giant Pope's.

He was happy both in his birth and in his breeding. He was the son of the upright, large-hearted, single-minded naturalist, who would have been as excellent as an admiral as he was as Rector of Alderley and Bishop of Norwich, and of the devout and honourable woman whose "porcelain understanding" fascinated Sydney Smith. For five years he was the favourite pupil of Dr. Arnold, who opened so many new horizons to Englishmen, and filled all his pupils who were capable of the infusion with that "love of truth" which is so much more and so much less than the desire of knowledge. From him, too, he learnt to regard the Christian State, or, rather, the State as it needs must be in Christendom, as the paramount earthly ideal. After a very brilliant career at Oxford, he was elected fellow of University College, and was soon called to demonstrate the early maturity of his powers by writing the *Life of Dr. Arnold*. He was still under thirty when he published, in 1844, one of the most perfect pieces of biography in the English language. The charm of *Dr. Arnold's Life and*

Letters is not easy to analyse. The grace of style, the sense of proportion shown in the selection of topics, and the adjustment of extract to narrative, are too unobtrusive, too impersonal, for us to criticise his artistic method as we might criticise a Boswell's. The influence of Arnold (as a channel of the ideas of Bunsen) is still paramount: the theory that Peter represents the guiding-spirit of the mediæval Church, St. Paul the guiding-spirit of the Church of the Reformation, St. John the guiding spirit of the Church of the future, is applied, but very critically, for the enlightenment and direction of the generation who were growing up after the subsidence of the agitation about the *Tracts for the Times*. His next considerable work, published after an interval of seven years, in 1854,\* was of a more scientific character. The edition of the Epistles to the Corinthians is not an unworthy pendant to the splendid work of his friend on the Epistles to the Thessalonians, Romans, and Galatians; the author had passed from the influence of the greatest of amateurs to follow, at a safe distance, the discussions of trained theologians. Meanwhile, he had been appointed to a canonry at Canterbury, and his *Historical Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral*, which grew out of lectures delivered there upon the death and shrine of Becket and the Black Prince in 1852 and 1853, are the earliest indication of where his special strength lay. Hitherto, his works had only been marked by a very high level of scholarly accomplishment; in these lectures he revealed himself as a master of the historical picturesque. The didactic purpose is a little too evident; he is obviously impatient to make his cathedral a living reality to his hearers. Neither its architectural effect nor its architectural history appealed to him, though in both it is one of the most interesting of English minsters; but its historical associations fascinated him. Indeed, it might almost be said that history attracted him chiefly by its local associations. What he cares for in Becket is not the conflict with Henry, but the scenery of the martyrdom and all the incidents of the pilgrimage to the shrine; he will know nothing of the Black Prince, but as the victor of Cressy and Poitiers, who sleeps at Canterbury. Next year (1855), a visit to the East bore fruit in the memorable book on Sinai and Palestine, which taught the British public, for the first time, that Abraham was a Bedouin Sheikh, which was a singularly well-chosen approximation to the conception of the patriarch as an actual historical personage. The whole book is full of this kind of suggestiveness; the Bible narrative is criticised just so far (and no farther) as is necessary in order that it may be realised. The work took its place at once as a classic, and established the author's position in the first rank of contemporary literature. His external position was fixed at the same time; he had been appointed secretary to the first Commission for the University of Oxford, and his claims to promotion were recognised by his appointment to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History and to the canonry of Christ Church which was soon annexed to it. His inaugural lectures were not delivered till 1857. But from his first return to Oxford, his position as a leader in academical and ecclesiastical politics was as important as his position as a man of letters; in fact, each lent importance to the other, while both gained something from his frequent appearances in the university pulpit, where his influence told quite as strongly for spiritual earnestness as for speculative liberalism. As a party leader he was full of contrasts, which were not strange to those who knew his face, even then prematurely aged, with the sweet tender lines of lip and eyelid, and the

fierce forehead, and the clear bright eye that flashed as often as it melted. No man dealt more leniently with opinions; few men judged more harshly of parties, but his harshness was all in the abstract. It would have been a rare honour, even for a lay politician, to have won his way in spite of such keen conflict to such hearty interchange of friendly regard as rewarded Stanley's chivalrous geniality. Of course, he took the work of his chair seriously; much of his most picturesque and suggestive writing is to be found in the somewhat fragmentary Lectures on the Eastern Church which appeared in 1861. His Lectures on the Jewish Church, which he still hoped to complete as late as 1877, bear something the same relation to Ewald's *History of Israel* as Arnold's work on Roman History bears to Niebuhr's, though the difference of the subject-matter naturally made Stanley less ready than Arnold to admit the need of a radical reconstruction of tradition.

But, after all, his championship of *Essays and Reviews*, and especially of Prof. Jowett, his successful efforts to abolish academical tests and relax ecclesiastical restrictions, left deeper traces upon Oxford than his lectures.

In 1863, he accompanied the Prince of Wales to the East; on his return, he married Lady Augusta Bruce, and became Dean of Westminster. Thenceforward, his work as a leader of opinion, of society, of philanthropy, altogether overshadowed his work as a man of letters. He was foremost in every controversy; in Convocation he lost no opportunity of braving defeat; he knew that in the eyes of most laymen his opponents lost credit for every Pyrrhic victory. He was the first Dean to wake the silence of the naves of our ancient minsters, and his example has found many imitators; he used the singular independence of his position for experiments in the direction of ecclesiastical comprehension which can only be imitated by future Deans of Westminster.

His zeal for the great national shrine of which he was guardian bore fruit in the restoration of the ancient Chapter House and the mutilated north transept; in memorials to the illustrious dead who sleep elsewhere; above all, in the richest and ripest of his later works, the *Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, of which the first edition appeared within two years of his appointment. One feels, in reading it, that the associations of the Abbey, noble and less noble, have become intelligible for the first time; and we constantly come on quaint touches like the apology for Isaac Walton, who was the first to leave his monogram on another's monument in 1658; or fancies like this: "Those great graves far away are the Poets' Corner of a yet vaster temple; or, may we take it yet another way, and say that Stratford-on-Avon and Dryburgh, Stoke Pogis and Grasmere, are chapels-of-ease united by invisible cloisters with Westminster Abbey itself?"

Meanwhile, his literary activity in other directions was almost unabated; the delivery, if not the publication, of his sermons on events of the day was always an attraction to Londoners; and his pen was never idle. It had long been his conviction that History drove Controversy from before her judgment-seat as promptly as Gallio, if more gently; he tended increasingly to use his wealth of historical illustration and his keenness of historical insight for the propagation of paradoxes which he designed to act as solvents of prejudices. Of what there was in such a method to mislead some readers and irritate others, the ACADEMY has spoken lately (June 25). It is pleasanter now to turn to such a book as the Lectures on the Scottish Church, delivered in 1872, and note the humours of the parallel between the negative Confession of Faith put forth in Scotland in 1581, and the Creed of the Fourth Council of Toledo under King Recared, which is wholly composed of anathemas; or the

veiled suggestion that ecclesiastical assemblies must be very bad things since Carstairs thought as ill of them as St. Gregory Nazianzen; or the shrewd contrast between the readiness of the saintly Leighton to be re-ordained and the honest scruples of the worldly Sharpe.

Dean Stanley died at midnight last Monday. On that day week he will be laid in the Abbey he loved so well, by the side of his wife, who made him feel that he had never lived till his life was one with hers. G. A. SIMCOX.

#### CHANCELLOR HARINGTON.

ON that fatal morning when the bells of Westminster Abbey were telling to the world of London the news of the death of Dean Stanley, it was announced that another well-known dignitary of the English Church had passed away. Chancellor Harington, whose zeal for the fabric of Exeter Cathedral and its historic associations was little, if at all, inferior to Dean Stanley's affection for the Abbey, died on the 14th inst. His theological opinions were those of the school of Bishop Phillips, to whom he was indebted for his canonry at Exeter; and it would not be possible to select from the ranks of the benefited or cathedral clergy a better exemplar than Chancellor Harington of the old-fashioned High-Churchmen whose boast it was to steer a middle course between Geneva and Rome. Most of his works and periodical contributions—and both were numerous—dealt with the ritual history of the English Church, or with the lives of the Reformers of the sixteenth century. His interest in the divines of the Tudors was, perhaps, hereditary, for he was descended from Sir John Harington, of Somerset, the grandson of Henry VIII., and the author of some very candid notes on the lives of the bishops who lived under the rule of that monarch and his children. A year or two ago, Chancellor Harington, smarting under some differences of opinion in the capitular body of Exeter Cathedral, sent in his resignation of his stall; but he was happily induced, through the entreaties of his colleagues, to retain a connexion which could only have been severed with pain to every Churchman in the diocese. Under the Truro Chapter Act there will for the future be one canonry less at Exeter, and its endowments will become a nucleus for a fund for providing a dean and chapter at the new cathedral of the West.

#### VILHELM TOPSØE.—ELIZABETH BAUMANN-JERICHAU.

THE epidemic of diphtheria now raging in Copenhagen deprived Danish society on the same day, the 10th inst., and almost at the same hour, of two of its brightest ornaments.

Vilhelm Christian Sigurd Topsøe was not merely the leading Danish journalist of the day, but a man whose combination of tact and enlightenment gave him a peculiarly useful position. As editor of *Dagbladet*, the most influential newspaper in Copenhagen, he held the balance between the timid, retrograde policy of the extreme Conservatives on the one hand, and the communism of the extreme Radicals on the other; and in Denmark where everything goes by extremes, this was exceedingly useful. Topsøe was born on October 5, 1840, entered the university in 1859, and took his juridical degree in 1863. Quite early in life he began to write, contributing to *Dagbladet* a series of extremely amusing satirical sketches of town-life, afterward collected and published under the pseudonym of Xox. These sketches brought him favourably under the notice of Bille, then editor of *Dagbladet*, and he attached the young man to the newspaper, bequeathing to him the editorship when he eventually retired in 1876. Meanwhile, Topsøe worked hard, and took a

\* The charming little memoirs prefixed to his father's charges appeared in 1850.

opportunity of seeing the world. He went to America, and, after a long stay there, returned and wrote a book on his experiences, full of things both sage and diverting. Quite lately he took to novel-writing, with great success. His first anonymous novel—*Jason with the Golden Skin*—appeared about five years ago, enjoyed immense popularity, and completely succeeded in preserving its anonymity. *Pictures of Modern Life*, another novel, published in 1879, was equally successful in mystifying the public; and it was not till the author of *Jason* brought out his third romance—*From My Sketch-book*—that the familiar features of Topoe were detected by the inquisitive public. Topoe will be widely and deeply missed; he was large in temper, European in interest, and too much accustomed to discuss great questions with such friends as Victor Oherbaliez to care much for what little enemies at home might say in a corner.

Elizabeth Marie Anna Baumann, commonly known as Mdme. Jerichau, was not a great artist; but, by dint of energy, personal peculiarity, restless vitality, and indomitable courage, she contrived to become one of the most striking figures of the art-world of Europe. She was the daughter of Germans living in Poland, and was born in the village of Weichseln, close to Warsaw, on November 27, 1819. When the Revolution broke out, she was ten years old; after being concealed in an oak, and undergoing various romantic adventures, she was sent for safety to an aunt at Danzig, where she was allowed to run wild by the shores of the Baltic. In the autumn of 1831 she was taken back to Warsaw; and time does not suffice to tell of her mysterious meetings with Polish exiles, her wild flight into the Ukraine, or of her extraordinary expedition, as an artist, to Berlin, when Prof. Hübner carefully examined a portfolio of her drawings, and pronounced them beneath mediocrity. Undismayed, Elizabeth Baumann went to Düsseldorf, and tried, without success, to gain her living as a musician; she then made one disastrous appearance as an actress in *As You Like It*; then she turned once more to art. Prof. Schadow gave her some encouragement and some training, and passed her on to the portrait-painter, Prof. Sohn, in whose studio she made very considerable progress. Still, it was only in her sixth year at Düsseldorf that her pictures of scenes in the Polish insurrection began to attract any notice. She felt her success, and the feeling roused the old nomad instinct in her: she would stay no longer in Germany. In 1845 she went, quite alone, to Rome, and was welcomed into the circle of Roman artists. In February 1846, after a short acquaintance, she married the eminent Danish sculptor, J. A. Jerichau, Thorwaldsen's pupil; that same summer she visited Denmark for the first time, and in 1847 she and her husband settled in Copenhagen. In 1849 she began to exhibit at the Danish Royal Academy in Charlottenborg, and in 1851 made a veritable popular success with her large picture, *Denmark*—a female figure, with the blonde national hair and features, striding through a corn-field, with a sword in one hand and the Dannebrog in the other. She prided herself on becoming *egte dansk*, more intensely patriotic than the Danes themselves, and, through the troublous years, stirred the national feelings with such works as *A Wounded Danish Soldier* and *A Danish Prisoner Girl reading the Bible*. In 1858 she won the gold medal of the Danish Royal Academy, and in 1861 was elected a member of its body, an honour which very few women have enjoyed.

She was always restless, and habitually drifted all over the Eastern hemisphere, from Scotland to Turkey, from Sweden to Spain. She was a very frequent exhibitor at the Salon

and at the Royal Academy. Her *Hans Christian Andersen reading to a Sick Child*, in 1863; her *Danish Soldier nursed by his Betrothed*, in 1865; and her *Danish Fisherman*, in 1866, made a very general sensation when they were exhibited here. She has not contributed to our Royal Academy since 1869. Her pictures are not remarkable enough, however, to immortalise her memory; this must be supported on the extraordinary force and originality of her nature. Those who have read her book about her own youth, and her affecting biography of her son, Harald Jerichau, the painter, will be aware of her versatility and literary skill; she had, in fact, all the accomplishments, and combined with them a spirit so bright, eager, and vivid that it crowned her least solid efforts with a temporary brilliance. She will be forgotten as an artist, but no one who knew her will forget her as a woman; and it is probable that the romance of her life will preserve her memory for many generations.

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

THE late Mr. J. Macrae Moir, M.A., whose death has been announced by our daily contemporaries, was known as the author of a translation of Mittermeyer's work on *Capital Punishment*. He also contributed largely to various newspapers and periodicals.

#### A BOOK FROM THE LIBRARY OF TASSO.

WE learn from the *Bath Herald* that Messrs. Meehan, booksellers of Bath, have discovered, among some books purchased by them at a recent sale, a work entitled *Prose di M. Pietro Bembo* (Impressa in Venezia, 1525), nearly every page of which has numerous marginal notes in the autograph of Torquato Tasso. The text of the book itself bears evidence of having been most carefully studied by him. The numerous notes in the volume were made by Tasso at various periods between the years 1579 and 1586, when confined in the Hospital of S. Anna, Ferrara, by the order of the Duke Alfonso, where he was visited by many of the most learned persons in Italy. Few men varied their handwriting at different periods of their lives more than Tasso, and in no other volume probably will that fact be found so remarkably illustrated as in the present. The notes are occasionally written in the large, coarse, and straggling hand similar to two undoubted MSS. of Tasso's in the British Museum. Many of the earlier ones are more in the round Italian hand; while others, of a later period, are in a cursive style, similar to that used by the poet in his letter-writing, of which, though a little smaller, the four verses on the reverse of the last leaf form a beautiful example. The volume came from the library of the late Sir William Tite, formerly M.P. for Bath, but was not sold with his collection. It was originally in the possession of Prof. Rosini, Bishop of Pozzuoli, and editor of Tasso's works.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BISMARCK, M. de, député. 1847-51. Berlin: Boll. 10 M.  
 BLUMENFELD, J. C. Gesammelte kleine Schriften. 3. Bd. Aufsätze üb. Politik u. Völkerrecht. Bördlingen: Beck. 5 M.  
 CROONIK d. alchaischen Künigshausen v. seiner Residenzstadt vom 18. Juni 1853 bis zum 18. Juni 1878. Dresden: Bismarck. 150 M.  
 CRIPPS, W. College and Corporation Plate. Chapman & Hall. 2s. 6d.  
 HOUSSAYE, A. de. Les Princesses de la Ruine. Paris: Dentu. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 HUONER, Mrs. T. F. Among the Sons of Hen: Six Years' Experience of a Lady in China and Formosa. Tinsley Bros.  
 LA BELLE, E. Le Pays des Nègres: Voyage à Haïti, ancienne partie française de Saint-Domingue. Paris: Hachette. 4 fr.

- LAVREYER, E. de. La Question monétaire en 1881. Paris: Garmier Baillière. 5 fr.  
 TIMBAL, C. Notes et Causeries sur l'Art et sur les Artistes. Paris: Plon. 4 fr.  
 WARNCK, F. S. Das Princip der politischen Gleichberechtigung u. die modernen Emanzipationsfragen. Hamburg: Behre. 7 M.

##### THEOLOGY.

- FARRAR, F. W. Mercy and Judgment: a Few Last Words on Christian Eschatology. Macmillan. 10s. 6d.  
 TITZ, H. Das Buch der Elgigen metrisch übers. u. m. a. betr. Commentar, Strophen Jehuda genannt, versehen. Schrimm: Schreiber. 1 M. 20 Pf.

##### HISTORY.

- BONAZZI, F. La Cronaca di Vincenzo Masella sulle famiglie nobili di Bari, scritta nell'anno 1567. Napoli: Detken & Roehll. 5 fr.  
 DITTREICH, F. Regesten u. Briefe d. Cardinals Gaspare Contarini (1483-1542). Braunsberg: Heye. 7 M. 50 Pf.  
 FORMENTINI, F. La Dominazione spagnola in Lombardia. Napoli: Detken & Roehll. 12 fr.  
 GORZ, A. Mittelrheinische Regesten. 3. Thl. vom J. 1337 bis 1378. Coblenz: Denker & Groos. 8 M.  
 ROCQUAIN, F. La Papauté au Moyen Age. Paris: Didier. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 WICHERT, Th. F. A. Jacob v. Mainz, der zeitgenöss. Biograph u. das Geschichtswerk d. Matthias v. Neuenburg. Nebst Exkursen sur Kritik d. Nancietus. Königsberg: Hartung. 10 M.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- FRANKE, A. Die Reptilien u. Amphibien Deutschlands. Leipzig: Veit. 2 M.  
 HANDWORTERBUCH, neues, der Chemie. Red. von H. v. Fehling. 39. Lfg. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 3 M. 40 Pf.  
 LA FERRÉ DE BOO, V. La Consanguinité et les Effets de l'Hérédité. Paris: Garmier Baillière.  
 MACALHANE, J. J. L. de. Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira. Sein Leben u. seine Philosophie. Bonn: Behrendt. 1 M.  
 MANTROZZA, F. Fisionomia e Mimica. Milano: Dumolard. 10 fr.  
 PULFRIED, K. Photometrische Untersuchungen üb. Absorption d. Lichtes in isotropen u. anisotropen Medien. Bonn: Behrendt. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
 SCHEFFLER, H. Die Naturgesetze u. ihr Zusammenhang m. den Prinzipien der abstrakten Wissenschaften. 4. Thl. Leipzig: Förster. 9 M.  
 STATISTIK, preussische. LIX. Ergebnisse der meteorologischen Beobachtungen im J. 1880. Berlin: Verlag d. k. statistischen Bureau. 3 M. 40 Pf.  
 UNTERSUCHUNGEN an dem botanischen Institut zu Tübingen. Hrg. v. W. Pfeffer. 1. Bd. 1. Hft. Leipzig: Engelmann. 3 M.

##### PHILOLOGY.

- BONE, C. Anleitung zum Lesen, Erläutern u. Deutern römischer Inschriften. Trier: Lintz. 2 M. 50 Pf.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF THE BODLEIAN MSS.  
 Bodleian Library: July 18, 1881.

We are much obliged for the hint Mr. Arnold gives concerning the continuation of the catalogues of MSS. in the Bodleian. I can assure Mr. Arnold that the library authorities are quite aware of what has to be done in this respect, and that the catalogues of MSS. are making progress, as far as material means allow. I may mention, for instance, that the Rev. W. D. Macray has just finished the catalogue of the Digby collection, which will soon be in the printer's hands, and that Mr. F. Madan, the junior sub-librarian, is hard at work on the catalogue of the MSS. marked "Bodley Collection." Mr. Edwards has nearly finished the calendar of the Carte papers. I will not speak of what has been done for the Oriental collections, since Mr. Arnold mentions only MSS. written in the European languages. Besides, a report is now before the curators which gives an exact account of the MSS. which remain to be catalogued or re-catalogued. I would suggest to Mr. Arnold to enquire at great libraries—such as the British Museum, the National Library at Paris, the libraries at Berlin and St. Petersburg—if, with their numerous staff, their catalogues are progressing faster than that of the Bodleian, with a staff consisting of a head librarian (who was laid up for the last three years), two sub-librarians, and only two others engaged upon temporary work, and even that not at full time. The further progress of the catalogues of the Bodleian Library depends on the money at its disposal. As matters stand now, it has scarcely means enough to fill up gaps in the foreign department, or buy now and then a

few MSS. Anyhow, the continuation of the catalogues in the library cannot be considered as a memorial for our lamented chief. If a memorial should be proposed (and I think it is undoubtedly his due), then let it be a biennial prize for the best essay published on the subject of Western palaeography—a branch of learning in which Mr. Coxo held so prominent a place.

A. NEUBAUER.

#### THE SON OF JOHANN MAYER.

9 Emperor's Gate, London, S.W. : July 18, 1881.

May I plead in the ACADEMY in behalf of Johann Mayer, eldest son of the man who represented the principal part in the Oberammergau Passion Play?

A professor of Munich, who is greatly interested in the boy (now ten years old), voluntarily undertook his education, and, by defraying the expenses of his board and lodging, enabled him to attend one of the best public schools in that city. Unfortunately, the professor's means are not adequate to the task, and he finds himself obliged to discontinue his charitable work, unless in part assisted by others.

His countrymen have shown themselves willing to lend a helping hand; but the sum raised at present only represents an additional couple of years' schooling, and is not sufficient to complete the good training which his father has gratefully accepted at the hands of his benefactor.

The disadvantages to the boy of returning to his parish school are too obvious to need comment. The case not being one of absolute charity, I venture only to appeal to those who, sympathising with a people that have interested thousands by their representations of the Life and Death of Christ, are able and willing to assist in developing the capacities of a youthful member of one of the most talented communities in the world.

I also feel myself bound to state that this endeavour to collect the needful sum is made by friends, without being in any way instigated by his father. It is undertaken in the hope that a name so familiar in 1871 and 1880 has not yet been forgotten. The sum required is £160, sufficient to cover about six years' expenditure.

I shall be pleased to receive either donations or subscriptions.

C. KNIGHT BRUCE.

#### A CORRECTION RESPECTING LE NEVE'S "FASTI."

Laverton Rectory, Bath : July 19, 1881.

I write in haste to correct an error into which I have been led by relying upon an extract sent to me from Le Neve's *Fasti*, the accuracy of which I had no reason whatever for doubting. It so happens that I have myself just picked up a copy of Le Neve, and I find, to my great surprise, that the extract sent to me is most defective, and that I have been seriously misled by it. I stated in the ACADEMY of July 2 that Le Neve omits in his list of the Archdeacons of Suffolk the name of Robert Bostock, Mileson's predecessor. I now find that this was quite incorrect.

I find also that Le Neve (as well as Wood) gives Mileson the degree of Master of Arts.

He states also that Mileson was collated November 27, 1640. Walker (as quoted in my last) says that he was installed December 23.

Moreover, he refers both for Bostock and Mileson to "Reg. Montague." If that document is still in existence, it may furnish further information respecting Mileson.

As it appears from Walker that Mileson was a Prebendary of Chichester, it is possible that some record of him may exist there.

Le Neve says nothing about Mileson's succe-

sion. It is remarkable, however, that, in naming his successor (appointed in 1680), he does not say how the office was vacated, as he does in other cases. Perhaps the Oxford edition of Le Neve, corrected by Sir Duffus Hardy, may give more information both about Mileson and about Mountagu.

J. H. BACKHOUSE.

PS.—Le Neve gives several references in connexion with Norwich to Sir Thomas Browne's (sic) posthumous works and the Appendix (London, 1712). As Browne lived at Norwich from 1636 till his death in 1682, it seems probable that he may supply further information respecting Mountagu and Mileson. Will any one of your readers who has the opportunity kindly examine the book, or Bohn's edition of Browne's entire works, and, if anything additional is found there, communicate with me either by private letter or through the medium of your columns?

#### BISHOP MOUNTAGU'S CHAPLAIN.

Coombe Vissage, near Woodstock : July 17, 1881.

In regard to Wood's *Ath.*, vol. i., p. 878, Walker, as Mr. Backhouse thinks, refers to the 1691 edition, of which I possess a copy. The passage runs thus :—

"Incorporations.

"May 4. Robert Bostock D. of D. of the University of St. Andrew in Scotland.—This Robert Bostock who was originally of Trin. Coll. in Oxon, was installed Archdeacon of Suffolk, in the place of Dr. Rob. Pearson deceased, on the fourth day of Feb. an. 1639, and dying soon after, Richard Mileson M. of A. succeeded. Dr. Bostock also was Canon residentiary of Chichester, where dying in Nov. 1640, was there buried."

JOHN HOSKYNs-ABRAHAM.

#### AN OLD NAME FOR MARCH.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S. : July 7, 1881.

In your review of Aubrey's *Remaines of Gentilisme*, you quote his statement that "the vulgar in the West of England doe call the month of March, Lide."

It may interest some of your readers to know that this name for March dates back to very ancient times. In the homily of Aelfric (circ. A.D. 1050) on the circumcision of our Lord, we find :—

"Se eahtetoeða dæg þæs monðes þe we hatað Martiun, þone ge hatað Hlyda."

"The eighteenth day of the month that we call March, which ye call Hlyda."

WM. HAND-BROWNE.

#### SCIENCE.

*Thucydides translated into English.* With Introduction, Marginal Analysis, Notes, and Indices. By B. Jowett, M.A., Master of Balliol College. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE system of dividing work in scholarship, of which Dr. William Smith's dictionaries and editions are the best-known instances, has been adopted in this translation; and the Master of Balliol College opens his Preface with grateful acknowledgment of the help he has received from Mr. W. H. Forbes, Fellow of the same society. To Mr. Forbes' "admirable scholarship is due mainly the degree of accuracy which the translator has been able to attain;" and the Essay on Inscriptions, which forms a curious and remarkable chapter of the second volume, "has been in great measure compiled from data which Mr. Forbes has collected and analysed." The translation is given to the

world, unfortunately, without what would have doubtless been the most interesting part: "a series of essays on subjects connected with Thucydides." This is deferred for a year or two, and the present Introduction, with some "brief dissertations" in the second volume, must be taken as anticipatory of it.

In the translation, what strikes most at first sight is the endeavour to bring out the logic, implied or expressed, of Thucydides' sentences. To effect this the Greek clause is often broken up, or its members transposed, or its form changed—e.g., in i. 3, 4 (of δ' οὐν ὡς ἕκαστος ἐνεγέλλον),

"Thus the several Hellenic tribes (and I mean by the term Hellenes those who, while forming separate communities, had a common language, and were afterwards called by a common name), owing to their weakness and isolation, were never united in any great enterprise before the Trojan War. And they only made the expedition against Troy after they had gained considerable experience of the sea."

This may not, perhaps, represent the Greek original with strict scholarship (and, indeed, the variant given in the foot-note shows that the translators are not quite satisfied with their text); but the illustration of a principle is valuable. The variant foot-notes are frequent in the early chapters, and most readers will feel relief as these interruptions to the flow of the text become rarer. In i. 20, 21, there are three alternatives to the text translation given. Of these, Nos. 1 and 3 are impossible from the Greek, and No. 2 corrects both the sentence for which it is suggested and its predecessor. Getting clear of these obstructions, the translation is seen to greater advantage in the funeral speech of Pericles. The sentences (ii. 42, 159) that stand unique for terse eloquence are thus rendered :—

"I have dwelt upon the greatness of Athens because I want to show you that we are contending for a higher prize than those who enjoy none of these privileges, and to establish by manifest proof the merit of these men whom I am now commemorating. Their loftiest praise has been already spoken. For in magnifying the city I have magnified them, and men like them, whose virtues made her glorious. And of how few Hellenes can it be said, as of them, that their deeds, when weighed in the balance, have been found equal to their fame! Methinks that a death such as theirs has been gives the true measure of a man's worth; it may be the first revelation of his virtues, but is at any rate their final seal. For even those who come short in other ways may justly plead the valour with which they have fought for their country; they have blotted out the evil with the good, and have benefited the State more by their public services than they have injured her by their private actions. None of these men were enervated by wealth or hesitated to resign the pleasures of life; none of them put off the evil day in the hope, natural to poverty, that a man, though poor, may one day become rich. But, deeming that the punishment of their enemies was sweeter than any of these things, and that they could fall in no nobler cause, they determined at the hazard of their lives to be honourably avenged, and to leave the rest. They resigned to hope their unknown chance of happiness; but in the face of death they resolved to rely upon themselves alone. And when the moment came, they were minded to resist and suffer, rather than to fly and save their lives; they ran away from the word of dishonour, but on the battle-field their feet stood fast, and in an instant, at the height of



their fortune, they passed away from the scene, not of their fear, but of their glory."

Here, again, to say that we have actually in English what Thucydides wrote in Greek would be to ascribe to the translation qualities which it probably was not intended to possess. The expressed and suggested antithesis of the original either disappears, or is brought into unnatural prominence ("they ran away from the word of dishonour, but on the battle-field their feet stood fast") by a strange rendering; and *πενίας ἐλπίς* can hardly mean "the hope natural to poverty," or *τὸ ἀφανὲς καὶ κατὰ φύσιν* "their unknown chance of happiness." But we get a very striking and in some respects beautiful piece of English, with a certain archaic colouring derived from Biblical phrase and reminiscence of English Evinity; and this piece of English, like the translator's previous work at Plato, sets before us not, perhaps, a translation of the text it proposes to make known, but the report, as it were, which one strongly marked individuality would give of what was said by another as strongly marked. In fact, Thucydides' own method of reporting is followed:—*ὡς ἂν ἑδῶκε ἱ. ἱπὸν περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν παρόντων τὰ δέοντα μάλιστα εἰπεῖν, ἐχομένην ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῆς ἐμπέσεως γνηστῆ τῶν ἀληθῶς λεχθέντων* (and this is, of course, complicated by questions of scholarship) οὕτως εἰρηται. The translation is almost throughout of the same quality as is shown in the extract already given (the battle-descriptions in book vii. may be noted as instances of success in narrative); and it would be unprofitable to give further detailed criticism upon it. Where it shows a decided leaning towards any particular one of the many interpretations of a disputed passage, Clasen's or Poppo's views are generally adopted; but, as a whole, it stands apart, to be judged on its own peculiar merits as an artistic paraphrase informed by originality.

On the Notes which make up the greater part of the second volume, a good deal of labour has been bestowed, and the results of German scholarship in several branches are very fully presented. There is indeed rather too much space given to exposition of things which are not generally unknown—e.g., in the seven-page note on *τε* (i. 9, 3), or the note on *ὅστις* (viii. 92, 6). But it seems doubtful for what sort of reader a large part of the notes is meant. Scholars do not want the kind of information just referred to; and on the average student at school or college many of these notes can only produce the impression that a Greek sentence may mean anything you like. This is a fault besetting many elaborate English commentaries, like Conington's on Virgil and, to some extent, Prof. Campbell's on Sophocles; and the chances of its occurrence are naturally increased by literary partnership, as in the present case. On almost every page of these notes is to be found a series of alternative interpretations of a (so-judged) doubtful passage (as many as five alternatives are given on iii. 68, 1); and the effect is unsatisfactory, whether—as in most cases—the alternatives are simply presented without indication of preference, or preference for some one alternative is indicated without reasons.

But the painfulness of the Notes is redressed by the pages that precede them in

the same volume. These are mostly filled by an Essay on "Inscriptions of the Age of Thucydides," which is specially instructive when compared with the archaeological tendency discernible of late in Hellenic studies. "The task of reading ancient Greek inscriptions" is compared to "the amusement of putting together a dissected puzzle, or of making out an acrostic. The ingenuity which is required in both cases is of the same kind," and "the evil tendency of the study is that it encourages the habit of conjecture." It is allowed, however, that, properly put together, these dissected puzzles "add to our previous knowledge a few facts," "illustrate forcibly some of the characteristics of Athenian public life," and do a few more valuable things for us. But the conclusion is that they are a by-work, giving the student "some little pleasure by the way, like that of looking at an autograph."

This attitude of mind, which is illustrated throughout the discussions of the essay, is decidedly useful just now; and *νῆπε' καὶ μένναο' ἀπιστεῖν* is a text of much edification if properly handled. But as set forth in this essay, and in the short note on *δικαὶ συμβόλαιαι*, and in the Introduction to the first volume, the *ἀπιστία* too often figures as dogmatic scepticism. Thus we find the wonderful statements that "no human ingenuity, even when assisted by metre, can supply more than two or three letters in a corrupted text of the classics, and hardly so much in prose" (Essay on Inscriptions, p. xviii.); that "there is only a faint presumption that the same turn of expression will occur more than once in a literary composition" (*ibid.*); and that "little, if anything, can now be added to the sources of our knowledge" (Introduction, p. xix.) of the classics. If such a spirit as these utterances show were really found in scholars who had "drunk deeply from the original fountain" (Introd., p. xx.) of Greek, it would assuredly be a vain attempt to "present that old life, with its great ideas and great actions, before the delighted eyes of mankind" (*ibid.*); mankind would rather be rid of the whole matter. And when taken as meant seriously, such light-hearted judgments on the work and method of classical scholarship perhaps go far to prejudice the Englishman against classics and the German against Oxford. But to those who are able to estimate them in the light of facts—the facts of modern scholarship as represented by a Cobet or an Ellis—and who remember the tendency, that grows with age, to believe that "upon us the ends of the world are come," these and the like remarks, while perhaps they will form the main attraction of the book, will rank on a level with its inscription to Lord Sherbrooke. *Augur auguri dedicavit.*

ALFRED GOODWIN.

*Volcanoes: What they Are and What they Teach.* By J. W. Judd, Professor of Geology in the Royal School of Mines. "International Scientific Series." (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

ALTHOUGH a new edition of Mr. Scrope's standard work on volcanoes was published less than ten years ago, it must be remembered that it is a profound and philosophical treatise,

only suitable for those who are specially interested in the subject, and who at the outset can bring a certain amount of geological and chemical knowledge to bear upon the information which they derive from it. Hence we are glad to welcome Prof. Judd's volume, which, while it is less technical than the larger works, gives the reader in clear language a *résumé* of the latest developments of vulcanology. The author was a pupil of Mr. Scrope's, and he has developed and extended his views. We must note, however, a certain want of methodical arrangement. The book is full of facts, and of important, well-selected facts, but they sometimes require classification; and their bearing upon theories or conclusions is not always sufficiently indicated. Neither do we think that the labours of foreign geologists and chemists are sufficiently recognised. Bunsen's memorable papers on the volcanic phenomena of Iceland are scarcely alluded to; and palagonite tuff, which, according to some geologists, forms such an important basis of volcanoes, is, we believe, not mentioned. Neither do we find allusion to the work of the Danish and Swedish geologists. The important memoir of Messrs. Haughton and Hull on the proximate composition of lavas is also unnoticed.

But the work has many merits. It is fresh, and often original; it is clear and comprehensive, and it is capitally illustrated. The author has wisely chosen Stromboli as his typical volcano. While the generality of volcanoes have periodical intervals of quiescence, followed by paroxysmal outbursts, Stromboli has been continually active for more than 2,000 years, and its energy is such that the crater can often be approached, and the actions going on within it can be studied securely and at leisure. The present active crater is about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and 1,090 below the summit of the mountain. A little distance above the crater there exists a projection from which the bottom of the crater may be seen, and when the wind is blowing from the spectator he may for hours at a time watch the wonderful operations going on within. He will notice that the rough, slaggy bottom of the crater is traversed by numerous fissures, from most of which steam issues. There are also larger openings, and the actions developed within them may be divided into three classes. From the first class of apertures steam issues in loud puffs; in the second, molten lava is seen welling up, and sometimes overflowing; while within the third kind of opening, viscid lava heaves up and down, sometimes intensely agitated; from time to time a gigantic bubble rises, which is violently burst open by the imprisoned steam, and fragments are hurled to a considerable height. Three essential conditions are necessary for the production of these phenomena, and the author believes that all the phenomena presented, both by the grandest and the feeblest volcanic outbursts, are due to the same causes.

"First, the existence of certain apertures or cracks communicating between the interior and the surface of the earth; secondly, the presence of matter in a highly heated condition beneath the surface; and, thirdly, the existence of great quantities of water imprisoned in the subterranean regions, which water, escaping a

steam, gives rises to all those active phenomena we have been describing."

The writer of this notice once saw the second of these conditions splendidly exhibited within the crater of Vesuvius. From a small cone, a great mass of intensely liquid lava suddenly arose, exactly as water rises in a geyser, and, flowing over the sides of the cone, instantly formed a stream which passed within a few feet of where he was standing.

Prof. Judd explodes several popular fallacies in regard to volcanoes. Thus the so-called flames have no real existence, but the appearance is really due to the red glow from the molten lava reflected upon the masses of vapour above. Flames are very rarely emitted from volcanoes, and, when they are, they are but feebly luminous. Again, it is commonly stated that sulphur is much concerned in the production of volcanic phenomena. But sulphur is a result rather than a cause; and the yellow-coloured incrustations which cover the inner surfaces of some gaseous volcanic vents are not sulphur but perchloride of iron. This was amusingly illustrated on one occasion when the writer was visiting the scene of the late eruption (1878) of Hekla. Some of the party broke off pieces of lava covered with the *pseudo*-sulphur and put it in their pockets, and one man put a piece in his gun case. It was chloride of iron saturated with hydrochloric acid; and it rapidly deliquesced, destroying whatever it came in contact with.

Prof. Judd in his later chapters discusses in a very interesting manner the internal structure of volcanic mountains, and the succession of operations taking place at volcanic centres; and he finally gives an account of the attempts which have been made to explain the causes of volcanic action, without deciding, however, between the rival hypotheses. In the frontispiece a capital engraving of six microscopic sections of lavas shows the passage from a perfectly vitreous lava to a rock of granitic structure entirely built up of crystals.

G. F. RODWELL.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE understand that there is no authority for the statement made last week by a contemporary that the first division of the map of Eastern Equatorial Africa which Mr. Ravenstein is preparing for the Royal Geographical Society will be issued in the course of the present month. The map in question has now been in hand for about three years, and it is no doubt high time that it should be published; but it would be a matter for regret that a large-scale map of a relatively small portion of Africa should be issued in parts, and the more so since at the present time the chief interest in Africa centres rather in the Western than the Eastern Equatorial region. The question of issuing the map in three parts has lately been considered by the committee charged with its supervision, but no decision was arrived at; it has not even yet been determined in what way the sheets are to be coloured.

THE Royal Geographical Society have circulated privately a few copies of Mr. Clements R. Markham's excellent memoir on the "Fifty Years' Work of the Society," referred to in our notice of the fiftieth volume of the *Journal* in the *ACADEMY* of July 1. The text of the

memoir is so interesting, and the appendices so valuable to geographical students, that we are glad to learn that it is intended shortly to publish, through Mr. Murray, a small edition of it in a separate form and at an almost nominal price.

By last accounts the Rev. W. W. Bagster had advanced 170 miles from the coast with the expedition despatched to the Bihé plateau, on the east of the Portuguese possessions in Western Africa, by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. They report that the heat is moderate and the appearance of the country not tropical, that little or no food of any kind is to be obtained on the road, and that slavery is being carried on in an open and unblushing manner. Reinforcements for the expedition left London last month for Lisbon on their way to Benguela.

THE California Academy of Sciences have just issued a number of their *Proceedings*, containing a detailed report of the reception given to the *Jeannette* search expedition before they sailed from San Francisco last June in the United States steamer *Rodgers*. In this number are recorded the instructions and intentions of the commander, Lieut. B. M. Berry, U.S.N., the proposed exploration of Wrangel Land by sledge parties, the papers read at the meeting, and a variety of other information. The expedition was also to search for the whaling vessels *Vigilant* and *Mount Wollaston*, which disappeared about the same time as the *Jeannette*. Of these vessels, however, the fate can now hardly be considered doubtful, for only last week intelligence reached San Francisco through whalers that they had been found by Indians near East Cape. On board the *Vigilant* there were three corpses, but none on the other vessel. Nothing was heard of the *Jeannette* from these Indians. The revenue cutter *Corwin*, now in the Arctic regions, had sent a sledge party to fetch the various articles taken by the Indians from the *Vigilant*.

THE reinforcements for M. de Brazza's expedition in the basin of the Congo are making but slow progress. They arrived at the Gaboon some time ago, but by last advices Dr. Ballay and his companion had not started up the Ogové. Owing to the large amount of material they have in their charge, it is not thought likely that they will reach the first station on the Passa affluent for some months; after which it will, of course, take time to convey the steam-launches, &c., to the Alima and thence down to the Congo.

It would appear that the eastern Arctic seas are this summer full of ice. News has arrived from Tromsø that the cutter *Nord*, which started from Arlesund on May 15 to fish in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, has been compelled to put back. About June 1 she was caught in an ice-floe when not far from Hammerfest, and only released after two days by a storm that sprang up from the north-west.

A TELEGRAM from Zanzibar states that the well-known German explorer, Dr. Hildebrandt, died at Tamanarive, Madagascar, on May 29.

IN collaboration with Prof. A. Zannetti, Prof. E. Giglioli, of Florence, has recently prepared instructions on making anthropological and ethnographical observations for what may be termed the "Hints to Travellers Series" (*Istruzioni Scientifiche per Viaggiatori*), now being issued at Rome under the editorship of Prof. A. Isell.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Detection of Colour-Blindness*.—In connexion with the labours of the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association, Dr. Charles Roberts has prepared an extremely

useful little work *On the Detection of Colour Blindness and Imperfect Eyesight* (Bogue). The text is accompanied by a set of test-colours, in the shape of a table of seventy samples of coloured Berlin wools, arranged on Dr. Daas's system. By aid of the instructions here given for using the table, it is easy to examine anyone as to the acuteness of his colour-sense. More over, if the subject be found to be colour-blind the nature of the affection may be ascertained some persons being afflicted with blue-yellow blindness, others with red, and others again with green blindness. Prof. Holmgren's system of examination by means of loose skeins of coloured wool is also explained. Remembering the absolute need of a keen perception of colour in distinguishing the signals of ships and railway-trains, it is evident that the subject is one, not only of scientific interest, but of much practical importance. The work also contains a selection from Dr. Snelling's test-types for determining the general quality of the eyesight, apart from colour.

AT a recent meeting of the Otago Institute, New Zealand, Prof. Parker exhibited the skin and body of that extremely rare and remarkable bird, *Notornis mantelli*. This bird, which may be described as a gigantic species of rail, was for a long time only known from half-fossil bones found along with those of the moa; and it was feared that the *Notornis*, like the moa, had become extinct. At last, however, two living specimens were captured, and their skins were sent by Mr. Mantell to the British Museum. The specimen referred to above is the third known. We are not sure whether we ought to feel glad or sorry that a subscription has been opened at Dunedin to organise a regular hunt for any more survivors that may yet exist.

MR. VALENTIN BALL, of the Geological Survey of India, has been elected Professor of Geology in Trinity College, Dublin, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Haughton.

THE French papers already give the first results of the voyage of scientific exploration now being undertaken in the Gulf of Lyons by the French despatch boat *Le Travailleur*. Starting on July 4, three days were spent in dredging, &c., along the coast of Provence. Perhaps the facts learnt by means of the deep-sea thermometer were the most important. It was found that the temperature remained almost constant at 23° C. from a depth of 200 metres to the maximum depth of 2,020 metres, which was attained south of the Ile de Marse. This motionless depth was also found to be nearly destitute of life; and the few forms discovered are most significantly identical with those that have been dredged up from the Atlantic depths. Among them are mentioned *Hottentia carpenteri* and *Brisinaga coronata*.

THE January number of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* (New York: Appleton), edited by Mr. William T. Harris, has just reached us. We learn from it that the Concord Summer School of Philosophy proposes to open for the third time during the current month. On July 11 an inaugural poem was to be read by Mr. E. C. Stedman; two courses of lectures are to be delivered by Mr. Harris on "Philosophical Distinctions" and "Hegel's Philosophy;" and two by Dr. H. K. Jones on "Platonism." On August 8, the day of the Kant Centenary, President Noah Porter will deliver a lecture on Kant.

THE *Handbook of the Vertebrate Fauna of the County of York*, by Messrs. Clarke and Roebuck, which we announced some little while ago as in preparation, will be ready for delivery to subscribers about the middle of August. The work contains a complete catalogue of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes that have

been found in Yorkshire within historical times, with a list of occurrences in the case of rare species. Out of a total list of 756 British species, no less than 508 are here assigned to Yorkshire, being more than in any other county of the British Isles. A brief description is added of the physical characteristics of the county, and of each of its natural divisions.

It is announced that an astronomical congress will be held at Strassburg in September. The capital of Alsace has been chosen as the place of meeting as possessing an observatory furnished with all the best and newest instruments.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science are to hold their annual meeting at Cincinnati on August 17.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE American Baptist Missionary Society have long had missionaries at work at Bhamo and in other parts of Burmah; and one of these, the Rev. J. N. Oushing, of the Shan Mission, has completed and carried through the press a dictionary of the Shan language, upon which he has been engaged for thirteen years.

THE Rev. Thomas Bridges, of the South American Missionary Society, who has lately completed a translation of St. Luke's Gospel, is now translating the Acts of the Apostles into the Yaghan language, used in the southern districts of the American continent. This language contains 30,000 words, and was the more difficult to acquire from its having no grammar or literature. After years of patient labour, Mr. Bridges was able to compile a dictionary, which has been published by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

MESSRS SAMUEL BAGSTER AND SONS have now ready the twelfth and last volume of the first series of *Records of the Past*, which contains an elaborate index of the contents of all twelve volumes. The series is now also issued in two sets each of three double volumes—one set for the Assyrian and the other for the Egyptian texts.

We learn from the *Revue critique* that M. Rubens Duval will shortly publish a Syriac Grammar, and that Herr Schenkel, of Vienna, has in preparation a critical edition of Epictetus.

THE *Revue critique* for July 18 has a review, by M. E. Fagnan, of the first volume of Mr. Eien's *Catalogue of the Persian MSS. in the British Museum*. The second volume has just appeared, of which we hope to print a review very shortly.

THE death is announced, at the age of seventy-eight, of M. Burggraff, formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Liège. His principal work was entitled *Principes de la grammaire générale*. He has bequeathed to the university library all his philological books.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Thursday, July 7.)

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.—Prof. Bunsell Lewis read a paper on the "Antiquities of Constantinople," in which the walls of the city, the inscriptions upon them, the Greek churches, and the Imperial Museum of the Ottoman Government were noticed. After calling attention to the results of Dr. Paspati's investigations, Prof. Lewis pointed out that the inscriptions on the land walls are peculiarly interesting, because they extend over a period of more than 1,000 years, give exact dates, reckoned from the creation of the world, and record many important facts connected with the building or repair of these wonderful fortifications. The churches of Chora and SS. Sergius and Bacchus were described at

some length. The porches of the former contain mosaics, which, on account of their variety and animation, differ considerably from the stiff and dry style which usually characterizes Byzantine art. They represent scenes from the life of Christ and the Virgin, and exhibit many figures of Jewish kings and prophets, with names appended. Until the last few years, a colossal figure of our Lord was to be seen among the mosaics in the interior, with the words "Come unto me," &c., under it. The church of Sergius and Bacchus is now in a very dilapidated state, partly from neglect, and partly from occupation by Bulgarian refugees. It appears probable that this building served as the model for St. Vitali at Ravenna. Prof. Lewis concluded his paper by noticing the most important treasures of classical times in the museum at Constantinople.—Mr. R. Blair communicated a copy of the inscription on the Roman tombstone lately found at South Shields, and a photograph of the stone, together with the extended reading of the inscription:—"D(omi) M(anibus) S(acrum) Aug(usti) vix(it) annos v(iii) (men)ses viiii L(ucius) Arruntius Salvanus filio b(ene) m(erito) p(i)simo.—The Rev. S. S. Lewis sent a series of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins.—Lord Calthorpe exhibited painted glass, with Calthorpe and other quarterings.—Mr. W. T. Watkins sent a note on a Roman pavement, with representations of fishes, lately found at Fifieldhead Neville, and on Roman baths and a statue lately uncovered at Dover.—Mr. Spurrell exhibited coins from the hoard found at Baconthorpe.—Mr. Bloxam sent a collection of early horseshoes and other objects.—Mr. J. Dallas-Yorke exhibited the silver matrix of James II.'s Privy Seal for Scotland.—The Rev. J. Fuller Russell and Mr. S. Dodd each sent a book of the Statutes of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

#### FINE ART.

*The Antiquities of Orissa.* By Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., &c. In 2 vols. (Calcutta: Published under Orders of the Government of India.)

THE author of this important work enjoys a marked advantage over European archaeologists in being a native of India and a Sanskrit scholar of repute. Of this we have evidence in these two volumes. He quotes from ancient works the rules which guide builders down to the present day in the structure of temples, giving numerous references which bear on architecture from Sanskrit literature. India has a literature of some extent treating of architecture, which is scarcely known in Europe; and even the Pundits themselves seem to have but little familiarity with it. Ram Raz, in his work on the architecture of the Hindus, mentions eight works—viz., *Mansara*, *Mayamata* (also known as the *Maya-Silpa*), *Kasyapa*, *Vayghanasa*, *Sakaladhikara*, *Visvakarmiya*, *Sanatkumara*, *Sarasvatyam*. Most of these are very scarce, and even those that exist under the same title seem to differ considerably in each copy. In one version of the *Visvakarmiya*, Siva is the narrator; while in another it is Visvakarma, the architect of the gods, who is a carpenter—a point of some importance as bearing on one knotty question of the wooden origin of Indian architecture. The works just named are known as *Silpa Sastras*, which name includes all matters of a mechanical kind, as well as building; and from Rajendralala Mitra's account of them they seem to deal largely with occult influences of every description. The headings of chapters, which he quotes for one of them, show a close resemblance in many aspects to the Chinese ideas about the *Fung-Shui*, or the deification of wind and water, which has to be consulted, and offerings made to it,

before any kind of structure can be begun in the Celestial Empire. A few of the headings themselves will give the best notion of their matter—they are from the *Visvakarmiya*:—

"Months appropriate for commencing a building, the area whereof is to be regulated by the cubit of the owner, or of his wife, or of his son. . . . Astral influence on buildings. . . . Offerings to certain gods. . . . Size of doors to be regulated by the planet which presided on the natal hour of the person who causes the house to be built."

This sort of folly may seem unworthy of serious consideration. But in archaeology no one can say this, for we have to deal with the motives of those who acted in the past; and, if the width of a door of any ancient structure was determined by the planet that presided on the natal day of the person the place was built for, it would be a waste of time to seek for what might seem a more reasonable explanation. There are more practical matters dealt with in these books on architecture, and some further extracts might have been given beyond that of the few headings of chapters. The hope may be here expressed that Rajendralala Mitra may yet do something with this branch of his country's literature, for his knowledge of Sanskrit makes him the fitting person to do it. Studying the architecture of India from what remains of it is only one branch of the subject; in these old treatises we should find the rules which were followed—whether reasonable or superstitious, matters not—and thus understand the motive of those who used them as guides. Our author states that the *Silpa Sastra* claimed a sanctity next to the Veda itself, and that the rules were most religiously adhered to. Such being the case, we might expect to get a good deal of insight into points that are as yet dark in matters of art and architecture from these books. The learned Doctor does not mention, but he is no doubt familiar with the fact, that there is even a Veda devoted to this subject—the *Shatapatha Veda*; it is one of the *Upa*, or lesser Vedas, and is reputed to have been revealed by Visvakarma himself. The existence of such a literature, claiming to be inspired, is in itself an evidence of the high position art and architecture occupied in Ancient India. In the *Nirukta* of Yaska, an author who dates before Panini, are to be found no less than twenty-two words taken from the Vedas as synonyms for houses, indicating that there was at that early period a very rich vocabulary in use among builders. It would seem from the Rig Veda that the Asuras, the aborigines of India when the Aryan conquest or emigration took place, had many cities which were well constructed and strong for defence. Some of them are described as being as "firm as a city made of iron." The author thinks that the Asuras were superior in architecture to their conquerors, and that it was from them that the Aryans got their first lessons in building. In evidence of this he refers to the *Mahabharata*, where it is stated that Maya, the artificer of the Asuras, constructed the great palace of Yudhisthira. This Maya is probably a mythical character, but myths generally preserve the ethnic characteristics of the period which produced them.

The question as to whether the people of India in ancient times used stone as a building material involves a rather burning point between the author and Mr. Fergusson. Here, as in many other disputes, much hinges on how the matter is put. When Mr. Fergusson says that all the architecture of India, as it is found represented on the sculptures at Sanchi, Bharhat, Buddha Gaya, &c., is manifestly of wooden origin, and that the rock-cut temples and other remains endorse this theory, he would be a rash man who should contradict the statement. Rajendralala Mitra insists that stone was used, and there is no doubt he is also right; and Mr. Fergusson, in his last work on *The Cave Temples of India*, admits this, for at p. 29 he says, in reference to the time of Alexander's conquest of India: "It is almost equally certain stone was used in India as a building material and for foundations." This admission brings the question down to very narrow limits, for very few monuments remain to tell us how they were built in the second or third century before Christ. Still, some few structures, or rather fragments of them, are left to show that stone was used. That is about all that is known on the subject, and there is not much room left for further discussion. Mr. Fergusson seems inclined to think it was from the Greeks, in Alexander's time, that the Hindus derived their practice of using stone; but there is scarce anything existing that can be called evidence on this head, and it has been only put as a suggestion.

The antiquities of Orissa, as treated in this book, are confined to a very small portion of the province, but that limited space contains a very large mass of ancient remains. From Yajapur on the north to Puri on the south is only about eighty miles, but it includes the celebrated temple of Jagannatha and its shrines; the Sun temple of Konarak; the widespread area of wonderful temples at Bhuvanesvara; and the hills of Udayagiri and Khandagiri, with their interesting groups of Buddhist caves. What Delhi with its remains is to Mahomedan architecture—and it is, as Lord Canning stated, "studded with ruins more thickly even than the Campagna of Rome"—Bhuvanesvara may be said to be in relation to the architecture of the Hindus. For a considerable distance round Bhuvanesvara there are the remains of temples, some neglected, others still used, and to this day visited by pilgrims, most of them covered with the most elaborate sculptures, of the beauty of which we may judge from the plates in this work. At present Bhuvanesvara is a very poor place; yet, about 1,000 years ago, it was the capital of Orissa. Yajati Kesari reigned from the year 474 till 526, founding a line known as the Kesari dynasty, which made Bhuvanesvara the seat of Government till 940, when Nripati Kesari founded Cuttack as his capital. According to the hyperbolic language of the *Ekrana Purana*, Bhuvanesvara, when in its highest glory, had 100,000 temples. This statement requires to be discounted to find something like the truth. At present there exist, at a rough estimate, about 300 temples; the population is not much over 4,000, and one-fifth of these are Brahmins. These people live upon the pilgrims who still come seeking

absolution from sin, which can be assured to the worshippers at every temple and tank in the place. One very striking part of the history presents us with an important "Transference of Site," resulting from an attempt to make Bhuvanesvara a second Benares. At one time the place was Buddhist, then it became the abode of Vishnu, or of his Avatar Vasudeva, or Krishna. But the founder of the Kesari dynasty, who is supposed to have come from near Benares, wished to introduce the worship of Mahadeo, or Siva; and a legend was invented that Siva came to Vishnu and asked leave to reside on the spot, which was granted on the promise that he would forsake Benares. When Mahadeo was supposed to have changed his residence, all his favourite haunts at Benares had to be removed with him; and hence it is that "every temple, every sacred pool, every rivulet, every ceremonial, every observance, and every legend of Benares were reproduced at Bhuvanesvara." The Ganga-yamuna—or Ganges and Jumna—the Manikarnika Khund, and even the pilgrimage of the Panch-Kosi, are all found at the latter place. To those who are fond of local legends, *The Antiquities of Orissa* will be found specially interesting, for its author is able to draw upon the local literature for matter of this kind to throw light on many points connected with the archaeology.

The spot which most Englishmen have so long called "Juggernaut" is known among the natives of India as *Puri*, or "The City." The deity, or the idol, of the great temple there is Jagannatha, that being the correct form of the word according to the new official mode of spelling. The word means "Lord of the World." Rajendralala Mitra enters a protest against the popular notion which prevails regarding this god. Instead of being an incarnation of what is cruel and blood-thirsty, he affirms that "the human conception never realised a more innocent and gentle divinity than Jagannatha, and the tenets of his votaries are the very reverse of sanguinary or revolting." Accidents do take place at the Ratha Yatra, or the Car Festival, but they have been exaggerated in a style which quite outshines the Orientals themselves. The teaching connected with the worship of Vishnu is all against taking life; and Jagannatha is supposed to be a form of Krishna, who was wholly a personification of love. This will explain how it is that any sacrifice of life would be looked upon as antagonistic to the nature of the deity worshipped at Puri. As evidence against the popular view, the author quotes Abul Fazl, who wrote three centuries ago; also Bernier, who wrote a century later; Mr. Stirling, who wrote in 1822; Mr. Fergusson, who visited Puri in 1838; and Dr. Hunter. This last authority quotes the official returns, and adds:—

"Nothing could be more opposed to the spirit of Vishnu worship than self-immolation. Accidental death within the temple renders the whole place unclean. The ritual suddenly stops, and the polluted offerings are hurried away from the sight of the offended god. According to Chaitanya, the apostle of Jagannatha, the destruction of the least of God's creatures was a sin against the Creator. Self-immolation he would have regarded with horror."

It may be mentioned here that the Car

Festival takes place outside the temple enclosure. Mr. Fergusson says:—

"I looked out everywhere for a pilgrim's skull to examine his bump of veneration, and keep it as a curiosity if I found it large; but neither skulls nor bones were to be found anywhere that I could see."

This celebrated festival takes place about Midsummer. There are three cars, for there are three gods in the shrine at Puri—Jagannatha, Balarama his brother, and Subhadra his sister. The images are of wood, about six feet high; the cars are in the form of temples, that for Jagannatha being thirty-two cubits in height. The cars are dragged along a wide road called the Baradand, about two miles long, in a north-east line from the temple; and the journey occupies three or four days. The destination is a garden and a temple, in which the gods reside for a few days before returning along the Baradand to the great temple.

Rajendralala Mitra adopts the theory first suggested by Gen. Cunningham, that the image of Jagannatha and that of his brother Balarama were derived from the Buddhist Trisul symbol. Drawings of all the images are given, including the Sudarsana-Chakra, which stands in the shrine of the temple with the other three images. From these drawings it will be seen that the representation, on which Gen. Cunningham first based his identification, was not perfectly correct. Still, it is quite possible, as Rajendralala Mitra suggests, that the shape of the figures may have changed in the course of time, as the wooden part of them has to be renewed at certain periods. The theory is the best that has as yet been brought forward, and it has many probabilities in its favour. Jagannatha and his brother and sister are certainly not things of beauty, though there are uglier gods in the South Sea Islands. This constitutes the peculiar question regarding them: that a type has been preserved for ages which bears no resemblance, except that just mentioned, to any style of either Buddhist or Hindu sculpture. The whole region was undoubtedly Buddhist at one time; and, as we know, from other examples, how one faith takes over the sacred objects of that which it has superseded, it is highly probable that the form in which Jagannatha is represented dates back to the previous religion.

In a Sinhalese work, the *Dashavansa*, which gives a history of the celebrated Tooth Relic of Ceylon, it is stated that, after Buddha's cremation, his ashes were divided among the eight kings, and the tooth was given by Khema, the sage, to Brahmadatta, King of Kalinga, who caused to be made for it a temple inlaid with gold, and the place became known as Dantapura, "The City of the Tooth." Finally, the relic went to Ceylon, where it is still kept at Kandy—or at least a model of it is there, which the Sinhalese believe to be the real Dalada, as it is called. Some authorities believe that Puri is the same as Dantapur, and that the mound known as the "Blue Hill," on which the Great Temple stands, is formed by the remains of the old Chaitya, or Vihara, in which the tooth was kept. This theory our author rejects, and fixes on a place called Dantan, south-west of Cuttack, not very distant from the spot on the



Highly known to sailors as the "James and Mary," as Dantapur. The similarity of the name suggests the identity, but other considerations are also adduced. The non-existence of caste at Puri is supposed to be another survival of Buddhist ideas. This is well illustrated by the food which is cooked at the temple. From early morn till evening the large kitchen of the temple is busy with the preparation of rice, which is, when cooked, called *mahaprasad*, or "great food." All the pilgrims, no matter what their caste may be, eat this food, although the cooks are known to be the lowest of the low among castes in India. Pilgrims take portions of it home with them, and their caste does not prevent Brahmins from receiving and eating of it. No sin is so heinous as disrespect to this sacred rice, and no crime is too deep but will be removed by eating even a grain of it. There are plenty of stories told, and believed in, founded on this faith. One is given in the book:—

"There came a proud man from Northern India, who swore that he would look upon the Lord of the World, that he would eat no leavings of mortal or immortal beings. But as he crossed the bridge outside the Sacred City, his arms and legs fell off, and there he lay on the road-side for two months, till a dog came out of the town eating a fragment of the holy food, and dropped some as he passed. The proud man crawled forward on his stomach, and, grubbing with his mouth in the mire, ate the leavings, all slavered from the jaws of the unclean animal. Thereupon the mercy of the good Lord Jagannath visited him; new limbs were given to him, and he entered the holy city as a humble disciple."

Rajendralala Mitra has produced another illustrated volume on the Buddhist remains at Buddha Gaya; and he is also the author of other productions connected with Sanskrit literature. It ought to be a matter of congratulation to find a native of India able to make such contributions to English literature. The conquest of so vast a country as India by the people of an island so small as Britain will most probably seem a greater wonder a thousand years hence than it is to-day; but if to the conquest of the soil of Hindustan we are to add the conquest of the intelligence and the tongues of its educated men, of which we have an instance in *The Antiquities of Orissa*, the wonder will be still more increased.

This work should not be dismissed without a word about the illustrations. They are nearly all drawn and lithographed by natives of India, students of the Government School of Art in Calcutta. Faults might be found, but their general merit is so high that it would be unfair to utter other words than those of praise and encouragement. The second volume is principally illustrated by photographs and photo-collotypes.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

#### ART BOOKS.

*German, Flemish, and Dutch Painting.* By H. J. W. Buxton and E. J. Poynter. (Sampson Low.) The present is one of a short series of "Illustrated Text-Books of Art," edited by Mr. Poynter; and it would appear, from the title-page, to be in part written by the editor. It is issued to little purpose. It may be that, with skilled treatment,

an excellent writer could have contrived to compress into less than 200 pages of text (not counting the space occupied by illustrations) a truly useful account of the principal painters of the German, Flemish, and Dutch schools; but the feat has at any rate not been performed in the volume before us. It has seemed to be the aim of the compilers—and we say compilers, for of original thought there is practically none—to crowd into the space at their command as many names of pictures and artists as possible. But what is the beginner to learn from mere names that mean nothing to him? He requires rather some intelligible classification and definition, and a vivid fashion of expressing the characteristics of the masters. We are sorry to say all this is wanting to the present volume. There is hardly one expressive phrase in it from the beginning to the end; and, as far as Mr. Poynter has himself been concerned in it, we are sorry that a painter of so many learned and pleasurable works should have acquitted himself with so little distinction in assuming the business of the critic or art historian. Perhaps his share has not been a large one. Quotations from M. Maxime du Camp are not likely to be of lasting value; while as for Fromentin—a really thoughtful student of Dutch painting—and other recent writers, nothing is heard of them. Nor will it, we fear, be found generally satisfactory to balance the opinion of the learned Kugler against that of a man of genius like Mr. Ruskin. And, unfortunately, when the book is judged by its own somewhat petty and pedantic aims, the judgment can hardly be more favourable. It is ludicrous to have mentioned among the works of Nicholas Maes some that are herein spoken of, while all reference to her Majesty's exquisite picture of *The Listener* is omitted. The enumeration of what the writers conceive to be Jan Steen's best pictures is, we are glad to think, less absurd. It argues some approach to knowledge. But if, upon such foundation, we build a hope for better things, we are apt to be disappointed. In the fourteen lines consecrated to van der Meer, of Delft, it would be difficult to be less expressive and enlightening. The only criticism or description of the character of his work vouchsafed is contained in the following line:—"Ver Meer adhered somewhat closely to Pieter de Hooch in his subjects and effects." The remark is of dubious truth, but of undeniable vagueness. Again, why speak of one of the two famous van der Meers of the Six Collection as the *Milk Woman*, when what the picture represents is neither a dairy-maid nor a milk-vendor, but a woman who, in a pleasant and even rich interior, happens to be just now busy in pouring milk from a household jug into a household basin. In the great Northern school alone, names of painters as eminent as Brekelenkamp and Jan le Duoc are entirely ignored. Our examination of this well-printed and daintily illustrated "text-book" need hardly be continued further. It may perhaps be painstaking, but it is not highly creditable work.

*Giotto.* By Harry Quilter. (Sampson Low.) This is the latest contribution to a series strangely unequal, and often strangely inefficient—the series of biographies of "the Great Artists." Mr. Quilter's book must be added to those of Mr. Monkhouse, Mr. Austin Dobson, and Lord Ronald Gower as tending to relieve the series from the discredit attaching to it by reason of most of the remainder. A few volumes in the long set are happily conspicuous for individual thought or individual investigation; and Mr. Quilter's book, which is that of a thoroughly independent writer, is assuredly one of the few. Much of his work on Giotto, published in another form, has been, if we remember rightly, already reviewed in these columns. There remains, therefore, for us no considerable task. The present volume

has only to be commended as often learned and generally simple, conceived in a spirit of healthy yet measured admiration of one of the most moving of early painters, because one of the most profound and spiritual. Written with an easy avoidance of that crabbed style which is sometimes able to imply in the master of it a much greater burden of knowledge than any he really possesses, the book takes us pleasantly to Giotto and his time. In writing about art, Mr. Quilter is not above remembering that he is himself a man of literature; we see, therefore, in his work no indifference to the effects which it is the business of writing to achieve. A charm and interest lacking to merely copious and involved chronicle are found accordingly in more than one of his vivid chapters. The book is written without that assumption of exclusive knowledge which aims to make dullness tolerable. The illustrations are of various merit. The object of the largest is to show the untravelling reader, and to recal to the traveller, "the kind of colouring prevalent in Giotto's work." A pretty little sketch of Mr. Quilter's own, of the long line of Padua outspread in the plain, reminds us agreeably of the city which retains so much of the most beautiful and impressive of Giotto's labour.

#### ART SALE.

THE fine old mansion of Tadworth Court, near Epsom, erected in the early part of the last century, recently devolved by will on Lord Aveland, who has disposed of it, together with the estate, to Captain Tritton. The sale of the contents of the mansion was entrusted to Mr. Robins, of Waterloo Place, and occupied the whole of last week. The following were the prices obtained for some of the more important lots:—A carved oak bookcase (date 1645), £43; landscape, ascribed to Ruysdael, £38 17s.; a Louis XIV. bracket clock, £78 15s.; an ormolu clock, ornamented with Dresden china flowers, £71 8s.; a set of three Dresden vases, twenty inches high, £160; an inlaid Kingwood cabinet with marble top, £49; a similar cabinet, £41; a pair of old marqueterie cabinets, £27; an antique carved and silvered suite, of the period of Louis XIV., £133; &c. The total amount of the sale was about £3,000.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

By the election of Mr. Mark Fisher to its ranks, the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours has gained a remarkable landscape painter, of genuine and subtle power, to reinforce a group of landscape painters already containing men of the unwonted refinement of Mr. Hine and of the singular vigour of Mr. T. Collier.

THE French Academy has awarded Mr. A. S. Murray 2,000 frs. from the Fould prize for his *History of Greek Sculpture before the Age of Pheidias*. The remaining 1,000 frs. of this prize have been allotted to a writer on architecture whose name is not announced.

M. TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE is preparing, at the invitation of the Committee of Council on Education, a *History of Chinese Art*, which will form one of the series to which Dr. Birdwood's excellent manual on Indian arts belongs.

MR. C. E. JOHNSON, whose *White Sands of Iona* and other work are noticeable in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy, is engaged in painting a scene in Charnwood Forest.

THE Society of Arts has lately placed memorial tablets on six more houses in London formerly occupied by celebrated men. The houses thus marked are 30 Leicester Square,

where Hogarth lived so long; 35 St. Martin's Street, once inhabited by Sir Isaac Newton; 14 Sayle Row, associated with the name of Sheridan; 36 Castle Street, Oxford Street, with that of James Barry, painter of the society's great room; 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, with that of Peter the Great; and 5 Arlington Street, with that of Sir Robert Walpole. The council of the society have under consideration a list of numerous houses on which similar tablets might be placed, and they state that they will be glad to receive suggestions which might aid them in choosing yet other buildings.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Scotsman* that St. Magnus' Cathedral in the Orkneys is threatened with restoration. It is proposed by the Corporation of Kirkwall, who are trustees of the fabric, to re-open four windows on the south side of the nave that have been blocked up for years. We hope that the advice of some competent architect will be first taken.

THE Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition at Cardiff, to which we have already referred, will be opened on July 29, and remain open until the last week of September. Among the contributions are a selection from Lord Bute's family pictures; Mr. Vicat Cole's *Noon*, lent by Sir E. J. Beed; and some fine tapestries from St. Fagan's Castle. Mr. W. E. Gladstone has sent a choice collection of ivories. The industrial department of the exhibition will be arranged in the gun-shed attached to the Drill Hall. Any profit accruing is to be devoted to the artistic furnishing and decoration of the Free Library, Museum, and Schools for Science and Art, now being erected by the Corporation.

THERE has now been subscribed about £4,000 towards the Manchester School of Art Building Fund; but an additional sum of £3,000 is still required. Among seven subscribers of £250 each, appear the names of the Earl of Derby and Mr. F. W. Grafton, M.P.

ON Sunday, July 17, the Académie des beaux-arts met to award the grand prix de Rome. There were ten competitors; and the prescribed subject, as we have already stated, was "The Wrath of Achilles," the hero being represented at the moment when Athene touches him on the shoulder and arrests his pursuit of the Trojans. The premier grand prix was given to M. Fournier, a pupil of Cabanel; the premier second grand prix to M. Danger, a pupil of Gérôme and of Millet. No third prize was allotted.

THE Simla Fine Art Society will open its fourteenth annual exhibition on September 17. The hon. secretary is Col. Maisey.

THE Indian papers state that Col. Woodthorpe, R.E., proposes to publish some of the sketches he made during the British occupation of Kabul.

A COMMITTEE of men eminent in the Protestant Church has been formed in Paris for the purpose of raising a statue to the memory of Admiral Coligny. It is suggested that the monument should be placed in the Rue de Bivoli near the Oratoire du Louvre, so that the effigy may as nearly as possible face the spot where the great Huguenot chief was struck down by his assassins on the night of August 24, 1572.

M. QUANTIN is publishing a small French edition, subscribers to which must apply before the 31st inst., of the volume illustrating the historical procession which took place in Vienna on April 27, 1879, on the occasion of the Emperor's silver wedding, under the superintendence of Hans Makart. The Austrian edition is out of print, and copies are said to fetch as much as 600 frs. apiece. M. Quantin's edition will be published at 100 frs.

IN answer to a question in the French

Chamber of Deputies on July 11, M. Sadi Carnot admitted that M. Baudry's frescoes in the Opera House are suffering deterioration from a film of smoke that is gradually dulling the colours. The remedy proposed is to substitute the electric light for the present system of gas-lighting.

M. LÉON BONNAT has presented to the Luxembourg his fine portrait of *Léon Cogniet*, exhibited in the Salon this year. Strange to say, no work by this celebrated portrait-painter has hitherto been placed in the Luxembourg collection.

THE exhibition proposed for Vienna next year, to which we alluded last week, is being got up by a society of Austrian artists, presided over by Hans Makart. It will be of an international character, open to all works of art produced since the great Vienna Exhibition of 1873. The project has already received the approval of the Government, who have promised to place a certain number of medals at the disposal of the committee of artists.

THE French sculptor Clésinger has just finished a colossal statue of Marceau on horseback, measuring three metres and a-half in height. It forms one of a series of four, the others being Hoche, Kléber, and Carnot, which are destined to be placed on lofty pedestals in front of the Palais de l'Industrie.

OF foreign contributors to the Salon this year Americans were the most numerous. The list given is as follows:—America, 119; Belgium, 92; Switzerland, 58; England, 53; Germany, 48; Austria, 28; Italy, 83; Holland, 30; Russia, 28; Spain, 39; Sweden, 26; Norway, 13; and Poland, 18.

AN exhibition of jugs, mugs, and other drinking vessels is now being held at the Oesterreichen Museum in Vienna. The objects exhibited are all of German manufacture, both old and new. In a notice of this exhibition in a German journal, the critic grows sentimental over the meaning of the old German jug, and remarks, truly enough, that

"no nation has such a true perception of the poetry of drink as the German, which finds in a mighty draught the best protection against the discomforts of life."

Naturally, where this kind of poetry is so highly cultivated, great attention is paid to the vessels used in its service; and this exhibition shows a collection of most quaint and curious objects. Among them may be mentioned those to which the name of the old Nürnberg artisan Hirschvogel is attached, who is stated by Neudörfer to have made jugs, &c., in antique style as if they were cast in metal.

THERE died last month at Augsburg one of the few painters left who derived their artistic inspiration directly from Cornelius. Ferdinand Wagner was a pupil under Cornelius and Schnorr in the Munich Academy, and he always remained faithful to the high principles of the school in which he was educated. Several churches and other buildings in Germany are covered with his frescoes, and large altar-pieces by him are also to be found in many places. Of late years, however, a nervous affection of the sight, brought on by constant work on damp walls, obliged him to give up wall-painting, and to content himself with portraits and easel pictures. In these he did not find much satisfaction, and finally gave up his art altogether some little time before his death.

M. CHARLES RUELENS, Keeper of the Bibliothèque royale at Brussels, has been charged by the commission which is engaged upon the publication of a *Codex diplomaticus Rubenianus* with the duty of searching the French libraries for documents illustrating the life of the great painter of Antwerp. In a note

addressed to the Académie d'Archéologie of Belgium, he gives the first-fruits of his investigations. It refers to the correspondence between Rubens and Peiresc, commencing in 1620, and terminating only with the death of the latter in 1637. During these seventeen years not a single week passed without a letter on each side.

THOSE who have been unable to visit the Paris Salon this year may gain an excellent knowledge of it from *L'Art*, which journal is now publishing a number of large sketches by artists of their pictures, which are engraved in an admirable and effective manner. We would especially commend the delicacy of reproduction in the large plate called *Premières Pousses*, a pen-drawing by M. Emile Michel from his picture. This appeared in the number for July 3, together with a charming etching from Gustave Popelin's Frenchified Hellenism entitled *Un Sacrifice à Esculape*.

WE learn from the *Revue critique* that M. Charles Robert has published (Paris: Pillet et Dumoulin) a *Description raisonnée* of his collection of Gaulish coins. Not the least important service rendered by M. Robert is his classification of the several regions from which the coins of Ancient Gaul are derived. These are six in number: (1) Massilia and the country round; (2) the Roman province of Aquitania, as far north as Lyons; (3) Central Gaul, the Gaul of Caesar without the maritime cities; (4) the west coast of Gaul; (5) the north; (6) regions beyond the Rhine and along the Danube, where Gauls were found among other barbarians.

THE Minister of Fine Arts has commissioned Gabrielle Foivard, who studied under Carpeaux, to complete the greater part of the unfinished work left by the sculptor Adam Salomon. Among these remains may be mentioned a bust of the musician Holmès and the tomb of Lamartine.

A SECOND edition is published (Paris: Hachette) of M. Gaston Boissier's *Promenades archéologiques*, revised by the light of the most recent discoveries in Rome and its neighbourhood.

## THE STAGE.

### MR. EMERY.

A VERY notable figure has passed from the stage. If Mr. Samuel Emery, who died on Tuesday, in his rooms in King William Street, had not for the last six or seven years been among the most prominent of actors, as far as regards the public of London, he was at least remembered by Londoners by reason of several first-rate performances; and people who watch the theatre at all closely are perfectly aware that he was one of a small number of actors thoroughly individual and original. Mr. Emery was sixty-four years old. He had but just returned to town from a two years' tour in Australia, where we may both hope and believe that his performances were thoroughly appreciated; for if there is anything unsophisticated, not to say uncultured, in the Australian playgoer, preventing him from understanding the subtler effects of very delicate high comedians, this condition would in no wise prevent him from valuing Mr. Emery, whose art was wonderfully concealed, whose acting always looked spontaneous and hearty, and whose charm really did spring (as well as appear to spring) from a ready understanding of every-day humanity. Mr. Emery played many parts. He was best in character-acting and in rough pathos—best of all in such parts of that of Peggoty in *Little Em'ly*—an adaptation, of course, from *David Copperfield*—and in Cap'n Cuttle

in *Heart's Delight*—an adaptation, of course, from *Dombey*. Indeed, in both these characters he was not good, but perfect. The steady gaze of his plain, honest face, and his voice rich and resonant, helped him to give extraordinary vitality and authority to his assumption of the characters of these homely men whom Dickens, to begin with, had depicted with so faultless a touch. If Dickens's novels are generally too complicated for him to have been fortunate enough to see them become good dramas—if much of the dramatisation of Dickens has failed to hold a place upon the stage—the novelist has been singularly lucky in the performance of certain of his most pronounced types. Some of the greatest successes of English actors have been made with his characters. There was the Joy Ladle of *No Thoroughfare*, for instance, played so admirably by Mr. Benjamin Webster. And there was the Jo—the comic and pathetic crossing-sweeper of *Bleak House*—played with such singular art by Miss Jennie Lee. There were several others besides. But nothing in the whole range of Dickens's portraiture transferred to the stage can have excelled the Outtie and the Peggotty of the sympathetic and powerful actor whose death we record. He was as much born to play these characters of the master of English fiction as Hablot K. Browne was born to illustrate *Bleak House*, and Cruikshank *Oliver Twist*.

## AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENKES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

## PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neve des Capucines.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

## THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Subscribed of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station.	0 18 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom.	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, &c.	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

On July 28 (One Shilling), No. 260.

## THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE

For AUGUST.

With Illustrations by GEORGE DU MAURIER and W. SMALL.

## CONTENTS.

THE DEBT. (With an Illustration.) Chap. XXIII.—A Storm in a Teacup. XXIV.—Women of the Future. XXV.—Mabel's Anodyne.  
 MR. GIBSON'S LOVE-PASSAGE.  
 THE DANCY PEDROCK.  
 LOVE and PULCHRELLA. By E. M. CLEERE.  
 A LIE: a Domestic Tale. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. VI.—Gold and Iron. VII.—Sporting. VIII.—A Hit. IX.—Two Women. X.—Ragged. XI.—Married.  
 REMONDO: a Psychological Art Fantasy. By VERNON LEE.  
 THE PHANTOM OX. By THEODORE TILTON.  
 A RARE FISH: a THOUGHT. By JAMES PAYN. (With an Illustration.) Chap. XXIII.—Miss Bart. XXIII.—Barton Castle. XXXIV.—A Woman's Life. XXXV.—The Churchyard.  
 London: SMITH, ELDER, & Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

# THE FEW COPIES OF THIS IMPORTANT COUNTY HISTORY REMAINING UNSUBSCRIBED FOR OFFERED AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. HISTORY OF HERTFORDSHIRE. By JOHN EDWIN CUSSANS.

COMPLETE IN

Eight Parts, imperial quarto, as issued to Subscribers,  
Published £16 16s., for £10 10s.;

OR IN

3 vols., new half-morocco extra, for £12 12s.

LARGE PAPER, 75 COPIES ONLY PRINTED,

Each Numbered and Signed by the Author,

Eight Parts, royal folio, as issued to Subscribers,  
Published £33 12s., for £21;

OR IN

3 vols., new half-morocco extra, for £24.

Prospectus, giving full details of this important Work, on application to the Advertisers,

HENRY SOTHERAN & CO.,

36, PICCADILLY; 136, STRAND; 77, QUEEN STREET, LONDON;  
49, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

## MR. BRENON'S NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.

Now ready, crown 8vo, 6s.

## THE TRIBUNE REFLECTS; AND OTHER POEMS.

By EDWARD ST. JOHN-BRENON,  
Author of "Ambrosia Amoris," &c., &c.

LONDON: REEVES & TURNER, 196, STRAND.

Just published, crown 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

## POEMS

BY

## OSCAR WILDE.

Printed on Dutch Hand-made Paper, and handsomely bound in Parchment.

LONDON: DAVID BOGUE, 3, St. MARTIN'S PLACE, W.C.

NEXT WEEK.

## MATABELE LAND AND THE VICTORIA FALLS:

A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Interior of South Africa.

From the Letters and Journals of the late FRANK OATES, F.R.G.S.

Edited by C. G. OATES, B.A.

Demy 8vo, with Four Maps and numerous Illustrations.

LONDON: C. KEGAN PAUL & CO., 1, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

# TRÜBNER & CO.'S LIST.

## THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER of INDIA.

By W. W. HURST, C.I.E., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India. Published by Command of the Secretary of State for India. Vols. I-VI. ("ASAK" to "MYSON"), 8vo, half-morocco, 42s.

"A great work has been unostentatiously carried on for the last twelve years in India, the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate. This is nothing less than a complete statistical survey of the entire British Empire in Hindostan. We have said enough to show that the 'Imperial Gazetteer' is no mere dry collection of statistics; it is a treasury from which the politician and economist may draw countless stores of valuable information, and into which the general reader can dip with the certainty of always finding something both to interest and to instruct him."—*Times*.

\*The Three remaining Volumes will be issued in July, price 1s. 1s., making 42s. for the Nine Volumes.

## THE DEATH of DEATH;

Or, a Study of God's Holiness in connection with the Existence of Evil, in so far as Intelligent and Responsible Beings are concerned. By AN OUBROUX LAMAR, (JOHN M. PATTON). Revised Edition. Crown 8vo, pp. xvi-232, cloth, 6s.

## THE LIFE and PUBLIC SERVICES of JAMES A. GARFIELD,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES: a Biographical Sketch. By CAPTAIN F. H. MASON, 42nd Regiment U.S.A. With a Preface by BRUCE HARTZ. Crown 8vo, with Portrait, cloth, 2s. 6d.

"Is both interesting and useful."—*John Bull*.

## A HISTORY of MATERIALISM.

By Professor F. A. LANGE. Authorized Translation from the German by ERNEST C. SMITH. Now complete, in 3 vols., post 8vo, pp. 350, 404, 354, and Index, cloth, 11s. 6d.

"Although it is only a few years since Lange's book was originally published, it already ranks as a classic in the philosophical literature of Germany."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## THE ESSENCE of CHRISTIANITY.

By LUDWIG FEUERBACH. Translated from the Second German Edition by HANNAH EYRE, Translator of Strauss's "Life of Jesus." Second Edition. Post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

## PICTURES of INDIAN LIFE.

Sketched with the Pen, from 1852 to 1878. By R. N. CUST, late of H.M. Indian Civil Service, and Hon. Sec. to the Royal Asiatic Society. Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

"In . . . the Indian Village, 'The Indian District,' 'The Festival,' 'The Box of Letters,' there is an intelligent observation, a mastery of Indian detail, a sharp critical touch, an abundant experience."—*Saturday Review*.

## FRANCE and the FRENCH, in the SECOND HALF of the NINETEENTH CENTURY.

By KARL HILLMANN. Translated from the Third German Edition. Post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

"He describes, with great analytical skill, the intellectual life of France during the last few years, and compares it incidentally with that of other countries."—*Globe*.

## INDIAN POETRY.

Containing a New Edition of "The Indian Song of Songs," from the Sanskrit of the "Gita Govinda" of Jayadeva. Two Books from "The Hind of India" (Mahabharata), and other Oriental Poems. By EDWIN ARNOLD, Author of "The Light of Asia," Companion of the Star of India, &c., &c. Post 8vo, pp. viii-370, cloth, 7s. 6d.

"Mr. Arnold does good service by illustrating through the medium of his musical English melodies the power of Indian poetry to stir European emotions."—*Times*.

## EDGAR QUINET:

HIS EARLY LIFE and WRITINGS. By RICHARD HICATE. Post 8vo, with Portrait, Illustrations, and an Autograph Letter, cloth, 12s. 6d.

"Altogether, Mr. Heath has an interesting and pleasant story to tell, and tells it fairly well."—*Athenaeum*.

## EASTERN PROVERBS and EMBLEMS, ILLUSTRATING OLD TRUTHS.

By the Rev. J. LONG, Member of the Bengal Asiatic Society, F.R.G.S. Post 8vo, cloth, 6s.

"High praise is due to the industry and research . . . which has placed before Western scholars the concentrated and compressed essence of the homely wisdom which has been for untold ages accumulating in the East."—*Scotsman*.

## EDUCATION: Scientific and Technical;

or, How the Inductive Sciences are Taught, and How they Ought to be Taught. By ROBERT GALLOWAY, M.L.A., F.R.S. Post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

"Mr. Galloway's qualifications as an adviser on the theory and practice of education are of the highest rank."—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

## THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of MARK RUTHERFORD,

Dissenting Minister. Edited by his Friend, REUBEN SHAFPOOT. Crown 8vo, boards, 5s.

"The story was well worth telling; and it is admirably told, with much power and much pathos, and with a certain homely grace that is very fascinating."—*St. James's Gazette*.

## THE OCCULT WORLD.

By A. P. SINNETT. A remarkable Record of Experiences and Research in connection with the Occult Science of the East. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

## THE DIAMONDS, COAL, and GOLD of INDIA.

Their Mode of Occurrence and Distribution. By V. BALL, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of India; Author of "Jungle Life in India." Post 8vo, cloth, 6s.

## HINDU PHILOSOPHY.

The *Samkhya Karika* of Iswara Krishna. An Exposition of the System of Kapila. With an Appendix on the *Nyaya* and *Vaisesika* Systems. By JOHN DAVIES, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.A.S. Post 8vo, cloth, 6s.

## BUDDHA and EARLY BUDDHISM.

By ARTHUR LILLIE (late Regiment of Lucknow). With numerous Illustrations drawn on Wood by the Author. Post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

## THE FAITH of ISLAM.

By the Rev. E. SELL, Fellow of the University of Madras. Demy 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.

"The faith described by Mr. Sell is that form most prevalent in India, but it is practically the same in Egypt and Turkey. The 'Faith of Islam' is modern Mohammedanism."—*Academy*.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

# HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

## A VISIT to ABYSSINIA: an

ACCOUNT of TRAVEL in MODERN ETHIOPIA. By W. WINSTANLEY, late 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars. 3 vols., 21s.

## LIFE in WESTERN INDIA. By

Mrs. GUTHRIE, Author of "Through Russia," "My Year in an Indian Fort," &c. 2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s.

"A charming book, remarkable for the variety and brilliancy of the pictures which it sets before us. Mrs. Guthrie has a keen eye for scenery, and can describe what she sees with much vividness. She is a botanist, something of an archaeologist, and has more than an ordinary knowledge of Indian history; and she notes with a keen interest the life and character of the native population."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## CATHARINE of ARAGON, and

the SOURCES of the ENGLISH REFORMATION. Edited from the French of ALBERT DU BOIS, with Notes, by CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c. 3 vols., 21s.

"This book should be read by all who want to take a comprehensive view of the period. Miss Yonge's work is thoroughly and conscientiously done."—*Graphic*.

## CHEAP EDITION of LORD

BLACKBURN. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of "Barbara's History," &c. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY. 6s., bound, and illustrated.

## THE NEW NOVELS.

### A MAN'S MISTAKE. By the

AUTHOR OF "ST. OLAVE'S," &c. 3 vols.

### RESEDA. By Mrs. Randolph, Au-

thor of "Gentiana," &c. 3 vols.

"This story is simply told, and promises to be one of the most popular of the author's novels."—*Sunday Times*.

"There is much that is clever in this story, both in the way of character-painting and incident."—*John Bull*.

### LOVE, HONOUR, and OBEY. By

IZA DUFFUS HARDY. 3 vols.

"A very clever story. It is likely to attract many readers."—*John Bull*.

"A story of strong interest and power."—*Post*.

"A decidedly readable story. Miss Hardy tells her tale with a good deal of spirit."—*Whitehall Review*.

### AMONG the HILLS. By E. Frances

FOSTER, Author of "My Little Lady," &c. 3 vols.

"A touching and powerful story."—*Spectator*.

"Miss Foster has no doubt power. For depth and sincerity of feeling, quiet pathos, and good taste, 'Among the Hills' may take rank among the better-class fictions of the day."—*St. James's Gazette*.

### SYDNEY. By Georgiana M. Craik,

Author of "Dorcas," "Anne Warwick," &c. 3 vols.

"There is much to commend in this novel. It is a very pretty story, cleverly devised and wholesomely carried out."—*Saturday Review*.

### STRICTLY TIED UP. By the

Right Hon. A. J. B. BRESFORD HOPE, M.P. THIRD and CHEAPER EDITION. 1 vol., crown 8vo, 6s., bound.

"A clever story, which may be read with profit as well as pleasure."—*Times*.

### HARRY JOSCELYN. By Mrs.

OLIPHANT, Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," &c. 3 vols.

### THE FUTURE MARQUIS. By

CATHARINE CHILDA. 3 vols.

### WANTED, an HEIR. By C. L.

PINKIS, Author of "A Very Opal," &c. 3 vols. [Next week.]

## BOOKS for the COUNTRY.

Each Work complete in 1 vol., price 5s. (any of which can be had separately), elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated by Sir J. GILBERT MILLAIS, HUNT, LEBCH, GOSWOLD, FOSTER, TENNIEL, SANDYS, E. HUGHES, WAMBOURNE, &c.

## HURST & BLACKETT'S

### STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature. By Mrs. Oliphant.

John Halifax, Gentleman. The Greenest and the Cross. By Elliot Warburton.

Nathalia. By Miss Kavanagh.

A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Adam Gruebe. By Mrs. Oliphant.

Sam Slick's Wise saws. Cardinal Wiseman's Popes. A Life for a Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb. Margaret and her Bridesmaids. Sam Slick's Old Judge. Dorian. By Elliot Warburton.

Sir B. Burke's Family Romance. The Laird of Norlaw. By Mrs. Oliphant.

The Englishwoman in Italy. Nothing New. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Free's Life of Jeanne d'Albret. The Valley of a Hundred Fires. Burke's Romance of the Forum. Adelaide. By Miss Kavanagh.

Studies from Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Grandmother's Money. Jefferson's Book about Doctors. Mistress and Maid. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Loe Misérables. By Victor Hugo. St. Olave's. Lost and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

Sam Slick's American Humour. Barbara's History. By Amelia B. Edwards.

Life of Irving. By Mrs. Oliphant.

No Church. Christian's Mistake. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Alec Forbes. By George MacDonald, LL.D.

Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant.

A Noble Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Dixon's New America. Robert Falconer. By George MacDonald, LL.D.

The Woman's Kingdom. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Annals of an Eventful Life. By G. W. Dumas, D.C.L.

David Elginbrod. By George MacDonald, LL.D.

A Brave Lady. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Hannah. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Sam Slick's Americans at Home. The Unkind Word. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

A Rose in June. By Mrs. Oliphant.

My Little Lady. By E. Frances Poynter.

Phoebe, Junior. By Mrs. Oliphant.

Life of Marie Antoinette. By Professor C. D. Yonge.

St. Gibb's. By George MacDonald, LL.D.

Young Mrs. Jardine. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'

Lord Blackburnery. By Amelia B. Edwards.

## A RUNDEL SOCIETY.—NEW OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following Chromo-lithographs by Messrs. Storch & Kramer have just been brought out by the Society for separate sale:—

1. "THE VISION of S. CATHARINE," from the Fresco by Ross (Sodoma) in S. Domenico, Siena. Price to Members, 21s.; to Strangers 27s. 6d.
2. SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT of CAN GRANDE DELLA SCALA, a Verona. Price to Members, 10s.; to Strangers, 12s. 6d.
3. DITO of COUNT CASTELBARCO, at Verona. Same price.

A Prospectus, with descriptions and reduced Engravings of these three subjects, may be obtained gratis on application to the Secretary.

## A RUNDEL SOCIETY.—FORMER PUBLICATIONS.

Classified Lists of all the former Publications of the Society, including Chromo-lithographs from the Works of the greatest Painters of the early Italian, Flemish, and German Schools, with Prices of these still on Sale to Members and Strangers, at from 10s. to 40s., may be obtained by application to the Secretary.

Frames and Portfolios for the Society's Publications are also sold at the Office.

24, Old Bond-street, W. F. LAMBE PRICK, Sec.

## THE SLING and the STONE. Vol. VIII

New Volume on the Lord's Prayer, by the Rev. CHARLES VORLEY B.A., Author of "The Mystery of Pain, Sin, and Death," &c. Revised First Book, &c. Price 3s. 6d.

London: WILLIAMS & MORGAN.

## Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

### RECORDS of the PAST:

Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Edited by S. BIRCH, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 2s. 6d.

London: S. BAGSTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

## THE CHURCH under the TUDORS

Price 3s. 6d. Second Edition. By DURHAM DUFFLOE, Esq., M.A.

London: W. KENT & CO., Paternoster-row;

GORDON & GOTCH, 21, Bride-street, Ludgate-circus.

## THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,

331, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

(Twenty doors west of Muller's Library.)

The AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Autotype and Sawyer's Colotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, Paleontological, Numismatical, Royal Geographical and other learned Societies.

Facsimiles of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c.

AUTOTYPE represents permanent photography, with unique power and artistic expression.

AUTOTYPE is celebrated for its noble collection of Copies of the OLD MASTERS, and for numerous fine examples of MODERN ART sent from the works of Reynolds, Turner, Poynter, Madox, Constable, De Neuville, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, Cave Thomas, &c., &c., &c.

## MUSEO DEL PRADO, MADRID.

Subscription Issue of 397 Autotype reproductions of Paintings in the Celebrated Gallery (executed by Braun & Cie, Darmstadt) under the supervision of the Director of the Gallery. The work contains 34 examples of Murillo, 48 Velasquez, 11 Raphael, 25 Titian, 16 Vanduyck, 23 Rubens, &c., and will be complete in Eight bi-Monthly Issues. For particulars and terms of subscription, apply to the MANAGER, The Autotype Company, 331, Oxford street.

## PICTURES CLEANED, RESTORED, FRAMED.

To adorn the walls of Home with Artistic Masterpieces at little cost visit the AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY, 331, Oxford-street, W.C.

The Works, Ealing Dene, Middlesex.

General Manager, W. S. BIRD. Director of the Works, J. E. SAVITT.

## MESSRS. COTTIER & CO.,

INTERIOR DECORATORS, GLASS PAINTERS, and PICTURE DEALERS,

Late of 8, PAUL MALL,

Are now at 32, ARGYLL STREET, REGENT STREET.

Where they have ON VIEW, along with other Works, for a short time longer, the Celebrated Picture, "THE SOWER," by JEAN-FRANÇOIS MILLET.

## BOOKBUYERS.—NEW CATALOGUE of

VALUABLE and CHOICE SECOND-HAND BOOKS, English and Foreign, many in handsome binding and with fine Illustrations, including BRAYLEY'S SURVEY, CROMWELLIANA, CHURCHMANIANA, COTTON DE JOCACIA, METAMORPHOSIS PROVIDE, SIMPSON'S RUSSIAN WAR, OLD PLAYS, WIT, JESTS, FACETIAE, STANDARD LIBRARY BOOKS, &c. Post-free, 1 stamp.—EDWARD AVERY, 18, Carleton-street, Bow square, W.

## PROVIDE AGAINST ACCIDENTS!

### ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!

A fixed sum in case of Death by Accident, and a Weekly Allowance in the event of Injury, may be secured by a Policy of the

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

The Oldest and Largest Company insuring against Accidents of all kind.

The Rt. Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Chairman.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE, £250,000.

MODERATE PREMIUMS.

Bonus allowed to Insurers after Five Years.

£1630,000

HAS BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, and to the Office, 6, Grand Hotel Buildings, Charing-cross, and

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VILES, Secretary.



SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881.

No. 482, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Indian Poetry*: containing a New Edition of the Indian Song of Songs, two Books from the Mahābhārata, and other Oriental Poems. By Edwin Arnold, C.S.I. (Trübner.)

THIS is not so much a work of scholarship as an efflorescence. Mr. Edwin Arnold has been known to the university youth of Southern India during twenty-two years, by his useful edition of the *Hitopadesa* or *Sanskrit Book of Fables*, with an interlineal translation and a vocabulary of three languages attached. To the English public he is the author of *The Light of Asia*, a true poem, which first revealed to the European and American heart the pathos of Buddha's life and the noble piety of his teaching. In the present volume, Mr. Arnold takes up new ground, half-way between the plough-field of translation and the mountain-tops of original song. It is the result, rather than the product, of his acquaintance with the Sanskrit originals. It bears the impress of a mind impatient of technical details; but deeply imbued with the beautiful repose and the tender imaginings of the East.

During 3,000 years, India has been building up a palace of art, whose gates are still practically closed to the Western nations. Once, and once only, have the doors for a moment been thrown back. That was when Goethe read Sakuntalā, and wrote the *Bayadere*. But the world-poet moved on in his wider orbit, and left but three or four remembrances of his brief Indian phase. Since then we have had several meritorious translators. The Sanskrit *Idylls* of Mr. Griffiths have delighted Oriental students; and Dr. Muir's metrical renderings are the autumnal flowering of a long life of lofty aims and scholarly devotion. But since Goethe, no man has made the heart of India speak to the heart of Europe in song. No one has enabled England to realise the poetic aspirations and creative impulses which are at this moment throbbing along the veins of all the higher Indian races, and which every year pour forth 700 works of poetry from the Indian press.

Think of the hidden springs of national life, of the seething, pent-up forces, represented by these two books of poetry which issue on each lawful day. But what profits it to England, though India speak with tongues, if there be none to interpret. Only a few years ago, a young Hindu poetess—now, alas! gone from this world—appealed from English indifference to European sym-

pathy in a French volume which won praise from the Parisian reviewers, and received kind words from Victor Hugo himself. Meanwhile, England, like an unskilful swimmer with water in his ears, just catches a dim sound of that distant energy which is altering the fundamental conditions of her Eastern Empire. Therefore it is that we sympathise with all true efforts to make Englishmen understand India. Some of these efforts may merely act as signposts, not reaching their goal, but serving to point the way thither. We give no common welcome to a work like the one before us, which speaks in noble natural English of the calm daring, the tender love, the beautiful piety, the willing self-sacrifice of the East. Mr. Arnold is a master of melodious metres; and the reader of his *Indian Poetry* will from time to time be reminded of Swinburne's rhythmic cadences and opulent rush of music, of the gentler flow of Wordsworth, and the quaint charm of Quarles. But it is for the human interest of the book rather than for its graces of execution that we commend it. Its themes are the simple motives which in all countries and in all ages have stirred the heart of mankind. Nor is it too much to say that, for the first time since Goethe threw off his little Indian poems, this volume makes India speak to Europe in song.

The book consists mainly of three parts. There is first a rendering of one of those mystical love-poems which form so characteristic a feature of the Indian renaissance, from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries A.D. We reserve this for detailed examination farther on. Some shorter pieces, apparently original compositions by Mr. Arnold on well-known Indian themes, follow. They deal with such stories as the lay of the brave Rājput wife; the Caliph's cup of wine thrust aside untasted till he had rescued the Arab maid; a Hindu funeral song; the Musalmān Paradise; the popular Indian refrain of *Tāzah ba tāzah, nau ba nau*; the Punjab chieftain's gallop, on the untameable black steed, eighty miles to his hill-fort to greet his bride, and then back again to Lahore to disdainfully give himself up as a man of honour to the gaolers, who had not dared to follow him.

The third part of the volume consists of the two books from the Mahābhārata which recount the Pilgrimage of the Heroes to Heaven. But, as Mr. Arnold is no doubt well aware, these two books are comparatively recent additions to the great poem. They can scarcely be reckoned as true parts of the *Iliad* of India. The central story of the Mahābhārata narrates the tribal feuds of the ancient Aryan settlers near Delhi, and occupies but one-fourth of the whole, or about 50,000 lines. The remaining 170,000 lines are a mere encyclopaedia of Indian mythology, compiled at wide intervals by the Brāhmins with a view to teaching the military caste its religious duties. Among these additions, the two sections, now given, come late as regards time, and last in the usual literary sequence of the books of the epic. They tell how the Five Heroes, smitten by remorse after their crowning victory, gave up their kingdom, and departed with their faithful dog to seek the heaven of Indra among the snow-topped Himālayas. One by one

the pilgrims died upon the road, till only the eldest brother and the dog reached the gate of heaven. Indra invited the hero to enter; but he refused, if his lost wife and brethren were not to share his immortality. The prayer was granted, but he still declined, if his faithful dog were not also admitted. This could not be allowed, and the hero, after a glimpse of heaven, was thrust down to hell, where he found many of his old comrades. He resolved to share their desolation rather than to enjoy Paradise alone. But, having triumphed in this final trial, the whole scene was revealed to be *māyā*, or illusion, and the re-united band entered heaven, where they rest for ever with Indra.

The beautiful story thus baldly summarised is told by Mr. Arnold in forty-three pages of flowing verse. He seems to have partly followed the lithographed text which, if we mistake not, he issued when Principal of the Poona College many years ago; and partly the earlier Calcutta edition of 1834. But his rendering is a spirited paraphrase, rather than a translation. It is his glory to have quickened the deep humanity of these two fragments into a living poem for English readers; and to make us realise the unselfish piety which forms the key to the character alike of the Indian hero and of the Indian saint.

Mr. Arnold has rendered the Last Journey episode into delicate English, which suggests the *Idylls of the King*; indeed, the opening lines curiously recal the monologue of Tennyson's Ulysses. The Indian heroes thus set forth their resolve:—

“Oh, noble Prince,  
Time endeth all: we linger, noose on neck,  
Till the last day tightens the line, and kills.  
Let us go forth to die, being yet alive.  
And Kuntī's son, the great Arjuna, said,  
'Let us go forth to die! Time alayeth all,  
We will find Death, who seeketh other men.'”

The refusal of the surviving brother to enter heaven alone is given in a stirring passage, unfortunately too lengthy for quotation. Not for heaven itself, he cries at last, will he quit

“this poor clinging dog,  
So without any hope or friend save me,  
So wistful, fawning for my faithfulness.”

It is, however, the first part of the volume which especially interests us. Hinduism, like other great religions of the East, rests upon self-renunciation, and its outward observances centre in the ascetic life. But reformers frequently arise who preach that the liberation of the soul is not to be obtained by the mortification of the body; and that the path of duty leads, not to the cell of the hermit, but through the marketplace and busy haunts of men. About the thirteenth century there seems to have been a general desire in Northern India for something young and beautiful to adore. This desire found its object of worship in Krishna, and its poet in Jayadeva. The movement has had various developments; on one hand, organising itself into a religion of pleasure for an opulent banking sect; on another side, taking the tender form of the adoration of Bāla Gopāla, the beloved child-god of Hindu women. The religious writings of these sects consist in part of mystical amorous poems. One of their best-known

compilations is entitled the "Ocean of Love;" one of their purest and freshest is the "Song of the Divine Herdsman," which Mr. Arnold now renders into English.

Its theme is a very old one—the struggle between the higher aspirations and the lower instincts which takes place in every complete man. The young Lord Krishna neglecting Rádha, his soul's love, to amuse himself with the woodland nymphs, is the Indian Tannhäuser upon Venusberg. But to the Teutonic version Christianity has imparted a deeper pathos and a more subtle sense of moral pain. The social conventions with regard to the sexes among the Western races render it difficult for us to look at such matters from the more simple Eastern point of view. By law cometh sin, for sin is the transgression of the law; and what in Tannhäuser is guilt, in Krishna is only folly: a temporary preference of the lower to the higher, to be pitied and even blamed, but from which his ultimate rescue is assured. The first scene is the temptation in the forest. The young god, forgetting Rádha, lingers among groups of laughing girls, whose

"eyes, afire with shy desire, veiled by their lashes black,  
Speak so that Krishna cannot choose but send their message back;"

till at length, in spite of an inward "sense of loss," "Krishna is theirs in the forest, his heart forgets his home." The second canto begins with a beautiful lament of Rádha, "Ah, Wanderer into foolish fellowship;" it ends with Krishna's vision of his true love and his penitence. At the risk of injustice both to the poet and to the translator, want of space compels us to isolate a few verses from Krishna's Farewell:—

"My feet with the dances are weary,  
The music has dropped from the song,  
There is no more delight in the lute-strings:  
Sweet Shadows! what thing has gone wrong?"

"We will play no more, beautiful Shadows!  
A fancy came, solemn and sad,  
More sweet, with unspeakable longings,  
Than the best of the pleasures we had."

"Ah! delicate phantoms that cheated,  
With eyes that looked lasting and true,  
I awake—I have seen her, my angel:  
Farewell to the wood and to you!  
Oh, whisper of wonderful pity!  
Oh, fair face that shone!  
Though thou be a vision, Divinest!  
This vision is done."

With the penitence of Krishna a European singer would probably have concluded his tale. But the Indian sense of poetic justice requires an interval of self-purification before pardon can be won; and the parting of the young god from his "foolish fellowship" marks the commencement of the higher significance of the poem. According to the Hindu idea, each man must work out his own redemption. This is the modern product of the old Buddhist doctrine of *Karma*, or the law of cause and effect as applied to the soul. Throughout nine cantos, therefore, the penitent is agitated by hopes and fears. The third canto discloses "Krishna troubled," lamenting that

"I wronged thy patience till it sighed away."  
The fourth canto shows us "Krishna cheered;"

but, in the seventh, Krishna is "Again supposed False" by Rádha:—

"Something then of earth has held him  
From his home above,  
Some one of those slight deceivers—  
Ah, my foolish love!"

"Earth will of earth! I mourn more than I blame."

Here is a single verse from Rádha's exquisite soliloquy "In vain, in vain":—

"And vain! yes vain!  
For me too is it, having so much striven,  
To see this slight snare take thee, and thy soul  
Which should have climbed to mine and shared  
my heaven,  
Spent on a lower loveliness, whose whole  
Passion of claim were but a parody  
Of that kept here for thee."

The ninth canto brings "The End of Krishna's Trial." In the eleventh, Rádha and Krishna are for ever made one; Cupid is united with Psyche, the senses are reconciled to the soul. All this might be highly improving, but in European hands it would be apt to be very dull. The Indian poet has given us, instead of a sermon, a woodland idyll redolent of wild-flower aroma. The laments of Rádha for her foolish wanderer, Krishna's hesitations and self-reproaches, with the messages that speed between them, only serve to impart an element of human pathos to the lovely forest scenery amid which the poem unfolds itself. Throughout, there is the Hindu feeling that Krishna's repentance must inevitably conduct him to higher things, precisely as his self-indulgence led him into lower pleasures. The law of cause and effect acts equally in both cases. Krishna's penitence is not a morbid retrospection of the past, but a building of more spacious mansions for the soul in the future. We know of few situations so perfectly poetical as Krishna's appeal to Rádha in Paradise:—

"Sweet judge! the prisoner prayeth for his doom  
That he may hear his fate divinely come."

Or, again, in his impatience for her answer—  
"Ah me! I am that bird that woos the moon,  
And pipes—poor fool! to make it glitter soon."

The last canto is a perfect outburst of rejoicing, whose beauty we do not venture to mar by isolating single lines. "The thought of parting," says an earlier song—

"The thought of parting shall not lie  
Cold on their throbbing lives,  
The dread of ending shall not chill  
The glow beginning gives."

So much of this rendering is instinct with genius, that we decline to notice the marks which it bears of being done amid the pressure of other duties. The inconsistencies in the spelling of Indian words must have escaped the author's eye in passing the sheets through the press, and could easily be set right by any beginner in Sanskrit. But we hope that Mr. Arnold will find it possible to reconsider the name which he has given to Jayadeva's poem. Its Sanskrit title is simply "The Song of the Divine Herdsman," the two latter words suggesting to the Indian ear a tender significance, similar to, although less definite than, that which the "Divine Shepherd" would convey to the Christian heart. To call such a poem "The Song of Songs" suggests a Hebrew analogy, as offensive to the educated Hindu as it is misleading to the English reader. Devout minds of all races have the gift of

deriving edification from their national sacred books; and we are fortunately instructed by the italic heading to the seventh chapter of the *Song of Solomon* to receive its realistic catalogue of the fair one's charms as "a further description of the Church's graces." But the Hebrew poem, however valuable as an early relic of Syrian harem life, is the product of human emotions very different from the sweet religious imaginings of Jayadeva. With this single note of dissent, we commend to the public a work from the perusal of which we have ourselves derived a rare pleasure.  
W. W. HUNTER.

*To the Central African Lakes and Back.* By Joseph Thomson. In 2 vols. With Portraits and Maps. (Sampson Low.)

Books on African travel should be a drug in the market. So many of them have seen the light within the last few months that only literary merit of a respectable order or the achievement of some remarkable discoveries is likely to win favour with the public. Mr. Thomson's book may claim attention on both these grounds. No geographer can afford to neglect the information which he is in a position to give; while the general reader is sure to derive considerable amusement, together with instruction, from the vivacious narrative in which the author has related what befel him. Few expeditions carried out at so small a cost, and within so short a space of time, can boast of having achieved results of such sterling value; and had it not been for the lamented death of Mr. Keith Johnston, the gifted and promising leader of this venture, which occurred on the very threshold of the region to be explored, we feel sure the results would have left nothing to be desired. Mr. Thomson feels this very keenly, and he claims the indulgence of his readers on account of his geographical shortcomings. Not having been trained to the work, he felt himself unequal to the determination of latitudes and longitudes; and there can be no doubt that his track would have been laid down with far greater accuracy had his leader been spared to us. The author's geological observations, however, go far to compensate his comparative failure in this respect; and, after all, we deem it better that an explorer, not thoroughly competent, should abstain from attempting astronomical observations rather than make a parade of long lists of latitudes and longitudes which, on a closer examination, have to be laid aside as utterly untrustworthy.

As an explorer of new lands, the author has been exceedingly fortunate, and through his exertions large blanks upon our maps have been filled up. He was the first to travel by a direct route from the sea to the northern extremity of the Nyassa; he was the first, too, who travelled from the lake named to the Tanganyika; and, although Mr. Stewart closely followed upon his heels, the credit due to the first explorer of a region must be awarded him. He made an effort, besides this, to trace the Lukuga to its confluence with the Lualaba; and, although not successful in this respect, owing to the hostile attitude of the native chiefs, he nevertheless was able to set at rest the question whether and under what circumstances the Lukuga is an outlet of the

greatest among the lakes of Equatorial Africa. So strong was the current of the river near its outlet from the lake that "the paddles proved quite useless in making headway against the stream," and the voyagers "had to pull along the edge by overhanging branches, wading where the water was not too deep." Lower down, where the river has scooped itself a channel through the mud-barrier which at the time of Stanley's visit blocked back the waters of the lake, the current was so powerful that "not for any reward would the canoe-men venture into it."

The information gathered by the various explorers of the lake, among whom Mr. Hore, owing to the care with which he recorded his observations, must be awarded the foremost place, fully justifies the author's assumption that the outflow is intermittent, and depends altogether upon the amount of precipitation, which may vary exceedingly from year to year. It is quite possible that the next traveller may find little or no water leaving the lake, for, even during the few months over which Mr. Thomson's stay extended, he noticed a perceptible difference in the amount discharged, and Tanganyika was almost visibly retiring to its normal state—that of a slightly brackish inland lake, over which evaporation and precipitation fairly balance each other. The rainfall is all the more decisive in connexion with this question, as the area drained by this huge lake is very small, and the rivers which flow into it are, with few exceptions, of insignificant size. In forming his theory of the formation of the lake, Mr. Thomson, a true disciple of his teacher, Prof. Geikie, rejects volcanic or other convulsions of nature.

According to him, the "basin of the Tanganyika had its origin in the formation of a great fault or narrow depression of great and unknown depth." He brings forward good reasons for believing that there was a time when the greater portion of Central Africa was occupied by a vast inland sea, of which Tanganyika formed a part, and which has since been drained through the Congo and Zambeze. That this sea "was originally salt seems to be shown by the fact that many of the shells of Lake Tanganyika are of a markedly marine type." The collection of shells brought home by the author, and which Mr. Edgar Smith, of the British Museum, describes as "one of the most remarkable additions to the conchological fauna of Central Africa that has ever been made," fully bears out this theory. Most striking among its novelties are *Limnotrochus thomsoni*, an exact mimic of a marine trochus, and *Synolopsis lacustris*, which has been so named in account of its great similarity to a marine genus called *Synola*. The conchological fauna of the Nyassa is quite distinct from that of Tanganyika; and the former of these lakes, therefore, at no time formed a part of the great inland sea referred to.

The narrative portion of this record of travel truly reflects the individuality of the author, who revels in the task set him by the Royal Geographical Society, makes light of obstacles which would have caused others to turn back, and occasionally is a trifle indiscreet. As the leader of a caravan, he has exhibited quite remarkable gifts; and the in-

fluence which he established over his band of followers, and the success with which he led 150 men into the wilds of Urua and back again without suffering a single loss from desertion, are things to marvel at in a young man scarcely merged upon manhood. May a like success attend the explorations upon which he is now engaged on behalf of the Sultan of Zanzibar! E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

#### VAN DER LINDE ON THE LITERATURE OF CHESS.

*Quellenstudien zur Geschichte des Schachspiels.* Von Dr. A. v. d. Linde. (Berlin: Julius Springer.)

(Second Notice.)

THE *Quellenstudien*, which must be regarded as supplementary to the author's larger History of Chess, are divided into four sections. The first, and by far the longest and most important of these, "Chess in the Middle Ages," is that with which we shall here be chiefly concerned. In this section the progress of the game is traced from its earliest home in India, through Persia and the Arabs (of course not merely in Arabia), to its first beginnings in the West; and the changes gradually introduced into European chess are illustrated by a comparison of the MS. materials of the three centuries 1200–1500 with the earliest printed books. It is from this complete presentment of the treasures of medieval chess, the unacknowledged sources of the chess problems of the Renaissance and of much that has been retained in later collections, that the book derives its title and the chief part of its value. Section ii. treats of the "Abarten," or corruptions of ancient chess, including the Chinese and Japanese varieties of the game, often described before. The third section, called "Miscellanies," deals with such subjects as ancient boards and men preserved in museums, the two latest automata, "Ajeeb" and "Mephisto," chess with living figures, anecdotes of chess players, literary curiosities such as Heinse's chess-novel *Anastasia* and his correspondence with Klinger, and lastly, a MS. introduction to chess, in German, dated 1728. We learn that Ajeeb means "wonder" in Arabic, and Dr. v. d. Linde makes merry with the German newspapers which followed the English translation instead of the proper German form "Adschib." Some of us, who have been exercised at seeing English maps reproducing the German spelling Dobrudscha for Dobruja (sometimes with startling effects upon pronunciation—we have heard Dobrudska), may be consoled to find that this species of error is not confined to the less learned nation. The list of persons otherwise distinguished who have played chess includes President Grévy and the late Prince Consort, and attests the variety of Dr. v. d. Linde's reading; but the notices are mostly exceedingly trivial, and there is a conspicuous absence of good stories. There is nothing in the whole chapter half so good as the description, in Bishop Wilberforce's Life, of the Prince playing "Vierschach" on Sunday evenings, and asking the Bishop to join, with the Bishop's explanation of how it might be right for the Prince as a layman and (*sotto voce*) a

German, but not for him, an English clergyman. We own that we think this whole section were better away. It is disappointing to see a work really scientific in its general character descending to the level of Twiss and the anecdote-mongers. Section iv. is entitled "Ex Oriente Lux," and would no doubt have found its natural place in the first part if the materials had arrived in time. It is an account of the chess MSS., in Arabic and Turkish, discovered at Constantinople within the last year by Dr. Paul Schroeder, dragoman to the German embassy, to whom the entire work is dedicated. The new matter thus brought to light includes some openings and end-games from the actual play of eminent Eastern chessists, but, on the whole, seems less interesting and instructive than the earlier portion of the volume.

As has been already said, the main interest of the work centres in the record of medieval chess problems and the proofs they afford of the late origin of the modern game. It has long been known that the distinctive feature of modern chess is the enlarged power of the Queen and Bishop. The former, instead of being the most powerful piece, was originally the weakest, and, under its primitive name of Fers (Minister or Vizier), was only allowed to move one square diagonally forward or backward. The Bishop (Alfil, Elephant) moved two squares diagonally, and commanded only the square next but one to it, not the intervening square; but, as with the Knight, its command of the third square was not obstructed by any other piece that stood in the way. The period when these two pieces acquired their additional powers is now determined to have been between 1450–1500; but it may be observed that Staunton, whose authority Dr. v. d. Linde systematically disparages, had arrived with his inferior materials at a tolerably close approximation—"some time in the fifteenth century" (Staunton's *Praxis*, p. 10). The transition period, as the present work abundantly shows, extended some way into the sixteenth. Of the early printed books included by Dr. v. d. Linde in his "Sources," the work of the Spaniard Lucena (1497) is distinctly "transition," as he shows by giving the double set of rules; that of the Portuguese Damiano (1512) marks its author as the real founder of the modern school. Other tracts and pamphlets, hardly to be called books, down almost to the year 1550 show either a reaction in favour of the old, or at least the very slow diffusion of the new rules.

The MS. materials, known hitherto only by selections, but now printed for the first time in a complete form, follow almost without exception the earlier models. They consist almost exclusively of end-games or problems, varied only, in the case of Arabic MSS., by a few examples of *tabiyat* or openings, not involving, as in the modern game, a struggle for position from the very first, but apparently allowing each player a certain number of moves (eight, ten, or twelve) for the quiet development of his forces, without advancing beyond his own half of the board. These problems, when they first occur, are exhibited by Dr. v. d. Linde on diagrams; afterwards cross references are substituted for the diagrams, and serve to show to what an extent

the early collections repeat one another. The earliest "source" thus laid under contribution is an Arabic MS. in the British Museum, of date A.D. 1257, already partially collated by Forbes. Next follows a work compiled about the year 1283, by order of Alfonso X., or the Wise, King of Castile. The original Spanish MS. is in the library of the Escorial, and was imperfectly described by Dr. v. d. Linde in his former work; he has since had access to a complete copy made for Sir Frederick Madden under the superintendence of the well-known scholar, Don Pascual de Gayangos. The moves are first described, then follow 103 problems, to which the term "juegos de partido," used also by Lucena and corresponding to the "jochs partitis" of Vicent and the "jeux partis" of early French chess, is now first applied. Elsewhere we have in Latin "Liber de partitis Scacchorum." Contemporary with Alfonso was Nicholas de Saint Nicholai, whose collection of problems remained the standard work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. With it are associated the rules for playing of Jacobus de Cessolia, interesting as having formed the ground-work of Caxton's *Game and Playe of the Chess* (1474). No less than fifteen MSS. of this collection are catalogued by Dr. v. d. Linde (*Erste Jartausend*, arts. 1864-78), and described in the *Quellenstudien*. The oldest codex is in Latin, of about the year 1300, and preserved at Florence; in it the writer calls himself "Bonus Socius," apparently the earliest protest against the notion that chess is an "unsociable" game. A second recension, also in Latin, is the Parisian MS. 10286; an old French copy, at Wolfenbüttel, is that from which the knowledge of this author was first revived in modern times; the most complete, also in French, is MS. Par. 1173, in which the 192 problems of "Bonus Socius" are swelled to 290. From this last we learn that the writer was a Lombard; and the recent careful investigations of Dr. Ernst Köpke, of Brandenburg, have proved the same of Jacobus de Cessolis (= Jacopo da Cesole). Both had formerly been accounted Frenchmen, and the latter described as a monk of Rheims, born at a village called Cessoles, in Picardy. The remainder of the fifteen are mostly shorter selections from the foregoing. German MS. treasures are represented by a Göttingen codex, bearing traces of Spanish origin in peculiarities of spelling (estultus for stultus, &c.), but by its date, 1490-95, coming down to the incunabula of printing; and by the MS. written by Guarinus in Italy, in 1512, but now in a private collection at Berlin, containing seventy-six problems selected from "Bonus Socius." The British Museum possesses two MSS. in Old French comprising chess among other miscellaneous subjects; the Cotton MS., Cleopatra B. ix., formerly belonging to the Benedictine Abbey of Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire; and that of Bibliotheca Regia 13 A. xviii., written in various hands of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The earliest in the English language is the Porter MS. in Mr. Rimington Wilson's collection, about 1453-54; this agrees with the older texts in presenting the moves of the Queen and Bishop according to the ancient limited fashion.

The first hint of a more powerful piece than the Rook occurs in Bonus Socius No. 29, a problem in which the Rook has the power of the Alfil, or limited Bishop's move, in addition to its own. The solution runs: *Albi habent primum tractum, et volunt mattare nigros ad ij tractum, et roccus valet alfinum et roccum et utriusque tractum facit*; in the French text, "& le roc uaut 1. roc et 1. aufin & fait lun trait & lautre." This, it would seem, was merely tentative, and bore no fruit for something like a century and a half. We then begin to find the two modes of play flourishing side by side; and a Florentine MS. of the fifteenth century, giving both rules, calls the new chess "alla rabbiosa," from the greater violence of the attack when so powerful a piece was added. The enlarged power of the Alfil is more obscure and difficult to trace than the transformation of the Fers into the Dama or modern Queen. On this transition period a remark of Dr. v. d. Linde's is fully borne out by the earliest printed books—namely, that the old rules continued to prevail in problems after the new had obtained a footing in practical play. It was in this way alone that the extant problems could still be made available.

The series of printed chess works begins with the now lost treatise of Vicent, in the Catalan dialect of Spanish (Valencia, 1495, quarto). Only the title-page and colophon of this work have been preserved: the former runs:—

"Libre dels jochs partitis dels schachs en nombre de 100 ordenat e compost per mi Francesch vicent natural de Segorbe;" the latter:—

"A loor a gloria de nostre Redemtor Jesu Christ fone escabat le diot libre que ha nom *libre dels jochs partitis dels schachs* en la insigne ciutat de Valencia e estampat per mans de Lope de Boca Alemany e Pere trincher librere."

The only known copy belonged to the famous Abbey of Montserrat, near Barcelona; and it has hitherto been believed that it was lost in the Carlist War of 1834, when the conventual library was dispersed. We now learn, from the researches of Dr. Volger upon early Spanish printing, that the book was last seen for certain in 1796, and probably perished when the abbey was sacked by the French under Suchet in 1811. On the same authority, Lope de Roca Alemany is identified with a German who printed at Murcia under that name as early as 1487, and whose real name must have been Wolf von Stein, or Wolf von Fels; Peter Trincher, also a German, is met with at Barcelona before the date of this work, and at Montserrat in 1499. This is a good example of the thoroughness of Dr. v. d. Linde's bibliographical workmanship. He is less happy in a suggestion that the author's name probably stood in the original as vicent = Vincent, forgetting, apparently, that Vicente is the regular Spanish form of the name. It would have been more to the purpose to have pointed out that *loor* should rather be *lōor*—i.e., *l'onor*. The next writer, and the first whose work is extant, is the Castilian Lucena (Salamanca, 1497). The comparative merits of this author and his successor, Damiano (Rome, 1512), are

placed by Dr. v. d. Linde in a new light, greatly to the advantage of the latter. Because 100 out of Lucena's 150 positions are found also in Damiano, it was assumed that they had been borrowed. In reality it is highly probable that Damiano, working independently on the same MS. materials, had never seen Lucena's book; and it is quite certain that he made a much more intelligent use of the copious stores at his command. Lucena gives the rules both of old chess (*del viejo*) and of new (*de la dama*); but he must have been a very indifferent player, and afflicted with a bad memory. It would seem that the old rules come natural to him, and that he is painfully trying to acquire the new; he gets hopelessly confused between the two, and occasionally gives the same position twice over (e.g., 44 is described as *del viejo*, and repeated as 73 *de la dama*). Damiano, on the other hand, is consistently modern in his rules, and merely gives a single example of the old leap of the Bishop; while in the openings of games he shows a distinct advance upon Lucena.

The German tracts on chess (calling it *Schachzabel*) of Jacob Mennel (Constance, 1507) and Jacob Köbel (Oppenheim, 1525-35) know nothing of the modern game. The earliest French pamphlet, that of Denis Janot (without date, but between 1530-40), contains twenty-one problems, all moving equally upon the ancient lines. The title of this work has perplexed the learned editors of the German *Handbuch*, as well as less scholar-like persons; they speak of it more than once as "the Sen Svit"—an expression suggestive of any language rather than French. A few words of the title-page (which is too long to quote entire) are enough to clear up the mystery: *SENSVIT IETX* | *Partis des eschets* allows us to recognise the verb *s'ensuit*, common enough, like "here followeth" or "here beginneth," in those early times of book-making.

Dr. v. d. Linde is above all things a great linguist. The long list of his published works shows that he writes in two languages—German and his native Dutch; and his multifarious reading embraces all civilised tongues, and some barbarous. He likes nothing better than to point out the small (as well as great) mistakes of other people. Having once occasion to refer to Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary, he appends a (*sic*) to Mr. Vigfusson's name, as if that gentleman did not know how to spell it himself (p. 246). He is not, however, uniformly happy in printing quotations from foreign languages; and the following specimens, which are not exhaustive, do not, somehow, look to us as if they were due to the printer. He gives the concluding words of the *Libro del Acedrex*, which recite King Alfonso's titles (p. 73): *Sennor de Castiella e de Leon . . . de Murcia, de Tahen* (*sic*), but it should clearly be *Tahen* or *Jaen*). Describing some chess-men traditionally supposed to have belonged to Karl the Great, he quotes from a French work of 1670, "qui font [sont] de cristal," where the long *s* has evidently been mis-read (p. 55). Among some notices from the Cotton MS. of events at Abbotsbury, where it was written, we read (p. 192), "XVII. Kal. Oct. obiit domprius



Rogierus Abbas huius loci in albis;" of course it should be *dompnus*, a form of *dominus* well known on tombstones and monumental brasses. And lastly, the letter of an Italian correspondent is printed with such mistakes as the following (p. 221):—"Ma vuol Ella sapere dove si trova davvevo [davvero] una rarità, anzi un libro forse [forse] unico al mondo in fatto di Scacchi . . . Mi pane [pare] che sia un Vincent . . . Credo che questa notizia potrebbe interessare [interessare] molto il di sei [lei] amico di Berlino." The very same note in which this quotation occurs contains (so Nemesis will have it) a characteristic attack on Forbes for trusting to the "baseless authority" of Staunton, and this on a point (the date of the modern game) as to which our author is in substantial agreement with those writers.

We hope that Dr. v. d. Linde will not accuse us of "bauernfängerei" (with a small *b*), or "picking up pawns." As the Muratori or Pertz of chess, he has given to the world the *commenta inedita* of the game in a form not likely to be soon superseded, and we heartily thank him for a most valuable book. But he is just a little too fond of throwing stones at his predecessors; and we have thought it only right to point out that his own edifice is not quite free from brittle materials.

WILLIAM WAYTE.

#### Poems. By Oscar Wilde. (David Bogue.)

THIS volume has for many reasons been looked for with interest. Mr. Wilde has rightly or wrongly been marked out as representing the newest development of academical æstheticism. He has had to undergo the irrational abuse and ridicule, and the still more irrational flattery, earned by principles and tendencies with many of which he can have but little sympathy. His poems will therefore be read with the twofold purpose of discovering what these new teachers have to say, and what claim Mr. Wilde has to be heard by the public whom he addresses. That the latter claim will be conceded no one who has read these poems can doubt. They are the product of a fresh, vigorous mind, dowered with a quick perception of the beauties of nature, with a command of varied and musical language, with a sympathetic sensuousness which would gain rather than lose by the vesture of a thicker veil. Critics may blame or praise; they cannot speak of Mr. Wilde's work with contempt. But the message of the new gospel is not delivered with so clear a note. We are bewildered by the irregular pulsations of sympathy which never wearies. Roman Catholic ritual, stern Puritanism, parched Greek islands, cool English lanes and streams, Paganism and Christianity, despotism and Republicanism, Wordsworth, Milton, and Mr. Swinburne, receive in turn the same passionate devotion. Perhaps this inconsistency is more attributable to the author than to the school. Keats has told us that

"the imagination of a boy is healthy, and the mature imagination of a man is healthy, but there is a space of life between in which the soul is in a ferment, the character un-

decided, the way of life uncertain, the ambition thick sighted."

Let us remember this, and be charitable and patient.

The book is artistically arranged, as might be expected from its brilliant binding and its luxury of type and paper. As at a cunning concert, songs and ballads alternate with longer flights of melody. "Eleutheria," a collection of small poems, mainly sonnets, more or less concerned with freedom, is followed by the Garden of Eros, a graceful tribute to Swinburne, Morris, and Rossetti. Up to this point we are checked by many faults, both of extravagance and imitation. Then follows a spell of songs under the name of "Rosa mystica," a flower of Italian travel, which shows, if nothing else, the poet's love for Italy, and his command of the "large utterance" which befits her praise. Then succeeds an exquisite poem, "The Burden of Itys," a dissolving view of Greece, Italy, and England fused into one by the song of the nightingale common to all. Here, however, the discord which shrieks so untunefully in "Charmides" is first heard. Mr. Wilde's audacious sensuousness should have felt that "the Venus of the little Melian farm" and the *Dawn* of Michelangelo were too sacred to be profaned by passion.

A batch of smaller poems, including a sweetly musical tribute to the poet's college, Magdalen, and some stanzas for music, of which we are glad not to have the setting, is followed by "Charmides," the longest poem in the volume. It is full of music, beauty, imagination, and power; but the story, as far as there is one, is most repulsive. Mr. Wilde has no magic to veil the hideousness of a sensuality which feeds on statues and dead bodies. Let him learn a lesson from the *Vénus d'Ille* of Mérimée, where the ground-thought is a *bourdon* of horror through the whole of the dreadful story. Then come more songs, tributes to Keats and Shelley, to Florence and Greece, very musical and passionate, and some mediæval ballads which would be more effective if Mr. Calverley had never taught us the burden of "butter and eggs and a pound of cheese."

We must hurry on to the last long poem, "Humanitad" (why not Humanidad?), a praise of those who have fallen martyrs to the enthusiasm of humanity, and of that enthusiasm itself as the conqueror and expeller of baser passions. We think that as Mr. Wilde's work progresses this poem will be found to mark a transition to a deeper and fuller tone than he has yet had strength to strike.

The volume ends with a lament on the bitter-sweet of love, written in a lingering metre, a trochaic Alexandrian, full of melody and pathos.

"A! what else had I to do but love you: God's own mother was less dear to me,  
And less dear the Cytherean rising like an argent lily from the sea.  
I have made my choice and lived my poems, and  
though youth is gone in wasted days,  
I have found the lover's crown of myrtle better  
than the poet's crown of bays."

We have no space to justify our opinion by quotations, but we lay down this book in the conviction that England is enriched

with a new poet. If Mr. Wilde, keeping his passion, his sense of beauty, his gifts of language and metre, will apply to himself the stern self-discipline through which alone those whom he admires have obtained the excellence which is theirs, there is no boyish dream of fame or ambition which he may not at some time satisfy. But if he continues to prefer the meed of the lover to that of the poet, emotion to reason, extravagance to chastity of taste, he will find that the Byronic despair which lends grace to the work of five-and-twenty turns to a most unpoetical reality in maturer years.

OSCAR BROWNING.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*My Love.* By Mrs. Lynn Linton. (Chatto & Windus.)

*Mrs. Geoffrey.* By the Author of "Phyllis." (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*Love, Honour, and Obey.* By Iza Duffus Hardy. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*The Husband's Secret, &c.* By Richard Dowling. (Tinsley Bros.)

*A Parson's Story.* By Evans Heathcote. (Remington.)

*Darcy and Friends.* By Joseph McKim. (F. V. White & Co.)

MRS. LYNN LINTON'S present book is in rather curious contrast with her ordinary work. There is nothing tragical in it, no violent social satire, no questionable allusions, and we fear we must add very little interest. An amiable but commonplace young man falls in love with an amiable but commonplace young woman, and their love is for a time thwarted by the selfishness of the girl's father. This father, Frederick Branscombe, is the most elaborate character in the book. The elaboration is as usual satiric in intent, but the satire is not particularly happy. The handsome old fop who victimises his own family, and even imposes on some strangers, has been treated many times since Mr. Turveydrop, and the character is rather hackneyed. Mrs. Lynn Linton has been lavish of minor characters, but of these only two, the young widow Augusta Latrobe and her termagant of a mother, Mrs. Morshead, have much vigour or originality. According, moreover, to a too common habit with the author, she has made Mrs. Morshead not merely a tyrant, but a coarse and vulgar old scold who would certainly not have been tolerated by any neighbourhood unless her rank had been either much lower or much higher than it is represented as being. A great deal of pains is spent on two young ladies, Gip and Pip Pennefather, who are represented as incarnations of harmless slang; but in whom the slang seems to us to get the better of the harmlessness. The book is on the whole the weakest work of its author that we remember to have read.

The author of *Mrs. Geoffrey* has done her best to spoil that work of fiction. She has written it in the present tense to begin with. She has attributed to her characters a

tremendous knowledge of the classics of all languages, which enables them to quote in the most apposite but least probable manner on all occasions. Her grand passages ("as though, during the hours when darkness lay upon the earth, the dread daughter of chaos, as she traversed the expanse of the firmament in her ebony chariot, had dropped heaven's diamonds on the land") are equally gratuitous and grotesque. She is sometimes vulgar and very often silly, as in a ridiculous passage in which the component parts of a tea service are spoken of in Dickens' worst manner, and in her account of an impossibly aesthetic Lady Lilius. But these faults are not always present. *Mrs. Geoffrey* is not all grand language, or all clumsy and second-hand satire, or all nonsense about teapots "lifting up their haughty noses." The characters sometimes forget to ask us, "What does Feltham say?" or "What does Richter call it?" Then we have a lively story with a very pleasant central portrait of a wild Irish girl of the best type. The tragic personage of the book, Paul Rodney, is not quite a success, but even he gives the opportunity for some fair pathos; and the comic man is sometimes amusing.

Miss Hardy has not previously written so good a book as *Love, Honour, and Obedience*, and it is only a pity that it is not better. It has, however, some grave faults of incident, construction, and character. A woman might first defy and then leave her husband in the way in which Zeb Wolfe is represented as leaving hers; a husband might poison his wife out of pure love because he felt that a possible revelation of her unconscious bigamy would be very painful to her; and, in the high-wrought incidents of the last few chapters, there is nothing absolutely impossible or even improbable. But fictitious possibility and probability are not absolute, but relative. What the reader wants to be made to feel is not that the things could be done, but that the doers would be likely to do them. In other words, Miss Hardy has not quite mastered the great secret of character. Some of her personages, especially Zeb, are fairly well imagined, but hardly any of them is well carried out. The principal figure, especially, Silas Warwick Wolfe, is insufficient and sketchy. Many of the minor figures, too, are stiff and unlikable. Still, the book has a good deal of interest, and even a certain power.

Mr. Richard Dowling has collected in three volumes one story of some length and a considerable number of very short tales. "The Husband's Secret" displays its author's power of managing sea-coast scenery and depicting unusual and rather terrible events in a properly gruesome and exciting manner. The smuggler's cave, with its "bell" of rock hanging from the roof, and the secrets which that bell hides, is very well described. The crime on which the story turns is somewhat obscurely indicated; and the conduct of a considerable number of the personages is not managed with that regard to probability which is desirable. But the story is a fair specimen of Mr. Dowling's peculiar vein. Some of the shorter tales are good, notably "The Respectable Seafaring Man," an

"arabesque," as Poe might have called it, quite in Poe's own manner as to conception, though the great American would have worked it up differently.

*A Parson's Story* is a rather odd book, in which the story is mixed up in a very queer fashion with all sorts of side remarks about Ritualism. With this the actual plot has nothing whatever to do. It is a story of ghosts, of false suspicions, of elaborate unravellings, &c. There is not much positive merit about the book, the style being sometimes slovenly and the workmanship amateurish. But it seems that the author with care and practice might do something better.

*Darcy and Friends* is a representation of the state of Ireland which may or may not be overdrawn. According to this, not merely the paid and presumably mercenary officials of secret societies are capable of taking blood-money, but the Roman Catholic clergy are tarred, or, rather, rouged, with the same brush. The action of the book is a little confused, and its characters not too life-like; but there is a certain unconventionality about it which has some attraction, and it seems as if it might be a faithful enough picture of the state of mind of some Irishmen. The "Thoughts of a Fenian at Woolwich," as one of the chapters might be called, are curious. GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*The New Playground; or, Wanderings in Algeria.* By Alexander A. Knox. (O. Kegan Paul and Co.) Invalids whose intention it is to settle down at Algiers during the coming winter will do well to read this interesting volume by the genial ex-magistrate of Marlborough Police-court. The author went to Algiers in search of climate and quiet, of sun and silence, after a severe illness, and came back not disappointed. Not that everything he experienced gave him satisfaction from an invalid's point of view. The climate, to begin with, makes people lose their temper, a proposition which he establishes by numerous highly amusing examples. The accommodation on Mustapha Supérieur, which is the usual resort of visitors, leaves a great deal to be desired. The rents for decent villas are exorbitant, the few *pensions* are places to be avoided, there exists no hotel, and the drainage is bad.

"At present, English families, especially if they count invalids among their numbers, should think well of it before they allow themselves to be cast ashore at Algiers."

The book, however, contains a great deal of matter likely to interest readers who entertain no intention whatever of spending a winter at Algiers. Mr. Knox has personally visited the principal points of interest in the three provinces of Algeria, and is careful to tell us that nothing of what he has written anent the suitability of Algiers as a residence for invalids is to be applied to ordinary tourists, who, in return for a submission to a very small amount of discomfort, will have glorious scenes opened before them. His remarks on French administration and the prospects of the colony are shrewd and to the point.

"As long as they are left in peace, the hold of the French on the country is firm enough; but I would not answer for results in case of conflict with any European Power. The natives, thoroughly crushed and beaten, will not stir by themselves; but, if they found serious European backers, I should be sorry to deliver policies of insurance

upon their lives to French residents in Algiers. One of the consequences of their conquest, and, far more, of their administration of half-a-century, has been that the French have concentrated on themselves all the hatred of race and religion which this country can provide."

The author naturally paid some attention to French courts of justice and legal procedure. He deliberately says that,

"were I innocent of a crime, with a good deal of coloured evidence against me, I would rather be tried on the French system; if guilty, I had much rather be compelled to hold my tongue, and pay a good fee to a professional athlete, who would object to every question and browbeat every witness."

The book deserves many readers.

*Fair Athens*, by E. M. Edmonds, may be described as a pleasant book on a pleasant subject. Its deficiencies, indeed, are numerous, and appear on the surface. There are bad mistakes of names, such as the "Byma" of the Pnyx, and "Tachiarhus" for Tasiarchus, the name of St. Michael; and it is hard on the chief statesman and chief historian of Greece that they should be called Koumondenros and Paparriogo-poulos; to which we must add occasional wrong expressions, like "women held in a subjective state," and misspellings both in the English and the Greek which are not always due to the printer. If the authoress had given a direct intimation of her sex, instead of leaving it to be inferred from her narrative, these errors would be more readily overlooked by the reader; but, after all, they do not much interfere with the real merit of her book. This consists in the careful account she has given of the life of the modern Greek people, which is the result of an observant and appreciative study. Of the numerous foreigners who visit Athens, there will not be found many who take up their abode, as she did, in a middle-class family, and carefully notice and put on record their ideas and habits with the object, not of satirising them or amusing the reader, but of faithfully and truthfully representing them. In the same way, when thrown among other classes, higher or lower, whether in the streets and shops of Athens or in the neighbouring towns and villages, she depicts the life she saw with much vividness and graphic detail. In describing the career of her host, she sketches the history, so common in Athens, of a penniless youth who comes from the provinces to the university and maintains himself by working as a domestic servant during his period of residence—a practice which combines with other causes to make the University of Athens one of the largest in Europe. In the present instance, the young student saved enough to enable him to remain three years at Leipzig, after which he returned to Athens as professor; and a pleasant account is given of his relation in that character to his pupils, who frequent his house and deposit their savings with him. The more progressive side of religion in Greece is touched on in connexion with a sermon by the most famous preacher in Athens, Dionysius Latas; and, similarly, one after another of the various phases of the life of the people is illustrated not without some kindly touches of humour. Descriptions of buildings, and of scenes in the neighbourhood, are pleasantly introduced, but are made subservient to the main object of the book. The writer regrets the absence of active games in Greece, and especially of cricket. This sentiment had been already expressed by a greater authority, Lord Strangford, who lamented that, with the departure of the English from Corfu, that game, which was the delight of the Greek street boys there, would die out, and leave no trace behind but "the barbaric shouts of Παι, Αουτ, and Αεγκ μετ'αυτ."

view for the puzzlement of future generations of German philologists."

*Memoir of Lieutenant John Irving, R.N.* Edited by Benjamin Bell, F.R.C.S.E. (Edinburgh: Douglas.) Lieut. John Irving was an officer on board H.M.S. *Terror* in Sir John Franklin's last expedition to the Arctic regions; and what are believed to have been his remains were discovered by Lieut. Schwatka during his recent adventurous journey, of which we gave some account last year. These remains were sent to this country and buried at Edinburgh. Whether this is a sufficient reason for publishing a memorial sketch, with letters, is a question which family friends and the public at large will probably look at in very different lights. In our opinion, however, when such books are printed, it should be for a purely private circulation, as they cannot be considered to possess any general interest. The crowning absurdity of this little volume consists in the reproduction, at the end, of the service testimonials which Lieut. Irving received more than five-and-thirty years ago, and which are such as any well-conducted young officer should possess. The book contains a copy of the well-known record discovered by Sir Leopold McClintock, which was given as an illustration to his narrative of his search expedition in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* for 1861.

*Pugilistica.* Vol. II. By Henry Downes Miles. (Weldon and Co.) The second of Mr. Miles' portly and well-filled volumes brings the history of the Ring down to 1835, leaving for the third only the decline and fall of the institution. Much of the time included in this volume was a palmy time enough for it, but the seeds of decay are but too apparent. Those seeds (it is as well to say it once more, because the Ring is now almost a thing of the past) were contained not so much in the brutality which has been charged against it—for this brutality was rather less than that of long-distance pedestrianism, with which no one quarrels. It was in the fatal facility offered by the sport to "crosses" and swindling of all kinds that the root of its destruction lurked. Not a few instances of this are here recorded. Not a few lives, too, are recorded also of men who never fought otherwise than honestly and fairly, and who were wise enough and outspoken enough to warn their comrades of the shortsightedness, as well as the disgrace, of doing otherwise. Such a life was that of Tom Spring. Besides Spring, other heroes are commemorated, such as Hickman (the slashing and arrogant gasman), Oliver the Unfortunate, Jem Ward (who still lives, or very lately lived), Josh Hudson, Ned Baldwin, Alec Reid, and many more, especially Dick Curtis, the "Pet," best of all light-weights.

*A Dictionary of English Phrases.* By K. C. Kwong. (Sampson Low.) This is a curious book, the author of which, to judge by his preface, must be one of the pleasantest-looking Szechuanese that the Flowery Land ever produced. Mr. Kwong was sent to America on an educational commission, and his phrase-book intended primarily for the use of his compatriots. But it is remarkably accurate, and deserves the praise which, we are told, both American and English scholars have passed on it. It is a proof of the thoroughness of Mr. Kwong's study of English that, though the book was evidently written in America, and the phrases explained are often strongly Americanised, the explanations are, to the best of our observation, always in good classical English.

*The Agony Column—1800-1870.* Edited by Alice Clay. (Ohatto and Windus.) Miss Alice Clay has provided a very acceptable book for reading by reprinting selections from the

advertisements in the second column of the *Times*. She has thus not merely supplied the industrious with a kind of exercise book in the art of deciphering cryptography, but also the lazy with much curious provender more easily discussed.

*Pith.* By Newton Crosland. (Trübner.) *Pith* ought to be called *Froth*, if the titles of books are in any way to correspond to their contents. The author is a spiritualist, and argues in the usual fashion of spiritualist logic for his favourite folly. Those parts of the book which are not spiritualist are rather more foolish than those which are, or perhaps appear to be so because they are less amusing. When Mr. Crosland promises Dr. Carpenter to give him "stern usage" and "hurl him to the ground," and proceeds to execute his promise by plaintively complaining that Dr. Carpenter, "with his usual want of consideration, makes no allowance for the anxiety of the medium," one can at least laugh. Mr. Crosland attempting to be severe on Sir Isaac Newton is only stupid. However, he becomes amusing once more when he tells us his candid opinion of England, which seems to agree with that of the *Irish World*.

*Edgar Allan Poe.* By E. C. Stedman. (Trübner.) This republication of Mr. Stedman's essay on Poe is, like another publication of the same publishers, very closely imitated in form from a certain book lately put forth in England, and is a pretty little volume. The essay fully deserved enshrinement in this dainty niche. Many reviewers have written and most students have read about Poe, and we do not know that the last word has yet been said. Nor are we prepared to say that Mr. Stedman seems to us invariably happy in the details of his criticism. But his essay on the whole is a very sober, thorough, and adequate piece of literary censure. It is all the more creditable to its author that the literary school to which he himself belongs has always depreciated Poe, and has apparently been only the more set against him from the fact that English critics praised him. No single book yet written is so satisfactory as this little sketch.

*Industrial Curiosities.* By A. H. Japp, LL.D. (Marshall, Japp and Co.) The idea of this book seems to be taken from Beckmann's well-known *History of Inventions*, though, of course, in such a matter there is no imitation likely or possible. In the vast field upon which he has entered, Dr. Japp could only glean a tuft of herbage here and there. Leather, Wool, Beds, India-rubber, Perfumes, Photographs, the Post-Office—this half-dozen out of his score of headings will give as good a notion as anything else of the contents of his volume. Such a book, if well written, cannot fail to be interesting, and Dr. Japp has done his part very well. Unlike a good many books of the kind, it is well illustrated. Altogether, though the appearance of it is modest enough, it would make an excellent prize or present-book, especially for boys with a turn for miscellaneous information. Anyone, however, whose notion of a book is not limited to novels ought to be able to read it with pleasure, and can hardly do so without profit.

*The Treasury of Modern Anecdote.* Edited by W. Davenport Adams. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) A book of this sort cannot be reviewed, but only recommended to anybody in want of such a thing. Mr. Davenport Adams has wisely cut himself down to a very short Preface, and has left his anecdotes to speak for themselves. He claims for them—and we think justly—that they are really modern instances collected from tolerably recent books. The book should certainly be added to Mr. Sala's journalist's library, and ought to fill up "the ten minutes that madame is always late for dinner" pleasantly enough.

## ORIGINAL VERSE.

SONNET.

DID Love deceive thee, dearest, when he brought  
One so unworthy as this friend of thine  
To thy heart's temple—yes, its inmost shrine—  
And, through the veil of purple twin'd and wrought,  
Bade her come in, fearing and doubting not,  
And see the lamp's white flame that burns away,  
And bade her care and trim it night and day?  
Oh, dreadful honour that she had not sought!  
Oh, torment of the doubt and the surmise!—  
How can I keep the sacred flame alight?  
My hand lacks skill and cunning, and my eyes  
Are dim because they have not wept right,  
And my feet fail as his who walks by night;  
But Love has led me hither, and Love is wise.

E. H. HICKEY.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

It is stated that Dean Stanley has left among his literary remains a diary which may possibly admit of publication.

LAST year, Dr. A. Burnell, the first Oriental scholar in Southern India, was compelled by ill-health to leave that country. On his way home, he spent several months in Italy, and his residence there did him so much good that he intends to return to San Remo in October. But, though it is hardly possible that he will ever be able to go back to India, he has by no means abandoned his interest in Indian matters. In addition to an exhaustive bibliography of books relating to the Portuguese in India, he is now engaged in printing a document of the greatest importance connected with the same subject, which he copied in the Marciana at Venice last May. This is the Italian (and only existing) copy of a letter from King Manuel in 1503 to Ferdinand, which gives an account of what the Portuguese did in India during the first five years after the landing of Vasco da Gama at Calicut.

WE are glad to hear that the honour of knighthood has been offered to Mr. James Allanson Picton, author of the *Memorials of Liverpool*, and founder and director of the Liverpool Free Library and Museum.

WE understand that the first part of the second volume of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* is just about to appear. The most important paper in it is an account by Dr. Schliemann of his excavation of the Treasury at Orchomenus—an account illustrated by plans, and by engravings of the very beautiful pattern of the roof of the thalamus in the Treasury. Other papers contained in the part are by Mr. Newton, on a statuette of Athene; by Mr. Murray, on a bust of Perseus; by Prof. Jebb, on Homeric and Hellenic Ilium; by Canon Greenwell, on votive arms and armour; by Prof. Gardner, on boat-races among the Greeks; &c. There are also continuations of two important papers begun in the first volume—Mr. Verrall's on Ionic elements in Attic tragedy, and Mr. Roberts' on inscriptions from Dodona. Five plates accompany the part.

THE Early-English Text Society will give autotypes of the MSS. of the *Catholicon*—Lord Monson's, A.D. 1483, the basis of the text, and Addit. 15,562 in the British Museum, incomplete, but about 1450 A.D.—in their copies of this valuable early Dictionary, edited by Mr. Hertridge.

MESSRS. RICHARD BENTLEY AND SON have in the press the following additions to their series of "Favourite Novels":—*The Mystery in Palace Gardens*, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell; *No Surrender*, by E. Werner; *No Relations*, by Hector Malot.

FROM Mr. Furnivall's *Bibliography of Robert Browning*, which is nearly ready for the press for the Browning Society, it appears that the

poet has written 163 poems of from 21,116 lines to 4 lines in length, besides his prose essay on *Shelley: the Poet Objective and Subjective*, &c., in 1852. It is pretty well known that Mr. Browning, in 1871, departed from his general rule, of not publishing any of his pieces in periodicals, for the sake of getting £100 for the fund for feeding Paris after the siege. But only close students of him know of his earlier breakings of his rule in 1844 and 1845, when, in order to help poor Hood in the distressing illness which ended in his death, Mr. Browning let him have, for *Hood's Magazine* of July 1844, "Garden-Fancies—(1) The Flower's Name, (2) Sibrandus Schafnaburgensis;" for the August number of the same year, "The Boy and the Angel" in its first state; for the number of March 1845, "The Tomb at St. Praxed's;" and for April 1845 (Hood died on May 3), the first part of "The Flight of the Duchess." A yet earlier instance of Mr. Browning's help to a friend was his contribution of "Porphyria" and "Johannes Agricola" to the *Monthly Reporter* for January 1836, of W. J. Fox, who, in 1833, had so warmly welcomed the appearance of Mr. Browning's first published poem, "Pauline"—

"The work before us . . . has truth and life in it, . . . gave us the thrill, and laid hold of us with the power, the sensation of which has never yet failed us as a test of genius. Whoever the anonymous author may be, he is a poet. . . . We felt certain of Tennyson . . . we are not less certain of the author of *Pauline*. . . . The whole composition is of the spirit, spiritual. The scenery is in the chambers of thought; the agencies are powers and passions; the events are transitions from one state of spiritual existence to another. And yet the composition is not dreamy; there is on it a deep stamp of reality."

On August 25, Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. will issue the first monthly part of a new serial, entitled *The Peoples of the World*, edited by Dr. Robert Brown, and profusely illustrated. This work is a new edition of the well-known *Races of Mankind*; but so entirely re-cast and enlarged that it cannot justly continue to bear the old title. The same publishers have in preparation, also as a monthly serial, *Gleanings from Popular Authors in Prose and Verse*, embracing a choice selection of characteristic passages of English literature, with original illustrations by the best artists.

THE Mednyansky prize at the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, annually offered for the best essay on "The System and Principles of Education best adapted to secure the Fulfilment of Religious Duty in our Conduct to our Parents and Neighbours," has been awarded to Mr. Clement K. Shorter, of the Exchequer and Audit Office, Somerset House. It is an interesting fact that for three successive years this prize has been taken by disciples of Mr. Herbert Spencer.

MESSRS. G. H. JENNINGS AND W. S. JOHNSTONE, authors of *A Book of Parliamentary Anecdote*, which was noticed in the ACADEMY of April 2, have ready a new work called *Half Hours with Greek and Latin Authors*, from various English translations, with biographical notices. It will be published by Mr. Horace Cox.

At the meeting of the Index Society on Monday last, complaint was made that there was more work waiting to be printed than money with which to print it. The Americans, somehow, do not seem to be deterred by this difficulty. We have just received, as No. 10 of the "Harvard Bibliographical Contributions," *Halliwelliana: a Bibliography of the Publications of James Orchard Halliwell-Phillips*, by Mr. Justin Winsor. The total number of publications by a single writer here catalogued amount to no less than 328, spread over the last forty-three years. They are mainly, but by no means exclusively, concerned with Shakspeare. In this

connexion we may mention that the next two numbers of the American *Library Journal* will be devoted to a bibliography of the pre-Columbian discovery of America, by Mr. P. B. Watson.

It appears that the Reports for 1880 of all the public libraries in America, without a single exception, show a falling-off in the issue of books. The *Nation* explains this strange fact by the theory that business was so brisk during the past year that people had no time to read; and, in addition, they were diverted from literature by the political excitement of the Presidential election. It is inconceivable that the American public are ceasing to be the great book-readers they have been.

AMONG the new pensions charged upon the Civil List for the year ending June 20, 1881, are the following:—Mrs. Pauline Mary Hawker, £80, in recognition of the position of her late husband, the Rev. Mr. Hawker, as a poet; Mrs. Sophia Lucy Jane Clifford, £80, in recognition of the eminent mathematical attainments of her late husband, Prof. Clifford; M<sup>me</sup>. Fanny Keats de Llanos, £80, in consideration of the eminence of her brother, John Keats, as a poet; Mary Lady Duffus Hardy, £55, in addition to the pension of £100 a-year granted in 1879, in recognition of the historical, literary, and public services of her late husband, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy; Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, £200, in recognition of his eminence as a naturalist; Dr. Leonard Schmitz, £50, in recognition of his services to classical education and literature.

THE highest of German orders, that *pour le mérite* vacant by the death of Thomas Carlyle, has been bestowed by the Emperor upon Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the study of philology.

WE learn from the *Scotsman* that the late Mr. W. F. Watson has bequeathed his valuable collection of prints, paintings, MSS., and books, under certain conditions, to the National Gallery of Scotland.

MESSRS. JANSEN, McCLURG AND Co., of Chicago, are about to publish a book, by E. B. Washburne, entitled *Governor Edward Coles and the Slavery Struggle of 1823-4*, which will form an important contribution to the history of free soil in the Northern States of the Union.

IN the course of a re-arrangement of the Municipal Library at Mayence which is now being effected, some MSS. and books of extraordinary rarity have come to light. Two printed books from the press of Gutenberg have been discovered, of which the existence in the library had never before been suspected. These are a copy of the *Tractatus rationis et conscientiae* (1459), of which another copy exists in Paris; and a print of the Bull of Pius II. addressed to the Chapter of Mayence, and dated 1461. This latter, so far as can be ascertained, is absolutely unique.

It is probable that even few Frenchmen are aware of the deep interest which the authors of the Revolution took in the question of popular education. As a matter of fact, several exhaustive Reports, containing well-digested schemes for establishing national education on a broad and thoroughly unsectarian base, were drawn up at various periods and submitted to the popular assemblies of the day. These highly interesting documents have been carefully collected under the editorship of M. C. Hippeau, who is favourably known by his studies on education in the United States, and who has furnished the whole collection, which is published by Didier, with an excellent Introduction. Among the names appended to these reports may be mentioned those of Mirabeau, Talleyrand, Condorcet, Lathenas, Le Pelletier Saint-Fargeau, Calès, Daunou, and Fourcroy.

FROM the Report of the Royal Minister of Education it appears that the number of doctors' degrees conferred by the Prussian universities during the year ending Michaelmas 1880 was no less than 566, of which twenty-nine were honorary degrees. The number of students in the summer term 1880 was 10,371, and of hearers 1,839; total, 12,210, thus distributed among eleven universities:—Berlin, 3,365; Breslau, 1,255; Halle, 1,129; Bonn, 1,099; Göttingen, 985; Königsberg, 768; Griefswald, 591; Marburg, 587; Kiel, 301; Münster, 271; Braunsberg, 20. The names of the students were thus inscribed according to faculties:—Philosophy, 4,882; law, 2,287; medicine, 1,845; theology, 1,115 Lutheran and 242 Catholic. The total number of teachers was 948, being 466 ordinary, 9 honorary, and 215 extraordinary professors, 259 *privat doctores*, 13 lecturers, and 35 masters in stenography, music, drawing, &c.

PREPARATIONS have already been commenced for the production at Baireuth next year of Wagner's new opera, *Parisval*. Rettung and Schwab, of Frankfurt, have received orders for the costumes; and Brandt, of Darmstadt, is constructing the elaborate apparatus required for the scenery.

AMONG the MSS. added to the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1880 is a collection of letters of Alfred de Musset, enclosed in a sealed chest, which is not to be opened before the year 1910.

WE learn from *Polybiblion* that the Propaganda Press has just printed a collection of Latin hymns composed by Pope Leo XIII. in honour of two bishops and martyrs.

THE present Strassburg Library, which was opened on August 9, 1871, after the destruction of its predecessor by fire, now possesses half-a-million volumes.

WE learn from *Le Livre* that a St. Quentin publisher, M. Adrien Langlet, has long been engaged on a *Dictionnaire-Manuel des Libraires et Amateurs de Livres* (1445-1881), which he is now revising, and which will ultimately require at least twenty-five volumes. All the bibliographical works which have hitherto appeared have been laid under contribution. The author will furnish biographical notes, and a list of the principal MSS. in the Parisian and provincial libraries.

M. ALBERT SAVINE has started at Aix a journal for the publication of rare or inédited documents relating to Provençal history and literature. It will bear the title of *Grande Bibliothèque provençale*, and the first volume will contain "Le Sabre," an unpublished account of the troubles caused by the establishment of the "Parlement Sémiestre" in 1648.

M. L. MOREL, Professor of English at the Lycée Charlemagne, Paris, is preparing an edition of Shakspeare and Fletcher's *Henry VIII.* on the lines of Mr. Spedding and the New Shakspeare Society. On the two French place-names in *Henry VIII.*, act I., sc. i., l. 7, in which the Folio rightly follows Holinshed, M. Morel sends us the following note:—

"BUCK[INGHAM] . . . those two Lights of Men, Met in the vale of Andren.

NOR[FOLKE] "Twixt Guynes and Arde." Some editions alter both 'Andren' and 'Arde' into 'Andres'. The latter emendation is groundless; the first is a perfect blunder.

'Andres' is the modern name of a village totally distinct from the town of Andres, and really gives its name to the vale spoken of. As to the Shaksperian form of the word, it is borne out by numberless authorities:—

"Altare villæ quæ vulgo Andernes dicitur, 1084 (*Chron. Andr.*)—Andrensis pagus (*ibid.*)—Ecclesia sanctæ Rotrudis Andrenensis, 1159 (*Cart. mor.*)—Andria, Anderna (*Lamb. Ard.* p. 63, et *alii passim*)—Ecclesia Sancti Medardi Andrensis (*ibid.*)



p. 73)—Andrene, 1313 (*Compte des baillis de Calais*)—Andrene (dans l'ancienne traduction française de Lambert d'Ardes, XV<sup>e</sup> Siècle)—Andrene, 1556 (plan Anglais).

"The form 'Arde,' for 'Ardes,' is also fully justified:—

"Ex Callisio Guinas venio, Guinis Arderam. Ardesm vocant indigenas . . . mihi placet magis Arderas vocabulum. . . (extract from *Un Voyage à Calais, Guines, Ardes et Boulogne en 1520*: Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes, 18<sup>e</sup> année, tome iii., 4<sup>e</sup> série, 1857).

"From the time of Henry VIII. the two forms were used indifferently. The form 'Arde' occurs frequently in the Calendar of State Papers. Fitzwilliam, writing to Wolsey (September 10, 1521), says:—'M. de Beaurain . . . besieged Arde, and gave it a saulte;' Marguerite de Savoie to Wolsey (September 23, 1521): 'The Chancellor of France puts off the subject [of the said neutrality on the ground of the demolition of Ardre];' Wolsey to Henry VIII.: 'Arde;' Pace to Wolsey: 'Arde' (October 27, 1521)—*Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII.*"

M. Morel hopes to found a French Shakspeare Society in connexion with the New Shakspeare Society. We should hear most gladly of the success of his project.

M. JULES VALLÈS has published, under the title of *Le Bachelier*, the second part of his quasi-autobiographical novel, *Jules Vingtras*. The work will be completed by a third volume, which is to be called *L'Insurgé*.

The following are among the most recent additions to folk-lore on the Continent:—Senhor Z. Consiglieri-Pedroso has ready the fourth part of his *Contribuições para uma Mythologia popular portugueza* dealing with the myth of the were-wolf in Portugal. Signor Giuseppe Pitre has published the twelfth volume of his *Biblioteca delle Tradizioni popolari siciliane*, which treats specially of holiday festivals. Signor Luigi Gentile and Adolfo Bartoli have presented to Signor Biagi, as their wedding present, a pamphlet (Florence: Sansoni) containing five *rispetti* of the fifteenth century, and a popular story in the dialect of Gragnola.

With reference to a note about novels as *familias* in newspapers, which appeared in the ACADEMY of July 9, Messrs. Tillotson and Son, of Bolton, write to us that they have followed this method of publication for the past eight years, during which time they have supplied to various papers no less than eight novels by Miss Braddon, three by Mr. Wilkie Collins, &c. &c.

We have received a letter from Warsaw, from a correspondent whose name we read as M<sup>me</sup>. Casimira Wotowska. She is in possession of two original documents, one written by Goethe, the other by Rostopchine, the Governor of Moscow at the time of Napoleon's invasion in 1813. They were both written in 1823 in the album of a young lady who had been honoured with the personal notice of the two writers. Our correspondent states that she desires to dispose of these documents to a collector in England. She is willing to sell them at a fair price; and she will be glad of any offer addressed to her in the care of the British consul at Warsaw.

MR. FURNIVALL asks us to state that his address for the next seven weeks will be "Astall Farm, Beddgelert, N. Wales."

MR. G. A. SIMCOX wishes to make the following corrections in his obituary notice of Dean Stanley which appeared in the ACADEMY of last week. On p. 70, col. 1, line 8, after "paraphrased" read "in his next work, *Sermons and Essays on the Apostolic Age*;" and on line 13 of the same column, for "but" read "not."

## OBITUARY.

CANON RIDGWAY.

As a master of an important school in the North of London, and the principal of the training college for the diocese of Oxford, the name of Canon Ridgway will be familiar to many of our readers. He was entered at Lincoln College, and in Oxford or its vicinity he spent the greater part of his after-life. For seven years, from 1855 to 1862, he was vice-principal of the North London Collegiate School. During these years, and the subsequent period when he presided over the Diocesan College at Culham, Canon Ridgway wrote a considerable number of text-books for schools, most of which were included in Collins's School Series. His short history of Westminster Abbey (the substance of which was delivered in popular lectures in St. Pancras in 1857 and the following year) was published in 1860. In the Preface to this work, Mr. Ridgway feelingly deplored the fact that the resources of the British Museum were closed against authors like himself who were engaged in school supervision during the day. Canon Ridgway died in Switzerland, but will be buried in his native country.

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE June number of *Le Livre* is a fair average issue, but contains no article of the first interest. There is a good paper on the third instalment of the Didot sale, describing some of its treasures. M. Guigard's *Reliure illustrée* is continued, and so is M. Drujon's "Study of Books with Keys." The illustration of the number is a double-page heliogravure of the famous Vienna festival of 1879, the official album of which M. Quantin is now republishing by subscription. Letterpress descriptive of the plate and the book accompanies the sample.

THE July number of the same publication contains the beginning of what will be beyond doubt the most important series of articles which have yet appeared in it—a thorough discussion of the authenticity of the fifth book of Babelais by the bibliophile Jacob. Until the articles are finished, it would be premature to attempt an account of M. Lacroix's contentions. It is sufficient to say that he takes the right side (as perhaps, without fatuity, we may call it), arguing strongly for the authenticity. The present instalment is chiefly occupied with disposing of the two so-called contemporary witnesses against the book—Duverdier and Louis Guyon. It may be observed that M. de la Borderie, a very capable sixteenth-century scholar, has for some time threatened a devil's-advocate pleading. These papers of M. Lacroix may very probably stimulate him to fulfil his promise. The two tractates ought to exhaust the documentary evidence of the case. But their contents will neither confirm nor weaken the argument which chiefly weighs with strictly literary critics—the absolute certainty that no man but Babelais could have written the book. Besides this, there is a pleasant illustrated article on the Plantine Museum at Antwerp, and the usual copious and useful, but sadly misprinted, bibliographical information about the books and magazines of foreign countries.

THE present number, July 15, of the *Revista Contemporanea* is of unusual interest to the historian. Not only does the "Guia de Simancas" classify the documents there preserved on the sources of revenue in the eighteenth century (among which we may notice the "revenue from snow in Madrid, Seville, and other places"), but Don José Foradada, emulating the recent Government publications of *Cartas de Indias* and *Índice del Monasterio de Sahagun*, has a descriptive notice of the more valuable parchments and cartularies in the

"Archivo Histórico Nacional" of Madrid. He cites, textually, the receipt given by the Redemptorist Fathers to the mother and sister of Cervantes for their part of his ransom, and also that given in Tunis when the money was paid and the ransom effected. Miguel de Cervantes is described as a native of Alcalá de Henares, and thirty-one years old in 1580. An anonymous article contains eleven unpublished letters of Donoso Cortés, all from Berlin, with the exception of the first, from Paris, February 1849, in which he depicts the character of Louis Napoleon and anticipates the approaching Empire. The Marquis de Mendigorría appraises the military career of Zumalacarrégui; great as an organiser and tactician, he was inferior as a guerilla leader to Cabrera and the elder Mina, but happy in the moment of his death.

THE new *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft* opens with two admirable essays in the higher criticism by Dr. B. Stade, the editor, whose careful and minute analysis carries the criticism of the Books of Zechariah and Micah several steps forward. Dr. Stade's results are a strong confirmation of the theory that the prophetic books of the Old Testament, like the historical and the poetical, have grown by successive additions, for which the Epigoni of prophecy, and the early editors of the texts, are responsible. Dr. Stade has proved that recent critics are wrong in supposing that Zech. ix.-xiv. is a pre-exile work; but that the orthodox are equally in error in ascribing it to the prophet Zechariah, who, undoubtedly, wrote chaps. i.-viii. J. Hollenberg examines some readings of LXX. in the Books of Joshua and Judges; Baethgen gives an account of an unknown MS. of Jerome's *Psalterium juxta Hebraeos*; B. Stade gives a short note on Leah and Rachel; E. Meyer criticises the accounts of the conquest of Palestine by the Israelites; A. Harkavy gives news of the MSS. lately added to the St. Petersburg Library; and G. Hoffmann sends a note on the history of the Syrian Bible.

DR. GRAETZ'S *Monatsschrift* continues those minute investigations which will be so invaluable to the future historian of Judaism. Dr. Rosenthal, for instance, discusses the word 'issah, "dough," which, strange to say, is also applied to families and individuals, and arrives at the conclusion that, besides the well-known division of the Jews into three religious parties, there was another dual one into Israelites of pure and those of mixed descent, the latter including also proselytes. Dr. Graetz himself treats of the musical instruments in the Temple, and throws some fresh light on the superscriptions of the Psalms; he is also (one may presume) the author of an unfavourable criticism on Dr. Stade's weighty articles in his new *Zeitschrift* (noticed above) on the origin of the book of Zechariah, interspersed with interesting proposals for the correction of the Hebrew text.

THE *Theologisch Tijdschrift* for July opens with a paper by A. Bruining, which shows us how little favour the most "scientific" Broad Church theology finds with the extreme Dutch theologians. Even so thorough a work as Pfleiderer's *Religionsphilosophie* is pronounced a failure, not on account of inaccurate facts, but because of the vestige of positive religion apparent in the author's view of religion. Straatman supports his conjecture that "they of Caesar's household," in Phil. iv. 22, were connected with the consul Flavius Clemens, the "patruelis" of Domitian, and that this Emperor was assassinated by the Christians after the murder of Clemens. A. H. Blom discusses the background of the Epistle of James, Rovers the martyrdom of Polycarp, and Herderschée the significance of Luke xiii. 1-5. Dr. Prins reviews Nippold on the separation of Church

and State; Dr. Kuenen and Dr. Oort, recent Biblical literature (including works by Mr. Robertson Smith and Mr. Cheyne).

THE *Theologische Studien aus Württemberg* contains a series of critical papers by Dr. R. Kittel, in which the first volume of Wellhausen's *Geschichte Israels* is minutely examined.

### PLAUTUS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE following Prologue was written by Prof. Strong for the performance of the *Mostellaria* of Plautus by students of Trinity College, Melbourne, on June 8:—

"Nota diu terras mundi coluisse vetusti,  
Et lautas urbes quas vetus orbis habet,  
Ne pudeat, bona Musa, novos invisere fines:  
Te salvere jubet subdita terra noto.  
Musa fave, et nobis doceas proebentibus aures  
Deliciis uti, cara Thalia, tuis.  
Nec tamen hic terrae pompam experiere vetustae;  
Stat procul a nostro divite pompa solo.  
Non hic antiquos subterlabentia muros  
Flumina; non montes, et juga celsa, vocant.  
Nec licet hic statusas, spirantia signa, vetustas  
Mirari quales exoudit arte Myron.  
Quod si non veteris licet admirari orbis  
Divitias quales novimus esse domi;  
Sed tamen hic saeculi mecum mirare recentis  
Munera, non alio conspicienda polo—  
Admiranda tibi formarum dissona notis  
Saecula ferinarum, marsupiale genus—  
Diminiles etiam voluorum mirabere formas:  
Communis niger est; rarior albus odor.  
Hic etiam discas aestus perferre Decembres,—  
Bruma jubet nostros longius ire dies.  
Sic procor hyberno recitantes mense poetas  
Ferre quae quos non Italus ille tulit!  
Nec minimum prosit vobis, bona turba sororum,  
Aemula quod vestri venit alumna soror.  
Audet adhuc virgo sacros recludere fontes  
Impatiens lauro posteriore frui;  
Nec rubet antiquae virgo praelata Camillae  
Purpuream vesti supposituisse togam.  
Multarum venias, praenuntiata virgo, sororum  
Discentem discas plurima virgo sequi!  
Atque utinam quando festum movus adferet annus  
Voce puellari nobilis aula sonet!  
Juverit haud minimum pueros pariterque puellas  
Alternis vicibus discere grammaticam.  
'Quodnam, pulchra Lyce, perfectum tempus?  
'Amavi;  
'Quis, Corydon, casus rectus amoris?' 'Amor;  
'Quae duo sunt voces, dic?' 'Amare et Amari;  
'Euge!  
'Quaenam pare melior vocis?' 'Amanda;' 'Bene est.'  
Pars etiam est famae collegia sancta Camenis  
Primis virgineo deposuisse solo.  
Rite igitur juvenis jubeo salvere sororis  
Egregiae templum nobile, nata prior.  
Ergo, vicinae, socii, quas cernitis, aedes  
Et templum Scotiae floreat ingenii!  
Poenitet haud matrem si filia pulchrior illa  
Doctrinam in templo divite dives alat.  
Floreat ergo domus Scotiae pulcherrima Musae  
Faustaque Pax pariter servet utramque domum!"

### SOME RECENT FRENCH COLLECTIONS OF POPULAR TRADITIONS.

M. EMMANUEL COSQUIN has reprinted from the *Romania* upwards of sixty popular tales collected by him at Montiers-sur-Saulx (Meuse). These *Contes Populaires Lorrains recueillis dans un Village du Barrois* form, in themselves, an interesting and valuable collection. Works upon the popular lore of the French country districts—Brittany excepted—are few in number; and the specimens of that lore here given are often characteristic, if they are not novel. The tale, for instance, is in whole or in part widely spread wherein a young prince has been defeated at play by a malevolent being, who charges the young man to find out his house, and afterwards imposes on him certain tasks. The daughter

of the giant, demon, &c., who often appears in bird shape, and has various magical powers, helps her lover, and at last flies with him, calling up successively behind them (to adopt one leading form) a forest, a mountain, and a sea to bar the pursuit of her father. Arrived at his own palace with his companion, the young prince, neglecting her warning, allows some other person to kiss him, and that instant forgets all about her. She contrives at last to bring the past to his mind, and their troubles end. M. Cosquin has this story under a curious form, with the title *La Chatte Blanche*. The taskmaster is the Devil; the name of the heroine *Plume Vert*; in the episode where, sometimes, the woman directs her lover to kill her, and dismembering her, make a ladder out of her bones, which are to be carefully gathered up in order to her resuscitation, it is as a white cat that *Plume Vert* has to be killed and boiled; lastly, the kiss causes, not loss of memory, but loss of beauty. The occurrence of the element green in certain versions of this story deserves note. The taskmaster is *Grünus Kravalle* (Danish); or the *Green Man o' Knowledge* (Irish); or the *Green Man o' the Hill*; his daughter *Lady Greenleaf*, or *Plume Vert*, as here.

One or two of these tales are fragmentary, as No. xxi., *La Biche Blanche*, which, as the editor remarks, is a mere episode; and No. ii., *Le Militaire Avisé*, which is properly the dénouement of certain long humorous stories (as *Jack, the Fiddle, the Mouse, and the Priompallán*) occurring in Ireland and the Highlands. Others, again (Nos. xiv. and xxxvi., and x. and xx.), might be thrown together as variations of the same tale. There is a good version in *patois, Penil et Punce*, of the tragical history, found by Hahn at Smyrna, of *Peppercorn*. We may suspect a mythological basis in this story, the grotesque simplicity of which recalls many such absurd narratives, generally, as here, related by women. Another typical tale of the sort is Pitre's Sicilian story of the bloodthirsty robber who stabs a sugar doll filled with honey in mistake for his wife, and, licking the dripping blade, owns that, if he had known how sweet she was, he never would have killed her—words which lead to a reconciliation.

*Le Follet* is the common tale of a naked goblin grinding or threshing in a mill or barn, fill the man, with ill-judged kindness, leaves him a suit of clothes, when his labours come to a stop. Among many places in the United Kingdom where this legend is localised is one in the county Cavan, where it is made to account for the name of the mill, *Muillinn-an-Uabhair*, "Mill of the *Pride*."

The value of this collection lies, however, less in the stories themselves than in the copious and learned notes in which M. Cosquin traces out their analogies. He is a zealous and impatient opponent of the school who hold that popular tales have originated from the development of independent mythological germs; maintaining that they have simply travelled from mouth to mouth, and land to land, from an original home in the East. He shows this conclusively in a number of cases; and his remarks on the point are so full of curious erudition that students of a difficult subject will hardly be able to dispense with them.

The *Veillées Bretonnes* of M. F.-M. Luzel (Morlaix, 1879) is of the class of books—and may they multiply—racy of the soil whereon they were written. Its tales, ghost legends, *soniou*, and *guerziou* all speak of the *terre de granit recouverte de chênes*, the long severe winters, the simple and primitive Celtic race, of Brittany. The most attractive part of the little volume is no doubt the numerous stories of the supernatural—stories of which, however, the effect seems to us a little marred by the editor's occasional rationalisations. One of the best of these

narratives is that of the soldier, *Pipi Ar Morvan* who, returning late from the card-table, hears the sound of an invisible bell passing him, and presently sees two figures, one on foot, the other riding furiously on a black horse—a good and a bad spirit—on the road he had just quitted. Among the longer stories may be named, *Pêcheur qui vendit son Âme au Diable*, in which occurs a curious illustration of the magic virtue of hazel, and its associations with fire. So, in another Celtic legend known to us, the hazel switch in the farmer's hand took fire itself as he was passing a haunted bush on the roadside by night. M. Luzel's Breton studies deserve a longer notice than our space can afford them here.

*Traditions, Superstitions et Légendes de la Haute Bretagne; Contes populaires de la Haute Bretagne; Essai de Questionnaire pour servir recueillir les Traditions, les Coutumes et les Légendes populaires. Littérature orale de la Haute Bretagne.* (Paris: Maisonneuve.) The writers who compile books on a subject which is not the most fastidious English, the designate "folk-lore," drawing their materials from printed volumes, supplemented occasionally by newspaper cuttings, might turn with profit to the several works of M. Paul Sébillot which have been written on quite an opposite plan. They comprise popular tales, superstitions, ghost stories, and other old-world lore of the same farrago. All have the peculiar merit and charm of things derived direct from simple, often unlettered, men and women; and the source of each item is carefully indicated. It is a thing to be looked for that the traditions of Brittany should have certain affinities to those of Ireland. The Bretons themselves seem not unaware of the close relationship of these, the two most interesting members of the Celtic family. "The maidens of Erin and the maidens of Arvor," said Brizieux, "are but severed fruits of the one branch of gold." The *Lavandières de la Nuit* and the *Bean Sidhe*, beetling clothes at a ford at night with the mournful cry, "Oh! Oh!" are probably but differentiations of one superstition. We hear of a spell to transform an animal by stroking it with vervain and repeating thrice, "Sant Ronan of Ireland." There is a sort of hobgoblin or *púca*, *Mourioche*, which under different forms terrifies the nocturnal wayfarer at Matignon; and of a man greatly alarmed it is said, "Il eu a peur comme s'il avait vu Mourioche." One cannot but be reminded of an Irish proverb used under similar circumstances, "He saw Morogh," or "He saw Morogh, or the bush was next him;" though the Morogh in question is said to have been an historical personage, Morogh O'Bryen, sixth Baron of Inohiquin, of evil renown for his devastations. What is told of a phantom sheep, the Mouton-Errent, recalls a like apparition encountered on Irish roads, *The Mope*, a black sheep, shambling along in the dark beside the ditch, with head down, and making no attempt to interfere with the traveller. A dragoon was one of a party one evening in a house in *Ród-buidhe*. The whisky ran short, and when a boy was asked to take the jug and go into Ballymore to get some, he refused. Everyone, he said, knew what was to be met on that road after dark. The soldier took the jug from him, mounted his horse, and set off himself. On the way he met a sheep, which prepared to attack him when he ran his sword through it. The sheep disappeared, and the man found a rabbit skin transfixed on his weapon.

We could have wished that the love of popular traditions avowed in graceful French by M. Xavier Marmier in his Preface (*Contes populaires de différents Pays, recueillis et traduits par Xavier Marmier, de l'Académie française*) had prompted him to give his readers some few notes on his narratives, or even some

due to the sources from which they were drawn. These tales are related with great grace and simplicity; but M. Marmier is rather hasty in accepting current mythological explanations. "*La Belle au Bois dormant*, un mythe. C'est la nuit silencieuse réveillée par le rayon du matin" (p. x.). "C'est l'Aurore printanière ou plutôt c'est le Printemps lui-même," says M. Luseil (186-8). We offer no comment on these divergent theories, or guesses, beyond remarking that most of what is written about the Dawn in European mythology inspires in us only distrust. One point, however, concerning the type of stories in question seems to us to be fairly clear—that the island wherein the Beauty, in several stories, has her abode is nothing but the Isle of the Blest, a land of sleep and of death; and that the woman herself is closely related to Calypso and Circe. In some cases the lake is crossed by a swan; in others by a ferryman who has been at this work for ages, and who would find a substitute in any unwary sight who should enter the boat heels foremost (*Contes Lorrains*, p. 101). We seem here to plainly enter the Charon and Swan-Isle cycle of myths—myths relating to the voyage of the soul to the other world. The central figure may be recognised in "Fair-haired Calypso," in Golden-headed Niamh (who vainly endeavours to detain Oisín in the Land of Youth), in the Lady of the Lake of mediæval romance, and in the Beauty with the Looks of Gold.

A word may be added on the brochure of Count Charency, *Le Fils de la Vierge* (Havre), a paper which should commend itself to those persons—they seem not to be numerous among us—who have real interest in mythology, and curiosity about mythological lore. It draws its materials from out-of-the-way printed sources, is itself printed in a French provincial town, and its contents throw occasional light from unexpected quarters on superstitious legends and beliefs. Thus, a conjecture advanced by ourselves that the various superstitions concerning saliva were to be explained by the notion of a *vis generativa*, is here turned into certainty by a strange legend of the Quakers of the maid Xquiq impregnated by the spirit, falling on her hand, from the skull of Huhnu-Ahpu, a hero of the Attis type, which speaks out of a calabash-tree.

DAVID FITZGERALD.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- CHART, M. D. Thomas Carlyle. Chatto & Windus.  
Dart, E. England and Egypt. Chapman & Hall. 8s.  
Gautier, G. *Étude sur le Sauvage du Brésil*. Paris: Maisonneuve. 5 fr.  
Gunn, the late F. *Maabale Land and the Victoria Falls: a Naturalist's Wanderings in the Interior of South Africa*. M. G. Oakes. O. Kegan Paul & Co.  
JANSEN, L. Drei Sommer in Norwegen. Reiseerinnerungen. Kallmieders. Leipzig: Schöcke. 6 M.  
Lut, F. P. *Newfoundland to Manitoba*. Sampson Low & Co. 6s.  
Miles, Th. *Les Catacombes de Rome: Histoire de l'Art et des Croyances religieuses pendant les premiers siècles du Christianisme*. Paris: V. A. Morel & Cie. 250 fr.  
Meyer, W. *System der Volkswirtschaft*. 3. Bd. Nationalökonomik & Handels u. Gewerbiessens. Stuttgart: Goss. 12 M.  
Mey. Ad. *Manuel historique et raisonné des Peintres de toutes les Écoles*. 3<sup>me</sup> Édit. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 20 s.

### THEOLOGY.

- Bernard, Ch. *Histoire critique de la Littérature prophétique au Hébreux depuis les Origines jusqu'à la Mort d'Isaïe*. Paris: Maisonneuve. 5 fr.

### HISTORY.

- BRETHOU, A. de. *Lecture et Transcription des vieilles Lettres. Manuel de Paléographie des XVI<sup>e</sup>, XVII<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles*. 1<sup>re</sup> Édit. Fasc. 1. Paris: Picard. 25 fr.  
Gautier, G. *Recherches historiques sur l'Inamovibilité de la Magistrature*. Paris: Marchal. 10 fr.  
Meyer, C. F. *Documents inédits relatifs à l'Histoire de la ville de Mayen*. T. 2. Paris: Maisonneuve. 20 fr.  
Meyer, C. F. *Der Landschaft Basel*. Hrg. v. H. Boos. T. 1. 700-1779. Basel: Balmajer, 8 M.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ASTIER, Ad. d'. *Essai de Philosophie naturelle*. 3<sup>me</sup> Partie. L'Homme. Paris: Reinwald. 3 fr. 50 c.  
BALL, V. *The Diamonds, Coal, and Gold of India: their Mode of Occurrence and Distribution*. Trübner. 5s.  
EULENBURG, H. *Handbuch der öffentlichen Gesundheitswesen*. 1. Bd. Berlin: Hirschwald. 17 M.  
FICK, E. *Flora v. Schlesien prussisch u. o. österreichischen Antheils*. Unter Mitwirk. von E. v. Uechtritz bearb. Breslau: Kern. 14 M.  
FLOWER, W. H. *Fashion in Deformity, as illustrated in the Customs of Barbarous and Civilised Races*. Macmillan. 2s. 6d.  
FOCKE, H. *Die Quarzporphyre d. centralen Thüringerwaldes*. Jena: Neumann. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
NYMAN, O. F. *Conspicuous flores europæe*. III. Berlin: Friedländer. 4 M.  
SALOMON, C. *Wörterbuch der deutschen Pflanzennamen*. Stuttgart: Ullmer. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
SCHNER, W. *Die schädlichen Vögel*. 1. Hft. Prag: Koesmack. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
SCHLITZBERGER, S. *Standpunkt u. Fortschritt der Wissenschaft in der Mykologie*. Berlin: Stubenrauch. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
STODOW, P. *Die Moose Deutschlands*. Berlin: Stubenrauch. 2 M.  
WIKERLE, L. *Urentstehung u. Leben der Organismen*. Leipzig: Schöcke. 8 M.

### PHILOLOGY.

- EURIPIDES' *Hippolytus*. Ed. J. P. Mahaffy and J. B. Bury. Macmillan. 3s. 6d.  
FRUZE, S. *De bismembri dissoluti apud scriptores romanos usu sollemn*. Tübingen: Heckenhauser. 2 M.  
RECORDS of the Past. Vol. XII. Egyptian Texts. Bagster. 3s. 6d.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE AMERICAN TEXT OF THE REVISED VERSION.

5 Bank Buildings, London, E.C.: July 25, 1881.

The attention of our clients, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, has been called to the ACADEMY of the 16th inst., in which there is a paragraph at p. 48 relating to the Revised Version of the New Testament. In commenting on the American edition in preparation by Messrs. Ford, Howard and Hulbert, of New York, you incidentally observe that no copyright will be violated by the introduction of that work into this country.

As the legal advisers of the universities, we think it right to correct this statement, for we cannot doubt that the work in question, if it contains the information alleged, would be a violation of the rights of the universities if the book is offered for sale in this country; and in that event it would be our duty to take the necessary steps to restrain the sale.

We understand that the ACADEMY has a considerable circulation in America; and your observations, if not corrected, might lead Messrs. Ford and Co. and other persons interested to forward the book to England for sale, and their so doing might inflict upon them a considerable loss and sacrifice.

We shall be glad, therefore, if in an early edition you will take the opportunity to correct the assumption—and, as we venture to think, an erroneous one—at which you have arrived.

FRESHFIELD & WILLIAMS.

[We give all publicity we can to this letter. But we think it right to add that the words of our note are not accurately quoted in it. They were as follows: "*We apprehend that no copyright would be violated by its introduction into this country.*" On the legal point, we submit to correction, as not being sufficiently informed of the facts; but, in the interests of the public, we can only repeat our regret that the American text of the Revised Version is not available to English readers.—ED. ACADEMY.]

### ENGLISH MSS. IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Oxford: July 26, 1881.

Dr. Neubauer's letter, showing the progress that is being made with the Catalogue of the Bodleian MSS., is interesting and satisfactory. I knew that much had been done in this direction, but, being an outsider, I could not speak with the same certainty and accuracy as Dr. Neubauer.

Still, although his acquaintance with foreign libraries is incomparably greater than mine, I cannot but doubt whether, at any of the larger libraries, reliance continues to be placed on a guide so misinforming as a catalogue made two centuries ago. Certainly, with regard to the Bibliothèque Nationale at least, what I have seen would lead me to infer that their working catalogue for French and mediæval MSS. (I cannot speak as to any other) is much superior to Bernard's.

Whether this be so or not, no blame of any kind can attach to the Bodleian staff. They have revised and extended the Catalogue so far as the funds placed at their disposal would admit, and they have done it extremely well. The point of my letter was, not to find fault with persons, but with the system, or rather lack of system, under which the study of the language and literature of our forefathers lies neglected at Oxford, in the midst of an extraordinary wealth of unexplored or half-explored materials. Without depreciating Homer, or Thucydides, or Aristotle, it is surely allowable to think that a liberally educated Englishman has much to do also with Chaucer, Bradwardine, the romance-writers, and Wyclif. How much longer will Oxford contemptuously or indolently reject a study which Germans, and even Frenchmen, are eagerly prosecuting?

To illustrate by instances this apathy and its effects. Who in England has ever written an original work on the mighty conception of the Saint-Graal, with the vast Arthurian literature, in great part English, which is connected with it? Who in England knows—or, at any rate, has written—anything about the singular and racy "Troy-book" (Land, 595), mentioned in a note to Warton's *History of Poetry*, the writer of which, if I mistake not, was acquainted not only with Guido of Colonna, but with Euripides? Who has ever given us a description of that large and curious romance "The Siege of Jerusalem" (Digby, 230), of which Warton quotes the first lines, but says nothing further? It is attributed in the catalogues sometimes to Adam Davy, sometimes to Lydgate, but is, I believe, judging from the fresh *naïveté* of the style, older than either. Who has ever given us a rational and critical account of the poems of Lydgate, to whom the foolish Ritson ascribed 251 distinct works (*Bibliographia Poetica*, fifteenth century)? Not that I mean to suggest that all the unpublished works of Lydgate should be printed; but they at least deserve rational description, and they have never received it. Who has ever told us anything of those remarkable linking-poems by Thomas Odeleve, in which he frames several of his larger pieces, and speaks of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester and the sieges of Cherbourg and Rouen? Such matters as these, with scores of similar questions, would have been attended to long ago if we had possessed a school of English studies in this university. We have no such school, because the ordinary Oxford don despises such studies—"naso suspendit adunco"—and will do nothing to encourage them. Even in the University Commission which has been lately considering our wants, it is credibly reported that great opposition was raised to the erection of even one chair of English literature; it was suggested that to bring down a brilliant lecturer from London now and then would solve every difficulty! The end of all this will be that English scholarship will take flight from the inhospitable shores of the Isis and Cam, and find a welcome and a home on the unsavoury banks of the Irwell. The revolutionary Parliament of the future will then make a present of the Bodleian MSS. to the Victoria University; and will it not serve us right?

T. ARNOLD.

DEAN STANLEY ON "GREEK TOPOGRAPHY."

Cumbe Vleorage, near Woodstock: July 25, 1881.

By way of supplement to Mr. G. A. Simcox's memoir of Dean Stanley, I would mention the Dean's article on "Greek Topography" in the first number of the *Classical Museum*, which appeared on June 1, 1843. The peg on which the article may be said to have been hung was the second edition of Col. Leake's *Topography of Athens, with Some Remarks on its Antiquities*. This had been published in 1841.

This article was, I think, the first thing published by its author, excepting his Oxford prize compositions. It is very characteristic; and it may be regretted that it can only be read as a portion of a number of a periodical.

JOHN HOSKINS-ABRAHALL.

## SCIENCE.

SPITTA'S GRAMMAR OF EGYPTIAN ARABIC.

*Grammatik des arabischen Vulgärdialectes von Aegypten.* By Dr. W. Spitta-Bey. (Leipzig.)

THE importance of an exact study of local dialects is now a commonplace of philological science; and within the Semitic field the principle that such dialects are legitimate outgrowths of the inner forces that dwell in every living tongue, often displaying the true nature of the language to which they belong in a light which no mere study of the fixed forms of a literary idiom can supply, has been admirably vindicated and illustrated by Nöldeke's labours in the Aramaic dialects. But, meantime, the Arabic dialects have been suffered to lie neglected. The language of the Qor'an and the ancient poets, which never corresponded exactly to the daily speech of any part of Arabia, has continued to attract the undivided homage of scholars, who have been accustomed to speak of vulgar Arabic as a mere corruption of the literary idiom, and have set down their observations on its peculiarities much in the way in which vulgarisms in European tongues were spoken of before the rise of modern philology, and for the most part without any attempt to do justice to the fact that "vulgar Arabic" is not one, but a multitude of local dialects, each of which demands separate study. Under these circumstances, Dr. Spitta's book, in which the phenomena of one of the most important and vigorous Arabic dialects are registered with marvellous fullness and precision, classified and discussed on the best scientific methods, is more than a valuable gift to philology; it constitutes a new departure in the study of Arabic.

The difficulty of the task which our author has accomplished can only be estimated by those who have themselves some practical acquaintance with the dialect of Egypt—or, to speak more strictly, of Cairo; for Egypt is a large word, and Dr. Spitta, true to his principle of distinguishing the nicest shades of local usage, avoids everything that does not belong to the popular speech of the capital. Few Europeans have had opportunity to give such precise definition to their linguistic collections. The traveller who passes from province to province insensibly acquires a composite dialect. In many towns of the East there is no fixed local idiom, because the population is mixed and constantly shifting. No one could write a grammar of the dialect

of Jeddah, or even of Mecca. In Cairo itself, the European first comes into contact with a floating population not purely Egyptian. Even the American missionaries, who know some sections of the natives of Cairo better than any other Franks, have mainly to deal with Syrians and Copts, and habitually use a dialect not precisely identical with the vernacular of the Cairene Moslem. Long years of residence in a purely Arab quarter, and special facilities acquired through his official position, gave Dr. Spitta-Bey peculiar facilities of observation, which he has utilised with unflagging industry, so that the present volume rests wholly on what he has heard with his own ears, noting every new form, as it came up in talk, on his shirt-cuff.

One great merit of the work is that, by eschewing the Arabic character, and transcribing everything in Roman letters, it offers for the first time a picture of the phonology of 'an Arabic dialect. The best European scholars will be ready to confess that their knowledge of the Arabic consonants is imperfect, their treatment of the vowels purely conventional. The three vowel-marks admitted in written Arabic are not the signs of individual vowel-sounds, but of classes of sounds shading into one another by imperceptible *nuances*. Without some knowledge of these *nuances*, many phenomena even of the literary language are totally inexplicable. Do European grammarians, for example, recognise that in actual speech *i* and *u* meet in an intermediate sound similar to the German *ü*, and so, in point of fact, are in many cases freely interchangeable? Yet this simple observation throws light on a whole class of grammatical questions. Again, Dr. Spitta has given for the first time an accurate discussion of the accent in spoken Arabic, for even the essay of Lane leaves much to be desired in this direction. The weight given to the secondary accent (Hebrew *metheg*), which in certain cases entirely overpowers the principal accent (as in *hammi'let*, she laded), is one of the most striking features of the dialect, and of the highest importance for comparative philology. For it is well known, and appears more clearly than ever from Dr. Spitta's book, that the phonetic decay of the grammatical forms in vulgar Arabic presents a close parallel to the decay which in Hebrew had already taken place when the pronunciation of the Old Testament was fixed. The differences which accompany this resemblance largely depend on the place of the accent, and are not to be fully explained without reference to the laws formulated by our author. Another very important feature in the work before us is the exhaustive treatment of the syntax, which, though comparatively simple, is full of interest. The rich collection of illustrative examples in this as in all other parts of the book will be peculiarly serviceable to those who desire to speak the Egyptian dialect. The student who has worked carefully through the grammar and examples will find no great difficulty in the texts printed at the close of the volume, and, with a little practice of the ear, ought to be able to acquire very rapidly a tolerable fluency in conversation.

It may be said, however, that, though Dr. Spitta's *Grammar* does not absolutely

presuppose a knowledge of literary Arabic, no one can be advised to begin it without acquiring the elements of the accidence of the written speech. It has been customary to speak very contemptuously of the Egyptian dialect as of a corrupt jargon largely influenced by Coptic. Dr. Spitta, on the contrary, informs us that, while a moderate number of Coptic loan-words were taken over by the conquering Arabs or remained in use among the Arabised Copts, he has found no trace of a Coptic influence on the grammar; and he judges that a better knowledge of the dialects spoken in the Hijáz and Negd would explain many peculiarities of the Egyptian dialect. This remark quite accords with my own limited observations in these districts. The Egyptian dialect is indeed markedly distinguishable from that of Central Arabia, and an inhabitant of the Negd notes it as inelegant. But this inelegance lies mainly in the bad pronunciation of the more difficult consonants—a corruption which extends far wider than Egypt. The proper difference between *ḍ* and *ḍ* on the one hand, between *ḍ*, *ḍ* and *ḍ* on the other, is almost as much lost in Syria as in Egypt; and even the Cairene eothlipsis of *ḍ* is common in some towns of Palestine. The correct liasing pronunciation of *ḍ* I have never heard except from natives of the Negd or the upper Hijáz. The townsmen of the Negd pronounce *ḍ* as *ḍ*, but in *Táif*, and, I think, among the inhabitants of the adjacent Negd, it has a distinct force. Along with these refinements, the dialects of Central Arabia have a much more sonorous pronunciation, laying nicer stress on distinctions of quantity. But the vowels and diphthongs are pronounced more nearly in the Egyptian than in the Syrian manner. The exorbitant *imla* and long drawling diphthongs of Syria are far more offensive to a correct ear than any Egyptian idiosyncrasy. Dr. Spitta directs special attention to the Egyptian hard *g*, which he justly assumes to be older than the current pronunciation as *j*; appealing to physiology, to the cognate languages, and to the observations of Wallin as to the persistence of the hard pronunciation in parts of Arabia at this day. For my own part, I have never heard *j* from a native of the Negd. The townsmen of 'Oniza and the 'Oteiby Bedawins agree in the use of the hard *g*, which reaches right up to the plain of 'Okath, the very frontier of the Hijáz and the old meeting-place of the Arab tribes. As soon, however, as one enters the true Hijáz, in the district of *Táif*, the soft pronunciation begins. Thus I write Negd and Hijáz as the native of each pronounce the name of their own district. Even beyond Arabia the hard *g* is not exclusively Egyptian. I have heard it at Samaria, and was informed that it predominates throughout the mountain district of Nablús. On the other hand, the men of Upper Egypt, where the supposed Coptic influence on pronunciation should be strongest, pronounce the letter with a peculiar softness approaching to *j*. The received doctrine that *j* is the right pronunciation presumably entered Europe through Syrian Christians at Rome.

Before closing, I must say a word of eleven tales, taken down from the mouth



a petty shopkeeper in Cairo, which follow the grammar, and have much that is interesting apart from their philological value. The names are often old, one of them, as Dr. Spitta points out, being found in Sindban and another in the Qyry Wezyr, while a third is closely allied to the old Scottish story of the idiot and the professor of signs. But the variations are purely Cairene, and display Cairene life and habits of thought with a vividness surpassing anything that has yet been published. Even Harûn er-Rashyd and Abû Nuwâs are translated in the eighth story into pure Egyptian with an effect inimitably humorous. The best stories are too long to quote here; but it is to be hoped that the author, who supplies no translation in the present volume, will yet supplement the collection from the stores still in his portfolio, to replace the whole before the general public. In the meantime, those who cannot read Arabic may turn with advantage to the collection of three hundred proverbs and eleven popular songs, of which a German version is supplied.

W. ROBERTSON SMITH.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*Note-Book of an Amateur Geologist.* By John Edward Lee, F.G.S., F.S.A. (Longmans.) Love of hammer and of pencil has led Mr. Lee, for upwards of half-a-century, to spend much of his time in visiting localities of geological interest, and in sketching such scenes and sections as appealed to his scientific tastes. This zeal for geological study may be traced to the early influence of the late Prof. John Phillips, who remained throughout life an intimate friend of the author's, and a frequent companion in his geological excursions. From Mr. Lee's extensive series of note-books, a number of the more interesting sketches and diagrams have been selected for publication in this volume. The result is a collection of upwards of two hundred lithographic plates, commencing with some sections taken in the Isle of Wight as far back as 1829. In Mr. Lee's *Note-Book* we find sketches made not only in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, but in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden. To have attempted the description of so wide a range of subjects would have been an appalling task, and the author has very wisely contented himself with only the most sufficient explanatory text to make the illustrations intelligible. Altogether, there are about ninety pages of letterpress; still, the volume is essentially a geologist's picture-book. Those who enjoy the personal acquaintance of the genial author are aware that he divides his attention between geology and archaeology. In his present *Note-Book* he promises that, if sufficient encouragement be extended to his undertaking, he may be tempted in due course to issue a companion volume, containing his æolian sketches. We unfeignedly hope that this promise may receive speedy fulfilment.

*Under the Surface; or, Physical Truths, Geologically shown to be latent in Many Parts of the Holy Scriptures.* By Edward Duke, M.A., F.G.S. (London: Hatchards; Newbury: Brown and Co.) Mr. Duke is at once a diligent Biblical scholar and a lover of natural science. This combination of studies has led him to conclude that geology and the natural sciences offer strong evidence in support of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, inasmuch as the language of the writers is in many cases so accurately scientific as to be far in advance of the knowledge of their age. There is no doubt that his arguments are often

ingenious, but, to our notion, they are decidedly over-strained, and will tend to create a smile in scientific circles. What we have been in the habit of regarding simply as poetical expressions, he accepts as serious scientific assertions. For example, in such an expression as "He taketh up the isles as a very little thing," Mr. Duke sees a direct allusion to the expansive force of internal heat in upheaving masses of land! Nevertheless, the tendency of the book is unquestionably wholesome, since it urges upon Biblical students the claims of natural science.

*A List of European Birds; including all Species found in the Western Palearctic Region; the Nomenclature carefully revised by H. E. Dresser, F.L.S., &c. (Porter.)* Besides serving as a convenient summary of European birds, this useful list contains blank spaces for memoranda on each species, and serves as an excellent index to the author's great work, *The Birds of Europe*. Prof. Huxley's classification is followed; and the nomenclature has been thoroughly revised, and may be regarded as the standard authority which at present exists on the subject. Six hundred and twenty-three species of birds are here named; and a glance at them shows the wealth of Great Britain in bird-life, inasmuch as at least 360 are permanently represented in the British Isles, or have been from time to time taken in them. We have not found a single misprint among so many technical names; but why should *cotyle* be rendered *cotile* in the case of the three sand and rock martins? Greek nomenclature is only misleading unless it be exact.

*Guide to the Literature of Botany.* By B. D. Jackson. (Published for the Index Society.) The Index Society could not lay out for itself a more useful field of labour than in presenting workers in any branch of science with an adequate catalogue of the literature in their particular field. This has been admirably done in the case of botany by the secretary of the Linnean Society. Founded, to a certain extent, on Pritzel's well-known *Thesaurus*, the new Guide by no means follows that author in its method. Mr. Jackson has not attempted to give the title of every treatise by every author on all branches of botany, but rather to guide the student to every work which he would find it necessary to consult in working up a subject. Thus an earlier less complete treatise is omitted in favour of a later more complete one by the same author, or even, in some cases, in favour of one by a different author founded upon it. In the case, however, of works overlooked by Pritzel and of those published since the *Thesaurus* down to the end of 1880, its aim is to be complete. A more important deviation from Pritzel's plan is that the titles are arranged systematically under various heads—an immense convenience for consultation; while any possible inconvenience that might result from this arrangement is prevented by a copious alphabetical Index of both subjects and authors. As far as we have at present been able to consult the volume, its value is commensurate with the great labour evidently bestowed upon it.

THE first number of the sixth volume of the *Bulletin of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories* contains an important article by Prof. Asa Gray and Sir J. D. Hooker on the Vegetation of the Rocky Mountain region, and a comparison of it with that of other parts of the world: a result of their recent scientific visit to that district. The striking difference, which has so often been remarked, between the floras of the eastern and western sides of the North American continent is accounted for by these distinguished botanists on the hypothesis that the Atlantic flora has been derived more

from Northern, the Pacific flora more from Southern latitudes. The recession of the glaciation of the Glacial epoch they believe to have taken place earlier on the Atlantic side of the continent than in the more elevated central and Pacific regions; and hence the pre-Glacial flora has been more completely restored to the former than to the latter. The Pacific region, while preserving a small number of boreal types, has been mainly replenished from the Mexican plateau; and this is especially true of the flora of Arizona and New Mexico, and, to a certain extent, of that of Nevada, Utah, Western Texas, and California. Of the two prevalent types in the North American flora, the boreal-oriental prevails in the north, and is especially well represented in the Atlantic flora, as well as in that of Japan and Manchuria; while the Mexican plateau element gives its peculiar character to the flora of the whole south-western part of North America, with the exception of the highest mountains, where the boreal flora still survives.

*The Laws of Health.* By W. H. Corfield, M.D. (Longmans.) Dr. Corfield, who is medical officer of health for a large and important London parish, has embodied in this small volume a mass of most useful matter, attention to which would save many thousands of lives annually in our large cities. He treats of personal hygiene, air, ventilation, food, water supply, removal of refuse matter, communicable diseases, small-pox, and vaccination. The book should be found in every parish library, and may be specially recommended to members of boards of guardians and other parish authorities.

*The Abbott's Farm; or, Practice with Science.* By Henry Tanner, M.B.A.O. (Macmillan.) In this work, which is written as a story, and in which the facts, scientific and otherwise, are communicated in conversations, the author, a competent authority on such subjects, has traced with much care and ingenuity the best methods of making a farm profitable. At such a time as the present, when farming prospects are anything but satisfactory, the book will particularly commend itself to all thoughtful farmers.

*An Elementary Course of Practical Physics.* By A. M. Worthington, M.A., F.R.A.S., Assistant-Master at Olifton College. (Rivingtons.) We heartily wish Mr. Worthington success in his attempt to systematise a course of school instruction in practical physics. The difficulties are considerable, partly from the nature of the operations to be performed and partly from the costliness of apparatus. Mr. Worthington shows, however, in this little book that it is possible, with a very small outlay for laboratory appliances, to arrange a series of experiments, each of which involves a measurement of some kind, and which are carefully graduated in point of difficulty. The simplest operations are to find the dimensions of a rectangular block, the diameter of a sphere, the centre of gravity of a triangle, &c. From these we pass on to elasticity, the pendulum, torsion, the density of fluids, verification of Boyle's law, specific and latent heat, &c., and finally to the determination of the expansion of air and of mercury, which will be found, we think, somewhat difficult operations. Minute instructions are given respecting the way in which observations are to be recorded. The system and method inculcated cannot but have a good influence in a boy's education.

*Practical Botany for Elementary Students; introductory to the Systematic Study of Flowering Plants.* By D. Houston. (Stewart's Educational Series.) This little book consists of descriptions of fifteen well-selected typical plants

illustrative of the natural orders required of students who take up subject xv., or "Elementary Botany," for the South Kensington examination, or require to pass the botanical examinations of the London University. The method of treatment follows that adopted by Huxley and Martin in their *Practical Biology*. Each plant is treated exhaustively as far as its morphology is concerned. It will probably be found of very great practical value by students if they will only follow out the instructions accurately and perseveringly. The book concludes with a synopsis of the fifteen natural orders, and an Appendix containing a synopsis of the classification of British flowering plants, with diagnoses of the natural orders. Excellent polygraphed illustrations to accompany this work may be had of Mrs. Barnard, Leckhampton, Cheltenham.

### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE Vienna Geographical Society intend to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary on December 12 and 13, on both of which days commemorative meetings will be held. On the first day, the president, Prof. Ferd. von Hochstetter, will deliver an address, and on the second the proceedings will conclude with a banquet.

THE managers of the Italian railways have announced their intention of making a reduction of fifty per cent. on their fares to all persons proceeding officially to Venice to attend the International Congress of Geography in September. This reduction, which has already come into operation, will extend to the charges for the carriage of geographical apparatus, &c., which may be sent for exhibition.

DR. NEIS, a French naval surgeon, has lately made three journeys in the interior of Cochin China, and has added a good deal to our knowledge of the country. On the first occasion, he visited the Mois of the Baria district, where he collected much ethnographical and anthropological information. In his second journey, he visited the upper course of the Dong-nai, which he ascended, being the first to see one of its head affluents. Owing to the wild nature of the inhabitants, he could not then follow up the most important branch of the river. In the region of the Upper Dong-nai, Dr. Neis found lofty mountains, forming a double chain, and separated by an extensive plateau, which took seven days to cross. He started with another officer on the third journey, in consequence of a native tribe having made overtures for French protection, and he was sent to the Upper Dong-nai to test their sincerity. On this occasion he succeeded in visiting the Traos tribe, which usually refuses to hold any intercourse even with its neighbours. Dr. Neis followed the Dong-nai through the labyrinth of mountains among which it rises, and has fixed the position of its source. This last journey, which extended over more than 300 miles, completes the work of the two previous expeditions.

IN the course of a recent journey in the equatorial provinces of Egypt, Dr. Emin-Bey, when a few miles below Wadelai, on the Nile, saw some lofty mountains to the westward, which he was told were situated in the Boi country. This would appear to confirm the position given to the Mboi mountains in the map of their discoverer, Dr. Junker. In January last, Dr. Emin-Bey despatched an expedition to open the country west of the Albert Nyanza, and some stations were then formed between the Monbutto country and Kallika. He intended to visit these himself, after making a journey into the Niam Niam country.

THE Livingstone (Congo) Inland Mission have received intelligence of the safe arrival of the steam-launch *Livingstone* on the Congo. She

had been on a trial trip from Banana up to Nokké, below the Yellala Falls, and has proved very suitable for the navigation of the river. The strength of the expedition will be increased by the arrival of reinforcements at the end of August, and will then consist of twenty Europeans. Of these, two have a competent knowledge of medicine, three of navigation, two of engineering, one of printing, and several of carpentry, building, and agriculture. Strong hopes appear to be entertained that the head station of the mission will be established at Stanley Pool before the rainy season sets in.

THE Transcontinental survey party under Mr. Watson, to which we lately referred, proceeded to the Batavia River on the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, after leaving Point Parker. The Queensland Government schooner *Pearl*, which has lately been engaged in exploration in that region, sailed some twenty miles up the river, and Mr. Watson's party afterwards went forty miles higher up by boat. He reports that there is abundance of timber, readily accessible, which could be used for railway purposes. It will be remembered that suitable timber was reported to be very deficient in the country through which the projected line is to run.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Microscopic Study of an Iron-ore.*—We have received from Mr. M. E. Wadsworth, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, an interesting paper which he has recently contributed to the *Bulletin* of the museum at Harvard College, descriptive of a peculiar iron-ore occurring at Cumberland, in Rhode Island. The ore has been worked for many years, but its actual nature remained an unsolved enigma until Mr. Wadsworth undertook its microscopic examination. This examination showed that the mass of the ore consists of magnetite and olivine, with a plagioclase felspar locally embedded. It is, in fact, similar to the famous ore from Taberg, in Sweden, which has been described as a "magnetite-olivinite." The ore, or peridotite, of Cumberland is probably of eruptive origin, though its mode of occurrence is too obscure to allow such a conclusion to be drawn without the aid of microscopic study.

ON the nights of June 24 and 25 Mr. Huggins succeeded in obtaining two photographs of the spectrum of the comet which was then so brilliant in the northern sky, and is known to astronomers as b 1881. In a preliminary note contributed to the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society, Mr. Huggins thus summarises the results. Part of the light from comets is reflected solar light, and another part is light of their own. In one portion of the spectrum of this comet, the light emitted by the cometary matter exceeded by many times the reflected solar light. The measurement of the lines of the spectrum, and the comparison of their grouping, prove the presence in the comet of carbon, possibly in combination with hydrogen, and also, in Mr. Huggins's opinion, the presence of nitrogen. The latter conjecture follows as an inference from the presence of cyanogen, which cannot yet be regarded as proved. If true, we must further suppose a high temperature in the comet, unless the cyanogen is present ready formed.

AT the half-yearly general meeting of the Scottish Meteorological Society on July 20, the secretary, Mr. Buchan, besides giving an account of the observatory on Ben Nevis, read an important paper upon the temperature of the United Kingdom, based upon observations taken at about 300 different places during the past twenty-four years. The great influence of the Irish Sea, and also of the Atlantic, in affecting the course of the isothermals was pointed out. In winter, the average temperature of St. Kilda is as high as that of Penzance,

and the temperature of Cape Wrath as high as that of the Isle of Wight. Taking the British Islands as a whole, the mean annual temperature on the West coast is 52° F., being just one degree higher than the mean annual temperature on the East coast.

MR. F. A. B. OLIVER is preparing a memoir on Hailstorms for the Meteorological Society. He will be glad to receive any communications addressed to him at the Athenaeum, Glasgow giving accurate particulars of the phenomena accompanying hailstorms, or references to previous publications on the subject.

THE existence of megalithic remains among the Basques has been so often doubted that our readers will be glad to know of an illustrated description of those in Alava, by R. Becerro de Bengoa, in the *Euskal-erria* of July 10. H. speaks of many skeletons found in tumuli covering dolmens, respectively called "Hill of the Kelts, and of the Basques." It is much to be desired that these should be examined by some competent anthropologist. There still remain many more unexamined monuments in Alava and we have heard of several on the borders of Guipuzcoa and Navarre.

WE learn from the *American* that an interesting series of observations are about to be instituted by a scientific party, under the direction of Prof. S. P. Langley, Director of the Alleghany Observatory, in order to determine by actual experiment the amount of heat given by the sun to the earth. Two necessary conditions for the successful execution of these observations are that they should be carried out in an arid region and on an elevated summit and, accordingly, two stations, 3,000 and 14,000 feet respectively above the sea, have been selected in Arizona and Southern California where the observers will have the advantage of working under dissimilar atmospheric conditions. It may be mentioned that the cost of these observations will be defrayed by a citizen of Pittsburgh, who, with somewhat unusual modesty, insists on his name being kept secret.

THE Belgian Museum of Natural History has just published the sixth volume of the Palaeontological section of its *Annals*, which forms sequel to vols. ii. and v., by Prof. M. d. Koninck, on the carboniferous fauna of Belgium and is occupied with the first instalment of the author's description of the gasteropoda. In the atlas annexed to the work are depicted no fewer than 207 species of this genus.

### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, M. de Rosny made a further communication concerning the results of his researches into the early history of Japan, to which we have before alluded (*ACADEMY*, June 18). He announces that he will publish shortly the translation, in two volumes, of a work of great antiquity, which describes as the primitive national Bible of the Japanese. By the help of this work, he claims to discriminate with certainty what portion of the religion known as Sin-syuism is really indigenous to Japan, and what portions derived from Chinese and Indian sources. He also hopes that he will be able to prove the connexion of the Japanese language with what is generally called the Turanian family speech, and especially with the Mongolian, Thibetan, Tartar, Hungarian, and Finnish languages. As regards the history of writing in Japan, M. de Rosny now adds a third older alphabet to the two already known—one borrowed from the Chinese, and dating from the third century A.D.; the other, of Indian origin.

WE learn from Trübner's *Literary Record* that

Mr. C. R. Lanman, Professor of Sanskrit in Harvard University, has nearly ready for publication a Sanskrit Reader, with dictionary and notes. The first part, the text, embracing the first five chapters of the story of Nala, from the *Mahābhārata*, twenty fables from the *Bhāgavata*, six tales from the *Thousand and One Nights of Cashmere*, a selection from the *Laus of Manu* and the *Rig Veda*, ten legends from the *Brahmanas*, and chapters of the *Sutras* which give the wedding and burial ceremonials, will be in Sanskrit characters. The Sanskrit words of the dictionary and the notes will be in English.

THE *Arabischer Sprachführer für Reisende*, which Dr. M. Hartmann, chancellor-dragoman of the German consulate at Beyrout, has contributed to Meyer's convenient series, is a wonderful example of *multum in parvo*. It contains a grammar, a large number of useful conversations, a German-Arabic and an Arabic-German vocabulary, running altogether to nearly 400 pages; and yet it will go in the vest-pocket, and costs next to nothing. The feat is more remarkable because Dr. Hartmann gives in parallel columns two forms of everything—the form spoken in Syria, and that in Egypt, distinguished by different types. Not content with giving the meaning of a word, he often adds a foot-note replete with travellers' hints; and the usual useful tables are, of course, not absent. It is all in Roman or German character, and can be used without the smallest knowledge of the Arabic alphabet. What the traveller will make of it depends upon himself; but, apart from occasional errors to which this class of book is always liable, M. Hartmann's *vade mecum* will do all it can to remove his perplexities. It is the most useful little book of the kind which has yet come out, and travellers to Egypt this autumn who wish to do without a dragoman will, if they know German, find the *Arabischer Sprachführer* very serviceable.

We learn from the *Revue critique* that two new volumes of the *Annales arabes* of Tabari have just been published at Leyden. These are the first part of the second series (pp. 1-320), edited by M. H. Thorbecke and S. Fraenkel; and the third part of the third series (pp. 641-950), edited by M. S. Guyard.

UNDER the title of *γλωσσικαὶ παρατηρήσεις ἐπὶ τῇ νύκτι ἑλληνικῇ γλώσσῃ*, Prof. C. S. Condos, of Athens, announces a work that ought to throw some light upon the development of Modern Greek. It is also stated that a considerable number of Modern-Greek MSS., from the fifteenth to the present century, have been presented to the library of the University of Athens by a Greek living at Bucharest.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

INDEX SOCIETY. — (Monday, July 25.)

JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq., in the Chair. — Mr. H. B. Westley read the third annual Report of the Society, a document of considerable length. The object of this society was to build up gradually an encyclopaedic index, which, being in English, would be in the most handy of forms. It was expected that before the end of the present year an arrangement might be completed by which, for a small annual sum, the society may be accommodated with the use of an office in the neighbourhood of the British Museum. The *Index of Literary Notices* for 1880 will be published in a separate volume. The *Index* for 1880 will be the first yet issued, as it contains a considerable number of entries from American papers. There has been a steady annual increase in receipts. — The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report, commended the society on its satisfactory character. The progress of a society like that was usually slow. They had to get friends to do literary work, and they had to spend a portion

of their money in printing. It would be a great thing for them to have an office with a permanent official, for they mainly depended on voluntary work at present. They looked forward to the foundation of a library of indexes. They rejected no branch of knowledge, and earnestly invited an increase of members. There was a balance at the bankers' of £260. — Mr. Tomlinson, F.R.S., seconded the proposal, which was at once adopted. — On the motion of Mr. V. T. Wood, seconded by Mr. Gomme, thanks were passed to the auditors. — The new council was elected, the American Minister being president.

## FINE ART.

### THE STATUES OF LORENZO AND GIULIANO IN THE MEDICI CHAPEL.

SINCE I was so fortunate as to see the statue of *Giuliano de Medici* in its temporary position during the process of moulding, the new mould which covered up the *Lorenzo* has been removed, and I have been enabled to study this still more famous figure under equally favourable circumstances. Both statues were left on the floor of the chapel when, on the death of Pope Clement, the several artists engaged on the work were dispersed. The two "Captains"—so Michelangelo called them—were placed in their niches in the time of Duke Alessandro il Moro.

Vasari remarks:—

"Having returned to my usual studies, I had an opportunity to enter the new sacristy of San Lorenzo when I chose, where are the works of Michelangelo, he having gone to Rome, so that I studied them for some time with great diligence, especially as they were on the ground."

Like Vasari, I have studied them on the ground. I have given my impressions of the *Giuliano* in the pages of the *ACADEMY*, and I now add some remarks on the *Lorenzo*—"il Pensieroso." I have, however, to add to my description of the *Giuliano* that the feet are unfinished. This I did not see at first, as they were covered by the mould. When these statues were in their usual places, I thought that they were perfect in every part; this deception, for such it was, was due to the fact that the light in the chapel is deficient. I use the expression in an artist's sense—it is too diffused; the monuments are equally lighted on all sides, and consequently the *chiaroscuro* is imperfect, as is almost invariably the case when sculpture is placed in churches or museums; not even Michelangelo thought of so lighting the chapel which he designed that the statues should be favourably seen. The mediæval sculptors alone understood the principles on which their works should be modelled to be effective in buildings lit with numerous windows, glazed with white or coloured glass. The sculptors of the Revival imitated ancient classic examples, which in their original condition were seen in the open air, and were perfectly adapted to the position. That they should appear to disadvantage within buildings, under a diffused light from ill-placed windows, is not surprising.

When, towards the end of his work, Michelangelo selected Fra Giovanni di Montorsolo to assist him, he chose a sculptor of high merit. The *Pietà* of this artist in San Matteo, at Genoa, rivals the more famous and better-known *Pietà* of the master himself, and in one respect excels it. Montorsolo copied too closely the unequalled dead Christ by Michelangelo; but in the Virgin Mother he adhered to the tender and touching type of the Middle Ages, so that his group is superior in expression. A relief, also a *Pietà*, which exists in the *Albergo dei Poveri*, likewise at Genoa, is invariably attributed to Michelangelo. It is, I am persuaded, by a follower of Montorsolo, and is one among many proofs how expression blinds most people to defective art. The so-called dying gladiator, spite of its commonplace form, by its expression will

maintain the position which it has won as long as it lasts. The *Pensieroso* of Michelangelo in like manner will preserve its hold on the feelings and admiration of generations to come, although a near view of it shows that, technically, it is inferior to its companion, manifestly wholly the work of Michelangelo; while in the *Lorenzo* there is evidence in parts of the less powerful hand and style of Montorsolo. *Lorenzo*, like *Giuliano*, wears a Roman cuirass; down the back drops a narrow piece of roughly hewn drapery, a sort of scapulary with an aperture in it like a poncho, which the head passes through, while the scapulary falls on the chest in weakly designed folds. Drapery likewise covers the stool on which the statue sits, but this also is commonplace. The left elbow leans on a plinth, which may represent a box; it is covered with a small bit of drapery, and is decorated with the head of an animal in front, admirably carved. This box or plinth is but a makeshift; if the elbow rested on the thigh the figure would necessarily stoop too much.

It is in the cuirass that I think that I see the hand of Montorsolo. There is an absence of that display of muscles so characteristic of Michelangelo's work; the front of the body, from the pectorals to the base of the abdomen, is only blocked out, and suggests that hardly surface enough is left for finishing. The legs, which are crossed, show indecision in the action, and the knees are inferior in form to those of the *Giuliano*. The unfinished feet, as is not unfrequently the case in the great artist's works, are too flat, too low in the instep, although otherwise graceful in form; a tendency to make the feet too small in comparison with the proportions of the legs is characteristic of Michelangelo's design.

The capricious, it may be said had taste in costume, chiefly introduced by Michelangelo, was perpetuated by his followers after the most absurd fashion. It is, in fact, not very long since we got rid of Kings dressed like Caesars, and statesmen like Roman senators. But the voice of common-sense was not dumb, even in Michelangelo's own time. Catherine of Medicis, the Queen-mother of France, commanded her secretary to inform Michelangelo "that the King should be represented without curls"—his hair being straight—as like the portrait as possible, and that the armour should be a handsome modern suit. By a singular fatality the horse modelled from the design of Michelangelo was subsequently mounted by an effigy of Louis XIII. in Roman armour, with the appropriate addition of a full-bottomed wig.

With reference to this matter, I may mention that I have found the following remarkable statement in a despatch of Amerigo Salveti, dated London, June 13, 1625:—

"The extraordinary courtesies shown towards the Duke of Buckingham, together with the noble gifts presented to him by their Majesties, must suffice for the present. They are said to be of great value, and to include that famous bronze horse which his Most Christian Majesty received from Rome from Signor Rucellai."

This, in all probability, refers to the bronze horse designed by Michelangelo, modelled by Ricciarelli about 1660, and subsequently sent to France. The statement may be merely Court gossip, for the Duke brought no such horse to England; but it is curious as containing an allusion to this important work of art.

I lament to say that the countenance of the *Pensieroso*, having been frequently cast by ignorant moulders, has been oiled again and again, and is now black as Othello. So has it been possible to treat one of the greatest works of art in the world. Moulders destroy marbles as restorers ruin pictures, and the fault in both cases is traceable to their employers. The Medici statues, however, have been moulded

this time by Signor Lelli, a pupil of Bartolini, an excellent judge of art, with a profound respect for its works. The first casts from the new moulds are to be placed in the Florentine Academy on each side of the David; others of equal value in every respect go to the South Kensington Museum, where, if they are placed at a reasonable height and properly illumined by concentrated light, they may be better understood and appreciated than the originals in the Medici Chapel.

It may be of service to artists to be informed that for a short time they can obtain casts of the whole figures, or parts of them, from the new moulds.

CHARLES HEATH WILSON.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

It is evident, from the telegraphic reports in the daily papers, that a discovery of the first importance has been made in Egypt; but at present it is impossible to state accurately either the facts or their bearing upon Egyptian history. According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, "no less than thirty-six well-preserved sarcophagi of almost all the kings and queens of the earlier Theban Dynasty have been brought to light . . . in a single catacomb in Upper Egypt."

The sixth volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum, by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, has just appeared. It describes the fine series of coins belonging to the various Mongol dynasties descended from Chinguis Khan, including 350 pieces issued by the Ilkhans of Persia and 220 by the Khans of the Golden Horde of Kipchak. The coinage of the Jagatai Khans of Bokhara, the Khans of Kazan and of the Crimea, the Kerts of Herat, and the various dynasties—Jelairs, Muzaffars, &c.—which intervened between the collapse of the Ilkhans and the arrival of Tamerlane in Persia, are also included. The volume is illustrated by nine autotype-photographic plates, representing 140 coins; and, in the Introduction, the origin and divisions of the numerous Khanates sprung from the family of Chinguis are traced; and genealogical trees and parallel tables of contemporary Khans, or rival claimants for the Khanate, are provided for the assistance of the student. The Mongol writing, as it occurs on the coins, is also interpreted; and the characters which have hitherto defied identification on the coins of Ghazan, the Ilkhan of Persia, are at length explained. These characters had previously been studied by Schmidt, who attempted to read them as Tibetan letters, and to give them the signification of "ruler of the world." They were, however, submitted to the examination of M. Terrien de la Couperie, who has made the history of writing a special study, and he at once identified them as Bachspa, with the sound *Ma Kha san*, representing Mah(mud) Ghazan. The discovery is peculiarly interesting, partly because a dated Bachspa inscription is valuable, for, though specially arranged for Kublai Khan by the Lama Bachspa, and publicly decreed in China as the official writing in 1269, the character was soon overpowered by the adaptation of the Uigur writing which is known as Mongolian. The latter was officially recognised in 1286, and after 1354 we find no coins with Bachspa legends. The use of this writing in Persia about the year 1300 is, therefore, very interesting; but it has a further value in supporting the statements of the historians that Ghazan had introduced on his coinage a peculiar sign "difficult to be counterfeited." It was evidently unintelligible to the engraver, who speedily corrupted the forms of the characters. On the score of history, as well as palaeography, M. de la Couperie's discovery is important.

MESSRS. FOSTER, of 54 Pall Mall, announce for Thursday next, August 4, a sale of an exceptionally interesting character. They will

offer a collection of Peruvian jewellery, which is stated to have been contributed by the churches and patriotic inhabitants of Lima to be turned into money for the public necessities of their country. Most of the articles are church ornaments, of massive gold or silver, set with valuable gems; but there is also a large quantity of personal jewellery. Many of the objects are of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century workmanship. We have especially noticed an antique chased gold monstrance, ornamented with diamonds and other precious stones, weighing 378 oz.; and a life-size pelican of silver, with eyes and aigrette of large cabochon emeralds, weighing 718 oz. Rarely has such an opportunity been presented to those who admire the antique art of South America, or who merely value the intrinsic worth of precious metals and precious stones.

THE late Mr. John M'Gavin, of Glasgow, has bequeathed Linnell's famous picture, *The Coming Storm*, to the Corporation of Glasgow. Mr. M'Gavin paid no less than 3,000 guineas for this work. The remaining pictures belonging to the deceased, which form one of the finest collections in the West of Scotland, will probably be sold.

A FINE-ART exhibition is to be opened at Stonehaven in August. The attractions include a replica of Mr. Millais' portrait of *Mr. Gladstone*, and several pictures by Raeburn.

It is satisfactory to learn from the *Report* of the Society of Arts that Barry's great wall-pictures, which underwent skilful cleaning last year, are still in a good condition, and likely to remain so. However mistaken we may now consider Barry to have been in his notions of high art, he undoubtedly deserves that the work he accomplished under so much difficulty and privation should be carefully preserved and handed down to posterity in as fine a state of preservation as possible. If for no other reason, the Great Room of the Society of Arts will always be interesting to the art student as the greatest achievement of a school of art that exercised a distinct influence over men's minds in its day, but whose lofty aims did not save its adherents from disastrous failure.

AN exhibition of Spanish and Portuguese art, in rivalry of that now open at South Kensington, will be held near Lisbon in September. The palace at Janellas Verdes, half way between Lisbon and Belem, is being got ready for the purpose.

THE Municipality of Berlin have decided to have a large photographic reproduction taken of A. von Werner's great picture representing the Congress of Berlin. This will be presented to all the Sovereigns who were represented at the Congress, and to all the plenipotentiaries who took part in it.

M. JACQUES BLOCKX, JUN., of Anvers, has published (Ghent: E. Vanderhaeghen) a pamphlet descriptive of his process of mixing oil-colours with dissolved yellow amber, whereby the colouring assumes a hard and brilliant appearance, and all necessity for using varnish is done away. This invention is said to date from 1867, but it did not come before the public until the Paris Exhibition of 1868. Visitors to the Belgian Historic Art Exhibition of 1880 may remember a study of flowers by Robert Mols, and a picture of Charles V., as a child, by van Beers, which were both produced with colours prepared by M. Blockx's process.

IN the August part of *The Great Historic Galleries* will be given, in addition to a copy of the Duke of Westminster's famous *Blue Boy* by Gainsborough, reproductions of a most interesting collection of twelve small historic portraits, known as the Stuart Miniatures, now in the possession of the Rev. E. J. Edwards, of Trentham Vicarage. Ten of these originally belonged

to James II., who took them to France, and, intending to reclaim them, deposited them with Louis XIV. when at St.-Germain. They lay neglected in the Jewel Office at Paris till they were returned to England at the beginning of this century. They were then given to Mr. Edwards (the father of their present owner) in recognition of State services. They are by Nicholas Hilliard, Peter Oliver, and Isaac Oliver; and they represent, among others, James I., his sons the Princes Henry and Charles, Queen Henrietta Maria, Elizabeth, and Mary Queen of Scots. The remaining two are Charles II. and James II., by Petitot. All these are of undoubted authenticity. They were exhibited at the South Kensington Museum some years ago.

PROF. CARL TORMA's account of the excavations in the amphitheatre at Buda (Ofen) appears in the current number of *Transactions* of the Hungarian Academy, under the title of "Amphitheatri Aquincensis pars septentrionalis; relatio de effossionibus illic factis." Unfortunately, this interesting monograph, being written in Magyar, will not be accessible to many scholars interested in Roman antiquities. But a summary account of it in German is given in the *Ungarische Revue*, edited by Dr. Paul Hunfalvy. We notice in the inscriptions the epithet "omnipotens" given to the goddess Nemesis, which has not yet been found elsewhere. Not less curious is the double attribute given to officials in the following inscription:—

"DEAE DIANAE NEMESI AUG[USTAE] HONORIBUS ET  
FA[V]ORIBUS Q[UI]B[US] JULI[ANUS] VICTORINI EQ[UITIS]  
P[UBLICO] AEDILI II VIRALI ET T[IT]O FI[LI]O AVIO  
LUCIANO Q[UI]ESTORI II VIRALI PONTIFICIBUS  
Q[UI]NQUENNALIBUS COL[ONIAE] AQ[UI]NCEI P[RO]  
FILI[US] HYLIATIANUS ANTESTIS NUMINI RIUS[DEM]  
DEAE POSUIT V. KAI[ENDAS] IULIAS AEMILIANO ET  
BAS[ILIO] CO[N]S[ULIBUS]."

Among the antiquities found by Prof. Torma are also sixty-six coins, of which the earliest is of the time of Vitellius, and the latest of the time of Valens.

THE *Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft* is mostly taken up this month by J. E. Wessely's "Supplement to Handbooks of Prints." This Supplement describes a number of early or rare states of engravings by German, Flemish, and Dutch masters that have been mostly overlooked by Bartsch and other writers. Such a work is no doubt, extremely valuable, only it seems unnecessary to fill with it the pages of a Journal. It ought to have been at first, as it no doubt will be eventually, published separately. The other articles of this number deal with the publication of the Leonardo da Vinci MSS. as the reform of written character at the time of the Renaissance. This reform greatly interested several of the great masters of the time, and He Dehio has found a MS. in the town library Munich, written or copied by the well-known Nürnberg physician, Hartmann Schedel, which treats of this subject. It is supposed by He Dehio to have some relation to Leonardo Vinci, but the question he discusses is too complicated to be explained here.

A NEW edition of Dr. Lübke's *History of the Renaissance in Germany* is now being brought out in monthly numbers by E. A. Seemann, Leipzig. The text has been carefully revised by the author, and the number of illustrations is greatly increased.

THE *Revue critique* states that M. Allmer well known for his studies in epigraphy, and took last year, despite his old age and infirm health, a journey of investigation through Southern France, in which he discovered many inscriptions hitherto inedited or badly copied. The result is a collection of two thousand which M. Allmer proposes to give to the world in a special periodical, to be entitled *Revue épigraphique du Midi de la France*, which he will contribute to subscribers at an almost nominal price.



## THE STAGE.

## STAGE NOTES.

At the Criterion Theatre they have an admirable knack of giving us the old dish with a new name. The story there presented is generally of the same order, and, if its incidents vary, it is the habit of the place that they shall be interpreted either by the comedians to whom we are best used, or by others of like calibre. To depart widely from the probabilities of actual life; to depict the impossible in an entertaining fashion; to be witty, if that can be managed, but at all events to be boisterous—these are the aims of Criterion comedy, and they are generally attained. If the new piece, called *Flats*, which was produced last Saturday, is even a little noisier than some of its predecessors, it is also even a little merrier. Mr. Sims's dialogue has decided wit, and it is by no means all borrowed from *Les Locataires de Monsieur Blondeau*. Our mention of the title of the piece on which the new production is founded prepares the way for the reader to be informed that *Flats* does not deal, as might be supposed, with the fortunes of persons of especially limited intelligence, but with the conditions of life in those many-peopled abodes known as Queen Anne's Mansions or as Cornwall Residences. The intrigue is not worth relating, as such comic force as it has could not be conveyed in narrative. It is a dexterous arrangement for the display of the extravagancies of more than one good comic actor. Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. Owen Dove, Mr. Giddens, and Mr. Maltby are the principal actors. Of the actresses, Mrs. Alfred Mellon is the one best known to fame; but, if she is funny at the Criterion, she has hardly the opportunity to be powerful. The younger ladies have not much to do; but if, whether they do anything or not, they can succeed in looking pleasantly, it may be presumed that their appearance in such a piece as *Flats* is by no means unjustified. It has been said that at the Criterion much of the acting is simply bustling. That is sometimes true, and, as the efforts of the present company are concerned, it is not untrue of the performance now given. But the greatest master of bustling on the contemporary stage—he upon whom in this respect the mantle of Charles Mathews has fallen—is not included in the cast of the new play. Mr. Charles Wyndham is absent from the theatre.

Now that the Meiningers have gone from us, a word may be said in review of their series of performances, and it may be confirmatory of that which was spoken in these columns when the Grand-Ducal company made its first appearance. The Meininger troop is organised with skill, led with enterprise, actuated by worthy artistic aims; its efforts are never squandered upon what is wholly stupid because it may likewise be highly popular. But the company, which prides itself so much on the training of its members, trains its humblest more successfully than its most exalted; and, devoting itself in laudable fashion to secure intelligence in those who have nothing to say, omits to provide itself with genius in those who have everything to do. The scenery and appointments are good, but the advertisements concerning them which were inserted in the papers have been ridiculous exaggerations. Perfect comic effects are not things to which the English stage is new; and, moreover, perfection in the art of acting is more important than perfection in what are merely the art's accessories. The Meiningers must be praised for the possession of their speciality. No part is badly performed, though they have not banished the mediocre and the dull. On the other hand, no part, unless it is played by Herr Barnay—who is not a true Meininger at all—is played by a man of genius. The Meininger people may have helped to teach us a lesson surely first commended to us by the perfection of

the Rotterdam performances and by those of the Comédie Française, but they cannot have disabused us of the impression that the presence of something more than an all-round respectability is necessary if we would obtain the highest pleasure which the theatre can give.

Mr. Irving, in bidding good-bye to his London audiences a few days ago, announced some of his plans for the season which is to begin at the remote date of Boxing Night. He proposes to produce *Coriolanus*—according to old arrangement—but it is not to be produced until after some performances of *Romeo and Juliet*. These performances, moreover, will be preceded by the revival of a comedy which everyone will be interested to see again, for, though in its construction *Two Roses* may appear a *genre picture* too small to fill the Lyceum stage, it affords one character-study which gives scope to any actor of intellectual subtlety, and which Mr. Irving has known how to deal with quite perfectly. Mr. Irving's reputation was much slighter even when he had finished playing in *Two Roses*, some ten years ago, than it is now, and in some respects it was legitimately so, since he had been practised and proved in a much smaller round of parts; but the part of Digby Grand is one which will be found to have remained among his very best. In its humour and its engaging cynicism it is indeed unrivalled—almost, necessarily, far better than any other comedy part which the actor has played, though we do not underrate his Doricourt in *The Belle's Stratagem* nor his Modus in *The Hunchback*. These do not give him the opportunities which he discovered in the Digby Grand of Mr. Alber's piece.

THE theatrical season is well over. Nearly every West End playhouse of importance is either empty or tenanted by the enterprising people who, somehow, are always found willing to try the forlorn hope of amusing stray sojourners in London during the month of August; and it is probable that for a few weeks there may be no material with which to occupy columns in which only what, from one point or another, is worth noticing is sought to be brought under notice. Our record will be resumed so soon as there may be occasion for it.

## THE "PHORMIO" AT THE ORATORY SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM.

ON Tuesday, July 19, the *Phormio* of Terence was performed by the boys of the Oratory School at Edgbaston before a distinguished audience. As was the case last year with the *Eunuchus*, which was then represented under the name of the *Pincerna*, the play had been prepared for acting by Card. Newman, who also wrote the Prologue. The *Phormio*, fortunately, requires less modification than the *Eunuchus*—none, indeed, beyond the change of a single character. In justification, if justification were needed, the Cardinal observes that Terence himself was but little more than a clever adapter of the New Comedy of Menander and Apollodorus. The Prologue was written both in Latin and in English. We here give the English version:—

"What Attio Terence wrote of old for Rome,  
We in our northern accents lip to-night;  
What heathen Terence spoke to heathen ears,  
We speak with Christian tongues to Christian men;  
Doing the while this service to the bard,  
That the rare beauty of his classic wit  
We by our pruning make more beautiful.

"O happy art, which Terence never knew,  
But they have learned who aim in everything  
To choose the good, and pass the evil by!  
These, as they pace the tangled path of life,  
Cleanse from this earth its earthly dross away,  
And clothe it with a pure supernal light.

"Neighbours and friends, what I have more to say—

It is not much—concerns our actors here—  
Fresh, tender souls, and palpitating hearts:  
Boys, who, though boys, essay the parts of men,  
And are the first within this Catholic fold  
To represent a classic comedy.  
Be kind—they strive with no inglorious aim;  
Where they do well, applaud; and, if in aught  
They shall come short, be mild and merciful.

"Prologue enough; let Davus enter now,  
And lend his ear while Geta tells his tale."

The parts were acted with great spirit. The mixture of cunning and affection for his young charges in Geta, the slave; the timidity of the married young dandy, Rutipho; the swagger of Phormio, the Robert Macaire, the most important personage in the piece; the irascibility of Demipho; the terrors of the bigamist, Chremes, in the presence of the injured and indignant mother and matron, Nausistrata, were rendered with intelligence, humour, and that indefinable grace which is rarely wanting in the young.

It must be added that every advantage has been taken of the present state of antiquarian research in the preparation of the tunics and togas of the old men; the cloaks, wigs, sidelocks, pig-tails, and other dandyisms of the young; and the back scene was a capital painting of the Acropolis and a street in Athens.

The pronunciation of the Latin would have merited the approval of the pedant James in *Nigel*, who declares that ordinary English Latin can be understood by no other nation on earth but ourselves. Latin is still, as it was in James's day, the common tongue of the learned in old Catholic seats of education to which various nationalities resort.

## THE "ANTIGONE" AT THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY.

ON the evening of Friday last, July 22, the boys of the Edinburgh Academy gave a representation of the *Antigone* of Sophocles, with the music of Mendelssohn. The hall where the performance took place, though designed for purposes quite different from histrionic display, lent itself admirably to the occasion. A stage, tastefully decorated by Mr. Nicholson, one of Mr. Ruskin's Oxford pupils, was erected at the end leading into the largest class-room, which was used for dressing; four other class-rooms, which also communicate with the hall, serving as cloak-rooms. The audience, which was a brilliant and appreciative one (including, as it did, the best Greek scholars in Edinburgh), numbered about nine hundred, and was accommodated quite comfortably in the gallery and body of the hall.

The chorus consisted partly of present and partly of former pupils, the first appearing on the stage and taking part in the dialogue, while the second, screened from view, contributed the singing. An orchestra, conducted by Mr. Carl Hamilton, completed the musical equipment. It is right to add that the parts of Kreon and Teiresias were undertaken by two of the masters, and the duty of prompter by a third. The dresses were supplied from London, and added much to the picturesqueness of the scene.

The last, and possibly also the first, performance of the *Antigone* in Scotland took place about thirty-six years ago; and it may be gratifying to the handsome boy who personated Antigone to know that his immediate predecessor in the part was Miss Helen Faucit. The emphatic success of the performance (due in a great measure to the exertions of the stage manager, a former pupil and *dux* of the school) will probably lead to its repetition another year.

## MUSIC.

*The Lyrical Drama.* By H. Sutherland Edwards. In 2 vols. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

THESE two very entertaining volumes contain a collection of essays on the subjects, the composers, and the executants of modern opera. We must be content to state that Mr. Edwards writes in a pleasing and entertaining manner on a variety of matters, and to call attention to some of the principal chapters. In one part of the book our author says many hard things about people who make mistakes, and therefore it is only fair to say that his own volumes are by no means free from errors. Mr. Edwards is not accurate in saying that Donizetti only wrote one sacred work, or that Bellini never produced any Church composition. He does not give a correct list of the instruments used in Monteverde's *Orfeo*, and makes a strange statement with regard to Handel and his rivals. He speaks of *Preciosa* as a work "whose claim to be regarded as opera has never been denied." The date of Adelina Patti's birth is wrong; and the year of her first appearance in London is given as 1851.

Our author has much to say about *Faust* and *Don Juan*, two of the most popular legends of modern and mediæval Europe. Spain has its *Don Juan*—just as Germany has its *Faust*-legends, but of these Mr. Edwards makes no mention. They would, however, have helped him to trace an important point of resemblance—viz., the deeds of magic performed by both; and also have prevented his remarking as a notable point of difference the fact that, though both go to the devil at last, *Faust* deliberately sacrifices himself, while *Don Juan* incurs the same penalty "without having made any bargain on the subject." According to the popular Spanish versions, *Don Juan had made a compact with the devil* (*vide Die Saga von Don Juan*, von Dr. A. Kahlert; Freihagen, 1841), and performed deeds of magic. Though the compact is thus mentioned, no details are given, and we would venture to offer a reason for this omission. We learn from Don Francisco Torreblanca, *Daemonologia sive de magia naturali* (1623), that compacts with the Evil One were of two kinds—silent or expressed. *Don Juan's* may have been of the former kind. As an example of the silent compact, we may quote the tale of the young student in the time of Caesarius (thirteenth century). The devil asks him, "Vis mihi homagium facere?" The young man makes no answer, but allows Satan to *press a stone in his hand*. While speaking of Spanish Sagas, we would mention the celebrated one of Vicedominus Theophilus, which has been made the subject of a drama by the Spanish poet Calderon de la Barca. It bears striking points of resemblance to some of the *Faust*-legends.

Mr. Edwards gives an interesting account of the original Spanish drama on the subject of *Don Juan* by the celebrated Tirso de Molina, and of the various Italian, French, and English imitations. He has a good deal to say about the celebrated "catalogue of conquests" of which *Gilberti* makes so much in the Italian version. He admits that Ben Jonson speaks of a similar catalogue in a play produced more than half-a-century

before *Gilberti's* piece. The natural inference, we presume, would be that *Gilberti* copied from Ben Jonson, or that both drew from some original source. Mr. Edwards seems, however, to think the credit of the invention rests with *Gilberti*, and makes these curious and, we think, somewhat illogical remarks:—"Ben Jonson's mention of a catalogue is at least suspicious," and again, "He may really have imagined it."

The *Faust*-legend is one of absorbing interest, and much space is devoted to it in the first volume. John *Faust's* activity as a magician, says our author, "dates from the end of the fifteenth century." From the best available authorities, however—such as the second Preface of the old *Faust*-book of 1587, J. Wier's work *De præstigiis daemonum*, Widman, Tritenheim, and others—we would rather say the beginning, or near the middle, of the sixteenth century. Mr. Edwards notices *Spier's* earliest version of the *Faust* story, published in 1587, but says nothing about a second and important edition published in the following year, nor of the *Histoire prodigieuse de Jean Fauste*, par Vict. Palma Cayet (1598), a French translation of the *Faust*-book. A few words might have been given about Lessing, who, in 1759, conceived the idea of writing a *Faust* drama, of which fragments have been published; also about Friederich Müller's *Situation aus Faust's Leben*, Klinger and Lenau's *Faust*. We are not in any way complaining of Mr. Edwards' account, which is very readable and interesting; we merely wonder why he should have noticed in such detail the various versions of the *Don Juan* story, and not also have alluded to the important works just mentioned in connexion with the *Faust*-legend.

Three chapters are devoted to *The Flying Dutchman*, *Tannhäuser*, and *Lohengrin*; and in the course of the book there are frequent allusions to Wagner and his art-theories. Mr. Edwards evidently likes singable passages, striking symmetrical tunes, and shapely operas; and, though he acknowledges the greatness of the German reformer, he seems to look upon him as a ruthless iconoclast. Mr. Edwards tries the effect of ridicule, for his descriptions of the plots of *Tannhäuser* and *Lohengrin* are unpleasantly burlesque in tone. He seems to be doing all he can to prevent himself and his readers from becoming too much absorbed or interested in the story or plot. For example, he says: "*Tannhäuser* gives Venus to understand that he has had enough of this sort of thing." Again, "*Tannhäuser*, the late worshipper of Venus, consents to return to his friends, in the hope apparently that all will be forgotten." And, once more, he speaks of the *Lohengrin* drama as including, among other things, "three marches, four grand pageants, and five horses." In this opera he admires the Prelude, Elsa's prayer, *Lohengrin's* farewell to the Swan, his declaration of love, the *finale* of the first act, the bridal and marriage marches of the second and third acts, and the duet of the third, and yet ventures to say that, in *Lohengrin*, "everything is admirable except its musical substance." He is pleased that for once Herr Wagner has "tempered the wind," and that Elisabeth's

prayer in *Tannhäuser* is not rendered inaudible "by the blasting of trumpets and trombones." If Mr. Edwards were carefully to examine the score he would find that in very many places the trumpets and trombones cease from blasting. In chap. xx. he tells us that, according to Dr. Hueffer, the story of *The Flying Dutchman* can be traced back as far as the sixteenth century; but soon afterwards he informs us that "neither Dr. Hueffer nor anyone else can trace the legend of *The Flying Dutchman* farther back than a number of *Blackwood's Magazine* published in 1821." He makes a strange remark about the Senta ballad which space will not allow us to notice.

Two chapters are devoted to Dictionaries of Music. Mr. Edwards specially admires Diderot's great work as "the most readable, the most interesting, and, in many respects, the most instructive of all encyclopædias." He tells us it could be read from beginning to end by anyone possessing ordinary tastes; and he might have added, and an extraordinary measure of spare time. He gives a long account of the *Devin du Village*, of which Rameau declared "that, in spite of its weakness and incorrectness, the music was much better than anything Rousseau could produce." He next turns to Rousseau's *Dictionnaire de Musique*, which he describes as a "work abounding in errors, but affording excellent reading." He supplies some very interesting quotations from the long article or essay on the opera. The translation of one of them appears to us incorrect. Rousseau says, "quoique l'objet soit le même" (*i.e.*, to depict energy of feeling and violence of passion), "le Poète et le Musicien, trop séparés dans leur travail, en offrent à la fois deux images ressemblantes, mais distinctes, qui se nuisent mutuellement." By this we understand that, the poet speaking to the mind, and the musician to the ear, they ought to combine to make the same impression, but that, being (in practice) too separated in their labours, they produce two images resembling each other, yet distinct, and therefore doing injury to each other. Mr. Edwards translates thus: "Though the object of the poet and of the musician is the same, they are too much separated in their labours to produce at once two images resembling each other, yet distinct, without mutual injury." In noticing the Liszt article in Dr. Grove's Dictionary, he tells us that, "in this country, Liszt's compositions are all but unknown." There are many pieces by Liszt which it would be wise not to present to an English or any other audience, but of his more important symphonic and sacred works (thanks to Mr. W. Bache and others) a fair proportion at any rate has been heard in England.

Mr. Edwards wonders how composers of ability can be persuaded to take musical degrees. He might have quoted Handel's reply on being asked one day why he did not take one: "Vat de dyfil I trow my money away for dat wick de blockhead wish? I no want."

There is an amusing misprint at the close of this chapter. Mr. Edwards quotes from Herr Pauer: "Rubinstein is a composer of Titanic force." It is scarcely necessary to say that *pianist* ought to take the place of the word "composer." J. S. SHEDLOCK.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1881.

No. 483, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscripts.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*History of Ancient Egypt.* By George Rawlinson, M.A. In 2 vols. (Longmans.)

PROF. RAWLINSON prefaces his *History of Ancient Egypt* by telling us that it was written five years ago, before either Brugsch's *Geschichte Aegyptens* or Birch's new edition of Sir G. Wilkinson's *Manners and Customs* was announced for publication; and that, had he then known to what rivalry his poor efforts would be subjected, the present volumes would never have seen the light." Had the reverend author stayed his pen here, the modesty of his apology would have disarmed criticism. Unfortunately, however, he goes on to show what pains he has bestowed upon his work, and to explain how he has based his narrative upon "translations of Egyptian documents," supplemented by "a careful study of those elaborate monographs upon special points in which French and German scholars subject to the keenest scrutiny the entire evidence upon this or that subject or period." Now, a *History of Ancient Egypt* which should fulfil this programme is undoubtedly needed, and would prove a welcome addition to English literature; we therefore turned very hopefully to Prof. Rawlinson's list of authors, which fills six pages closely printed in double columns. The result was not encouraging. A total of 193 references yielded the names of one hundred miscellaneous authorities, seventy-six Greek classic writers, and—seventeen Egyptologists! These seventeen included, it is true, some of the most illustrious names known to science; but as many equally illustrious masters and a host of eminent disciples were conspicuous only by their absence. Were they, however, really absent, was the list in fault? It was clearly incredible that Prof. Rawlinson's Egyptology could stand to his extraneous material in the proportion of Falstaff's bread to Falstaff's ale; above all, in a work which professed to be largely based on "translations of Egyptian documents" and "elaborate monographs upon special points." Assuming, therefore, that the list was faulty, we proceeded to read the first volume of which is devoted to a general review of the topography, geology, language, literature, arts, sciences, religion, and manners of the Ancient Egyptians; and the second, to the civil and military history of the nation from the accession of Mena to the conquest of Cambyses.

It may as well be said at once that the work is beautifully printed in excellent type upon excellent paper; in other words, it is published by Longmans. But, as a history

of Ancient Egypt, we are compelled with regret to admit that it falls distinctly short of the promise conveyed in the Preface. That Canon Rawlinson has read, and carefully read, a great many works indispensable to a correct understanding of certain periods and events is undoubtedly true; but he has left unread full three-fourths of the literature of his subject. Take, for instance, his chapter on "The Chronology," which aims at summarising and comparing the opinions of leading authorities, yet omits all mention of Lieblein's *Recherches sur la Chronologie égyptienne*, and passes over in silence the fact that it is upon Lieblein's genealogical system that Brugsch's chronology is based. By a still graver oversight, Mr. R. Stuart Poole is quoted as placing the accession of Mena at B.C. 2717, whereas Mr. Poole in his later writings has long since abandoned that position—a fact which Canon Rawlinson can hardly be excused for ignoring, since he repeatedly refers to this writer's signed articles on "Ancient Egypt" in the *Contemporary Review* for 1879.

Turning to chap. x., on "Religion," we find our author absolutely unacquainted with nearly every new light which has been thrown upon this subject within the last seven years. Although himself an advocate of the monotheistic theory, he has apparently never even heard of Pierret's two important treatises, *La Mythologie égyptienne*, and *Le Panthéon égyptien*; nor of M. Grébaut's invaluable essay, *Des deux Yeux du Disque solaire*; nor of Lefébure's exhaustive work, *Le Mythe osirien*. M. Naville's English version of "The Litany of Ra" in *Records of the Past* (vol. viii.) is referred to; but the great original work, with its learned analysis of the Pantheistic phases of Egyptian belief during the Nineteenth Dynasty, has evidently never been consulted. After this, we are not surprised to read that

"no educated Egyptian priest certainly, probably no educated layman, conceived of the popular gods as really separate and distinct beings. All knew there was but one God, and understood that, when worship was offered to Khem, or Kneph, or Pthah, or Maut, or Thoth, or Ammon, the One God was worshipped under some one of His forms, or in some one of His aspects" (vol. i., p. 315).

It would be difficult, even in these two volumes, to lay one's finger upon a more sweeping and a more ill-considered assertion. The Pantheism of Thebes under the Nineteenth Dynasty is a proved fact; and it is, as Prof. Maspero has suggested, at all events more than probable that this very monotheism upon which Canon Rawlinson so warmly insists was a purely geographical monotheism, and that the "One God" of this or that locality was, after all, no more than a supreme local deity. How else shall we account for the fact that Ra was the "One God" at Heliopolis, Pthah the "One God" at Memphis, Amen the "One God" at Thebes? Nor do the solar aspects of the religion of ancient Egypt bear to be slurred over in support of a deistic theory. To say of Ra that "to the initiated he was the power of God as shown forth in the material sun" (vol. i., p. 342) is to assert what, at the present stage of our knowledge, is incapable of

proof. Rather, in truth, must it be admitted that the more we learn of the functions and relationships of the multifarious deities of the Egyptian pantheon, the more it is forced upon us that the whole intricate system is probably but an aggregate of solar and lunar myths. Nowhere does Canon Rawlinson's defective equipment betray itself more unfortunately than in his biographies of the gods. Ta-urt, a lunar goddess symbolical of motherhood and protection, is described, for instance, as "the feminine counterpart of Set." She commonly appears, we are told, "in the form of a hippopotamus walking, with the back covered by the skin and tail of a crocodile," and "the implement which she bears in her hand resembles a pair of shears." But Ta-urt, whose twofold office it is to guard the birth-chamber and the sepulchre, is in no wise the counterpart or companion of Set. The object which she carries is the hieroglyph *Sa*, signifying protection; and, being modelled after the maned hippopotamus of Abyssinia, it is her dorsal fringe which Canon Rawlinson explains as "the skin and tail of a crocodile." That Set, Sevek, Mentu, Harsheti, Mehaur, &c., personify the terror-inspiring fierceness of the sun; that the lioness-headed goddesses represent the strength of the eyes of the sun; that all goddesses symbolise either the sun's light or the celestial ether; that the head-dresses of the gods, the royal crowns of the kings, the plumes, the feathers, the vipers, were all solar emblems, are facts which would appear to be entirely unsuspected by Canon Rawlinson.

As regards the after-life, our author apparently supposes the ancient Egyptians to have conceived of man as simply dual—i.e., consisting of a body and a soul; but he knows nothing, it would seem, about their curious and subtle theories touching the separate natures of the soul, the spirit, the intelligence and its luminous vesture. It is, however, in his account of funereal offerings and the worship of ancestors that he attains the climax of misconception.

"A sepulchral chamber cut in the rock or built over the mummy-pit was an ordinary appendage of tombs; and in this apartment the friends of the deceased met from time to time to offer sacrifices to the dead and perform various acts of homage. The mummies, which were kept in a closet within the sepulchral chamber, having been brought forth by a functionary, were placed upright near a small portable altar on which the relations then laid their offerings. . . . Sometimes a libation of oil or wine was poured by an attendant priest over the mummy case. The relations made obeisance, sometimes embraced the mummy, sometimes tore their hair, or otherwise indicated the sorrow caused by their bereavement. Prayers were probably offered either to or for the deceased; his mummied form was adorned with flowers, and, after an interval, was replaced in the closet from which it had been taken. Representations of these scenes are frequent in the tombs, where, however, the deceased are generally depicted, not in their mummied forms, but dressed as they used to be in life, and seated before the table or altar, whereon are deposited the good things which their relations have brought to them" (vol. i., pp. 423, 424).

Now, we have documentary evidence of the Roman period to show that the mummied dead were occasionally kept by the survivors

for a considerable time before being consigned to the sepulchre; and while the mummy remained in the house, it was probably kept in a closet—or more properly, a shrine—as described. But, when once the dead were laid in the tomb, every precaution was taken to hermetically close the mouth of the pit or vault; and it would have been an act of flagrant sacrilege to disturb their repose. As for the mural paintings to which Canon Rawlinson refers, they represent either rites performed before the mummy was removed from its earthly home, or the final farewell of the relatives on the day of burial. In the next place, it was undoubtedly customary, on certain anniversaries, to celebrate memorial services to the dead, on which occasions the eldest son, or the officiating priest, dressed the altar with offerings of food and drink; not, however, as Canon Rawlinson believes, in presence of the mummy, but of the funereal statue of the deceased. It is the statue which we see represented in the wall paintings, “dressed as in life, and seated before the table;” this statue being supposed to be the abode or support of the *Ka*, or incorporeal double, of the dead (see Maspero on “*Stèles funéraires*,” Orientalist Congress, Lyons, 1878, and “*Histoire des Ames*,” Conference de la Sorbonne, 1879; also, Le Page Renouf, Society of Bib. Arch., 1879). In late times, as M. Revillout shows in the *Zeitschrift*, 1879, these memorial services would seem to have been wholly relegated to a corporate body of priests called Choachytes, who bought, sold, and leased their dead, tipped the libation wines, and drove a roaring trade. But how is it, we would ask, when these and other sources of information were open to him, that the author of *A History of Ancient Egypt* confined his reading on this subject to the pages of Sir Gardner Wilkinson?

Canon Rawlinson is in nowise disposed to over-estimate the Ancient Egyptian race, either morally or intellectually. Indeed, we have rarely met an author who is so little in love with his subject. Touching their achievements in art and science, his attitude is habitually doubtful or disapproving; while his estimate of the national character is exceptionally severe. A gentle people, given to pastoral pursuits, affectionate, pious, hospitable, the ancient inhabitants of the Nile Valley would seem to have been singularly like the fellahen of to-day. Their kings were doubtless as greedy of conquest as the kings of other times and climes; their social system was tainted with serfdom; but to stigmatise the whole race from first to last as “cruel, vindictive, treacherous, avaricious, prone to superstition, and profoundly servile” is manifestly unjust and indiscriminate.

Some of the omissions and some of the errors in these volumes are really unaccountable. In the chapter on “Literature,” for instance, we find no mention of the “Romance of Setna,” quite the most interesting of Ancient Egyptian romances; nor of the story of Thouti; nor of Maspero’s important work, *Du Genre épistolaire*. A bibliography of *The Tale of the Two Brothers*, intended to be complete, omits the same author’s latest translation (*Revue archéologique*, 1878), and mis-states the date of the first. The chapter on “Language and Grammar” passes over in silence Mr. Le

Page Renouf’s excellent *Egyptian Grammar* and Pierret’s invaluable *Vocabulaire*. In “Architecture” Count du Barry de Merval’s thoughtful and valuable *Etudes* find no place; nor have the new lights cast upon Egyptian art by Soldi, Duranty, and Arthur Rhoné been laid under contribution in Canon Rawlinson’s chapter on “Mimetic Art.” Neither do Prof. Maspero’s papers on tomb-paintings (*Journal asiatique*, 1880) seem to have come under our author’s observation. In chap. xv., the identification of Punt with the African instead of the Arabian coast is attributed to Dr. Brugsch; but we believe that it was Maspero who first decided that point in a paper entitled “*Les Navigations des Egyptiens*” (*Revue historique*, 1878). In chap. xii. it is said that the Hyksos “left no monuments at all;” so ignoring the Hyksos sculptures in the Boolak Museum, the Villa Ludovisi, and the Louvre. Elsewhere, the famous statues of Prince Rahotep and Princess Nefer-t are described as “mosaics” (vol. ii., p. 37); and the Pyramid of Meydoun, always spelt Meydoun, is said to be “emplaced [*sic*] upon a rocky knoll in the middle of the grassy plain;” whereas that remarkable structure rises amid a barren solitude of sands. These, however, are minor matters. It is more surprising that Canon Rawlinson should banish the letter R from his Egyptian alphabet, and reject the value *t* for the sign of the viper, after its acceptance by Brugsch, Le Page Renouf, and the Orientalist Congress of 1874; that he should apparently be unaware of Mr. Villiers Stuart’s discovery of a new Amenhotep the Fourth; that he should know nothing of the Ancient Egyptian map of the Fayoom in the Boolak Collection; and that, as the author of our standard translation of Herodotus, he should be, to all seeming, unacquainted with Prof. Maspero’s important papers on the Second Book contributed to the Association for the Encouragement of Greek Studies in France.

To go on multiplying instances of this kind would be a useless and an ungrateful office. Canon Rawlinson is a distinguished Greek scholar, with an almost encyclopædic knowledge of ancient Greek literature; but the time is past when Greek scholarship was a sufficient qualification for the task he has undertaken. He who aspires to write a really exhaustive and satisfactory History of Ancient Egypt from existing materials must read *everything* which home and foreign scholars contribute year by year to the literature of the subject. It is no light task to glean the journals of innumerable learned societies, to sift the catalogues of public and private museums, to extract the pith from every fugitive pamphlet and every ponderous quarto, in whatever language it may be written, and however difficult it may be to procure; but there is no other way.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

*Songs of a Worker*. By Arthur O’Shaughnessy. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE literary work of the late Mr. O’Shaughnessy was a matter of considerable interest, not merely to his numerous personal friends, but to some persons at least who could not claim to rank in that class, and who formed

their opinion of his poetry as it was published without the least knowledge of the author. To one at least of this latter class it appeared and appears, that hardly any verse-writer of the last fifteen years could claim more thorough exemption from the application of two famous witticisms of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries. He could not fairly be counted among “les petits Swinburnestrass” who have so abounded with us; nor could his work be in any way sufficiently described as “change for *Poems and Ballads*.” No doubt there were points of similarity between him and the poet, or, if we include Mr. D. G. Rossetti, the poets who have naturalised in English the characteristics of the later Romantic school in France. But he had a distinct and unmistakeable individuality. The volumes, bought at their first appearance, which lie side by side with these *Songs of a Worker* prove this to demonstration. Mr. O’Shaughnessy was an unequal poet; and he was somewhat destitute of that gift of self-criticism which, as it has been well said, all great poets must possess. But to mention only a few pieces of his first volume, “Exile,” “Bisclaveret,” “The Fountain of Tears,” “Barcarolle,” showed a creative mastery over rhythm and expression which few contemporaries of his, in the strict sense, have attained. *Lays of France* gave some consternation to his admirers. They were not in the least like Marie, whom he professed to paraphrase; they were very like, or strove to be very like, one of the least imitable of contemporary poets, Mr. William Morris, of whose admirable work they were in some respects almost a caricature; and they showed a tendency to prolixity and loquacity which might well make friendly critics quake. *Music and Moonlight* united the merits of the first volume with the defects of the second. The ode with which the book opens has a marvellous music and swing, as well as an excellently poetic power of suggestion. So has the song, “Once in a Hundred Years,” and so have many other pieces; but the old inequality, and more than the old insensibility to ludicrous and bathetic expression to which imitation of French work often leads in English, also appeared. During the seven years of silence which followed this volume, it was often a question with some lovers of English poetry whether the good or the evil influence would prevail—whether, at the poet’s next appearance, the lyrical force and flow of which he undoubtedly could at intervals dispose would be chiefly represented; or whether his talent would be finally deflected towards the loadstone rocks of politico-theological discussion and the other evil places which have wrecked, wholly or partially, so many promising versifiers of these latter days.

We shall frankly avow a certain disappointment with *Songs of a Worker*. The title is ominous; the text confirms the omen. But it is only fair to recollect that, as the editor of this volume reminds us, Mr. O’Shaughnessy suffered from severe domestic affliction during the time of the composition of the present volume, and to take note of another editorial statement to the effect that nothing has been added from a large stock of unpublished material which was not destined for this



volume by the author himself. In that unpublished material there may be, for aught we know, poems inspired by the same genuine and undoubted poetical impulse which dictated "The Poet's Grave" and "The Fountain of Tears." The very plan of the present volume almost excludes such work. Nevertheless, not a little has crept in spite of the poet. Among the "Thoughts in Marble" (we fear the enemy, with little chance of refutation, will call most of them conceits in marble) some excellent pieces appear, with this for perhaps the best:—

"BLACK MARBLE.

"Sink of pale European beauties spoiled  
By false religions, all the cant of priests,  
And mimic virtues, far away I toiled.  
In lawless lands with savage men and beasts,  
Across the bloom-hung forest, in the way  
Widened by lions, or where the winding snake  
Had pierced, I counted not each night and day  
Till, gazing through a flower-encumbered brake,  
I crouched down like a panther watching prey—  
Black Venus stood beside a sultry lake.

"The naked Negress raised on high her arms  
Round as palm saplings; cup-shaped either  
breast,  
Unchecked by needless shames or cold alarms,  
Swelled like a burning mountain with the zest  
Of inward life, and tipped itself with fire.  
Fashioned to crush a lover or a foe,  
Her proud limbs owned their strength, her waist  
its span,  
Her fearless form its faultless curves; and lo!  
The lion, and the serpent, and the man  
Watched her the while with each his own  
desire."

Of course the objection is obvious that this poem is, as we have owned, a conceit at best; and, if the poet is sick of the cant of priests, some of his readers are quite as sick of the cant about the cant of priests. But the expression is admirable, and the verse not unworthy of the comparison it challenges, especially in the last two lines. Elsewhere, merits and defects alternate in the same curious fashion. The long piece, "Christ Returns," is a tedious and inartistic expansion, for the hundredth time, of Mr. Browning's glorious lines:—

"Whose face on the cross sees only this  
After the passion of a thousand years."

"In the Old House" brings us back out of cant and platitudes to poetry; and so does "When the Rose came, I loved the Rose," which deserves quotation:—

"SONG.

"When the rose came I loved the rose,  
And thought of none beside;  
Forgetting all the other flowers,  
And all the others died.  
And morn and noon, and sun and showers,  
And all things loved the rose,  
Who only half returned my love,  
Blooming alike for those.

"I was the rival of a score  
Of loves on gaudy wing;  
The nightingale I would implore  
For pity not to sing.  
Each called her his; still I was glad  
To wait and take my part.  
I loved the rose—who might have had  
The fairest lily's heart."

With more faults, does "Keeping a Heart." The contrasted pieces, "Paros" and "Carrara," are excellently written. The longer poem titled "Colibri" shows a considerable progress in equality of versification, and in the art of avoiding the frequent bathos or ludicrous suggestion which marred so much of the earlier work. The translations from French

poets which have already appeared as magazine articles are, for the most part, exceedingly good, though the rhyme of "lavandière" and "hear" shows (not for the first time) that Mr. O'Shaughnessy's ear, admirably keen in respect of rhythm, was not quite so much to be depended on as to rhyme. There are other pieces which are pleasant to read, and which would be very noticeable in a first book. But, on the whole, the volume can hardly be said to advance us much in the solution of the problem whether Mr. O'Shaughnessy, had he lived, would have added a name to the list of undoubted poets, or only one to those of the singers who, with much technical proficiency, with a strong affection for poetry, and with an occasional true poetic inspiration, wander for the most part about the spurs and lower slopes of that Hill Difficulty, Parnassus.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

GINDELY'S HISTORY OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

*Geschichte des Dreissigjährigen Krieges.*  
Von Anton Gindely. Vierter Band.  
(Prag: Tempsky.)

In the last instalment of his great work, Prof. Gindely conducts his readers over the important period which opens with the flight of Frederick the Winter King from Bohemia, at the end of 1621, and closes with the transference of his Electorate to Maximilian of Bavaria in 1623. The war, which had hitherto been confined within the limits of the hereditary dominions of the House of Austria, now becomes a German war as well; and the reader is naturally anxious to place the blame for such calamities on the right shoulders. Natural as the desire is, it is not one which will receive much satisfaction from the present work. Often as the history has been told before, it has never been attempted with such fulness of knowledge drawn from so varied a stock of original authorities. With greater knowledge comes the inevitable discovery that great national misfortunes are the result of great national defects; and that, though it is possible to dwell for a time on the strong and deliberate self-seeking of Maximilian, on the helpless inefficiency of Ferdinand, or on the ignorant impatience of Frederick, the real fountain of evil is to be found in the non-existence of any German national life, and in the religious divisions which lay at the root of the political divisions of the land.

Prof. Gindely is no worshipper of the formal rights which seem so important to writers like Hurter and Klopp. He holds that, as Europe was justified in resisting the claim of the grandson of Louis XIV. to the Spanish succession in spite of the legitimacy of his title, Ferdinand would have been justified in breaking through the legal objections to the execution of the ban against Frederick, if only he could have used his victory to establish a strong German State. The author proceeds to give his reasons why this could not be (p. 441).

"Dazu war jedoch keine Hoffnung vorhanden: das Volk war im Glauben getheilt, die Parteien feindeten einander mehr an, als die Völker verschiedener Nationalität zu thun im Stande

sind und aus diesem Grunde wollten sie eben so wenig wie die Fürsten von einer gemeinsamen Kaisergewalt etwas wissen. In den oberen und unteren Schichten der Bevölkerung fehlte es also an einem gemeinschaftlichen Interesse, das allein der Staatswesen Festigkeit gibt und in kritischen Zeiten keinen Zweifel darüber aufkommen lässt, was die Pflicht jedes Einzelnen ist. Eine neue Ordnung der Dinge hätte sich nur durch eine unübersehbare Reihe von Gewaltmassregeln herstellen lassen, da sie nicht aus der gemeinsamen Einsicht und dem gemeinsamen Bedürfnisse entsprossen und folglich nicht durch sie gefördert worden wäre."

Prof. Gindely's work is no doubt deficient in that colouring which gives attractiveness to the writing of historians far inferior to himself. A reader must be very much in earnest to follow him through the long detail of diplomacy which fills so many of his pages; but the earnest reader will be well rewarded, and the passage which has just been cited is sufficient evidence that the student of these pages will find himself in the hands of a master.

An Englishman, especially one who, like myself, has made some attempt to realise the part taken by English diplomacy in the German War, will be anxious to know what is the view taken by Prof. Gindely of the intervention of James I. in the struggle. On the whole, James appears to Prof. Gindely as entirely without any grasp upon the facts of the world, and hopelessly vacillating between opposing courses. But he also acknowledges him to have been actuated by an honest desire to act fairly by all parties, and to have pursued an ideal good, which he failed to achieve simply because none of the parties concerned were sufficiently self-denying to take his excellent advice. SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

*A New Commentary on the Historical Books of the New Testament.* By Edward Byron Nicholson, M.A. Vol. I.—The Gospel according to St. Matthew. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)

EVEN if there were nothing altogether new in this "new" Commentary, Mr. Nicholson would not be greatly to blame. I am not, however, prepared to say that this is actually the case. Mr. Nicholson justifies his somewhat ambitious title on the ground that his Commentary differs from others in one or more of these three points—(1) its principle of absolute theological neutrality; (2) its scope; and (3) the method of its compilation—and, without entering into invidious comparisons, it is safe to say that in all these respects his work is deserving of commendation. A few remarks on each point will perhaps serve to show its character.

First, then, as to theological neutrality—the principle, which must here be understood to exclude all foregone conclusions as to the character of the gospel narrative, may be admitted to be very fairly, if not quite completely, maintained. Certainly, Mr. Nicholson writes in no apologetic interest; nor is there the slightest evidence of a disposition to make everything bend to any theory, whether orthodox or rationalising. At the same time, it may be asked, except on the assumption of the apostolic authorship and historical character of our first gospel,

could Mr. Nicholson have passed over in total silence the theory which identifies Zacharias the son of Barachias (Matt. xxiii. 35) with Josephus' Zacharias the son of Baruch; or dismissed so lightly as he does the view which makes Luke's episode of the "woman which was a sinner" an adaptation of the somewhat similar incident recorded by Matthew? Then, what does he mean by saying that "the discourse reported in Luke vi. is identical" with the Sermon on the Mount? Certainly the two are not identical. But, if he simply means that they both have reference to the same original, he is again assuming the strictly historical character, not only of one, but apparently of both narratives. Perhaps it would be too much to say that there is in these cases any direct breach of neutrality. It would be necessary, at least in the first place, to determine exactly what neutrality requires; and that is too delicate a question to enter on at present. At any rate, Mr. Nicholson does not shrink, on occasion, from expressing his own opinion strongly enough, whatever side it may happen to favour. Thus, after stating with great fairness the three different methods that have been adopted for reconciling the genealogies of Matthew and Luke to one another, with the objections to them, he concludes that "it is hard to say which theory, as put forth by its chief advocate, is the worst." He adds, however, that, considering our ignorance of old Jewish pedigrees, "it would be unscientific to assume that these two are hopelessly irreconcilable."

Next, as to scope—the most important and original feature of this new Commentary is undoubtedly the illustrations from Jewish sources. These, as Mr. Nicholson truly says, it would have been easy for him to multiply almost indefinitely, but he has wisely confined himself to genuine parallels. He has also done well in indicating approximately the date to which each illustration must be referred. Mr. Nicholson, indeed, sees no irreverence in admitting that, in some instances, Jesus may have been anticipated by the Rabbis who lived before him, as in the case of one or more famous sayings of Hillel; but himself rather believes that "the sayings of Jesus have been largely perpetuated in Jewish tradition, although the authorship of those sayings might, for various reasons, be concealed by the Rabbis who adopted them, or ignored by their successors." This, of course, is not impossible; but a parallel to Matt. v. 45, which Mr. Nicholson himself quotes from Seneca (*De Beneficiis*, iv. 26, "If thou takest the gods for thy example, do good even to the ungrateful; for even for the wicked doth the sun rise, and to pirates are the seas open"), shows how cautious it is necessary to be in resorting to the hypothesis of conscious borrowing. Besides these valuable illustrations, it is claimed as another special feature of this Commentary that it lays before the reader "the most important corrections of the text adopted by modern editors, with a summary of the chief evidence for and against them." Many, perhaps most, of these corrections are noticed in Bishop Ellicott's Commentary, and are adopted in the Revised Version; but we may call attention to a conjecture, more in-

genious than probable, of Mr. Nicholson by which he seeks to defend the common reading, "wisdom is justified of her children"—instead of "works"—in Matt. xi. 19. He thinks that, in some early MS., *τέκνον* was written for *ἔργον*, and that then, after various fluctuations, an explanatory *ἔργον* was written on the margin, and thence crept into the text.

Lastly, as to method—it can never be a fault in a commentator to make use of the labours of his predecessors, always provided he does not rob them of their due; but it is undoubtedly more satisfactory if he goes himself to the original sources of information. This, Mr. Nicholson professes to have done; and the result is a work which really seems to contain in a moderate compass nearly everything necessary for the elucidation of the text. Mr. Nicholson gives us here the text of the Authorised Version, supplying the needed corrections in his notes. He has also adopted the plan of printing Greek words in Roman letters, which, however convenient for those who do not read Greek, is not so agreeable for those who do. It really requires a moment's consideration to recognise Augustus' joke against Herod in "*ἦν ἡ ἡν*."

The least satisfactory part of this work, it must be added, is the Introduction, which is very brief, and, in view of the present state of New Testament criticism, very inadequate. Mr. Nicholson here raises no question, except as to the original language of the Gospel according to Matthew. This he thinks was Greek; but this opinion, which is also that of the great majority of German and many English critics, he holds without prejudice to the genuineness of the Aramaic "Gospel according to the Hebrews." He believes, it may be remembered, that both works came from the same hand, or at any rate that Matthew wrote his gospel both in an Aramaic and a Greek form. Whether the latter was or was not supplemented by other hands before its adoption into the canon is a point on which he wishes it to be understood that he implies no opinion; and he is thus content to leave unnoticed the theory of the composite character and divided authorship of the first canonical gospel.

ROBERT B. DRUMMOND.

*A Manual of Ancient Geography.* Authorised Translation from the German of Heinrich Kiepert. (Macmillan.)

It is not such an easy thing to understand a map as one might imagine. To the experienced eye it tells a story of which the untrained student sees next to nothing. Kiepert's object, therefore, in this manual is to train the student to appreciate the full meaning of such maps as those contained in his own excellent *Atlas of Ancient Geography* and the various other atlases which he has published during the last thirty years. Take, for instance, the names in a map of Greece. Many of them are clearly Greek, such as Marathon. Others may be Phœnician, such as Salamis. But there is a large *residuum* which probably comes down from the pre-Hellenic races. Such names tell a tale of ruined nations and languages which we could not get from the mere remains of buildings and old stone monuments. There were gray

rings of stones on the hill-sides to which the Hellenes could attach no history, but which they fitted into the story of Perseus and the like; just as the rings of stones in England are at present said to represent maidens who were turned into stone for dancing on the Sabbath. To these old names, therefore, Kiepert has paid special attention. The physical and natural features of the country of course obtain due recognition in each of the ten chapters into which the work is divided. But the conceptions of the ancients as to the natural boundaries are always added. Unless this is done, the use of a modern map to illustrate such an author as Herodotus is confusing. Thus Kiepert points out that, for Europe, "the boundary of the River Tanais (Don) must have seemed the more natural to geographers because the size and extent from north to south of the Maecian estuary (Sea of Azof) was supposed to be much greater, and its innermost corner about ten degrees farther north than was really the case, so that the little-known district to the north of it up to the unknown northern edge of the continent appeared to the ancients to be an isthmus-like wedge, like that which connects Asia and Africa."

About Britain, Kiepert notes that,

"of the ancient Keltic names of peoples and districts, only those on the south coast have been preserved. Cantii, Durotriges, and Dumnonii, as Kent, Dorset, Devon, the last two with altered limits, for the *Cornavii*, driven from their northern home, have planted their name in the south-western peninsula of Cornwall. Of the rest, who utterly perished in the Anglo-Saxon conquest, the Belgæ, Atrebatæ, and Parisi should be mentioned as being native also in the north of Continental Gaul, whence they evidently made their way into Britain."

There is a good introductory chapter on "history, ethnology, nomenclature, and general geographical names," with a sketch of the Greek and Latin authorities; then Asia has four chapters, Africa one, Europe again four, Greece and Italy naturally receiving the greater share of attention. The student will notice the clearness with which the natural features of Thessaly are described, p. 177 (a point of some importance at the present time), and Sicily, p. 249, as characteristic of the work. The book ought to be useful to the higher classes in schools; and the master could well refer to it for many things which he now has to explain orally. Not that any book renders oral explanation unnecessary. The living voice and the written book should never be separated; the use of the book is to reinforce the impression already made by oral teaching.

Mr. George Macmillan's translation (the Preface is signed with the initials G. A. M.) reads easily, and carries us on without the necessity of pausing to think what the meaning of the original might be, as so commonly happens in translations from the German; only, in p. 139, we do not like to read that the Pyrenees leave only a small space on the east and west for *circumvention*; and, in p. 140, the phrase "an Alpine chain running from *Hadria to Pontus*" is not clear at first sight to an English student. We note a misprint in p. 5, where Anaximander of Miletus is dated about B.C. 350. It should, of course, be 550. C. W. BOASE.

NEW NOVELS.

*A Romance of the Nineteenth Century.* By W. H. Mallock. In 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

*Clifford Gray.* By W. M. Hardinge. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*Avondoura.* (Newman & Co.)

*Post Mortem.* (Blackwood & Sons.)

*King Lazarus.* By Leith Derwent. In 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

After just reading eighteen volumes of Miss Edgeworth, one might naturally have expected to find an excusable distraction in a novel by Mr. Mallock. The contrast, however, proved disastrous rather than favourable. For how could one help wondering what our excellent Maria, with her shrewdness, her sturdy rectitude, and, above all, her candid sincerity, would have had to say to all these fine folks; and how, dividing them into knaves and fools, she would have used them to adorn a perhaps less elegant tale, but surely also to point a far more vigorous moral against such vices as sloth, sentiment, hedonism, and falsehood? Brightly, cleverly as much of it is written, there is nothing to lay hold of, either in the religious or secular elements, of which it is so strangely concocted, except what is perhaps best left alone. As a picture of the best English society—in fact, the set of a highly exclusive Duchess—we fervently hope that it is not true. If this coarse woman ever really talked as recorded in the third chapter, surely it could never have been in the public restaurant at Monte Carlo! There is evidently some mistake here. It really must have been on some more private occasion—perhaps when her Grace and the other ladies were beating hemp in Bridewell. A Parisian courtesan, and a lady of rank, beauty, and wealth—Cynthia Walters—entering together, the Duchess next playfully rallies the hero upon his undisguised hesitation between “Venus and Diana.” Vernon is a rich, lazy man, miserable because he cannot love sincerely, and subject to gusts of personal pique of an indecent fervour—an infidel St. Francis, in fact. A Protestant himself, he has just broken off his marriage because he insisted on the children being brought up as Catholics; and is now sulking in the villa next door to Lady Walters’. After much trifling, he at last feels pretty sure that he loves Cynthia. She, with chaste reserve and noble frankness, accepts his seduction only, but with it his kisses, and one of a peculiarly insulting coarseness. Gradually she unfolds—she is miserable—secret sorrows—the hideous past—so on. Vernon cannot quite make it all out, but plies the rapturous Magdalene with sentimental religious nostrums, till at last she accepts his love. All this time her mother’s relative, the fat, bleary-eyed, profligate Colonel, is absent. The secret is at last revealed by Vernon recognising in Cynthia’s boudoir a locked volume of loathsome contraband photographs which the Colonel had one day casually shown to him. This man had, it appears, by similar means corrupted her in her first youth. Her purer instincts for years

struggled in vain with her vices; indeed, during the Colonel’s absences she had found other paramours. Vernon’s love now undergoes a subtle change, cooling, yet deepening as it is more and more blended with his religious emotions. This is not lost upon the girl, whose mixture of candid effrontery and delicate honour is, perhaps, not unnatural. The Colonel comes back. Feeling that Vernon’s love is not human enough to shield her from herself, she voluntarily returns to her wallowing in the mire. Vernon is then shot by the Colonel; Messalina drops down dead, and is interred at Cannes under the astounding inscription, “Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.” This painful story is developed with something of the unsparing directness of Rétif la Bretonne, from whom, indeed, it may have been derived. That it is direct—that it deals with downright vice, and not mere equivocal suggestion—is a small matter; but the spirit in which it is handled is surely everything. We cannot feel that Mr. Mallock has written with a wise, a good, or an earnest intention, or even with any intention at all.

Mr. Hardinge’s story is strangely similar. Is this coincidence or collusion? Have they been vying in some competition held by a modern court of love, the theme proposed being the infatuation of a hero (to be constructed entirely from the candidate’s own superfine reveries and introspections) for an exalted female being—no mere vulgar Magdalene mourning past sins, but an Aholibah consistently, permanently, obstinately addicted to unclean living. Perhaps already a suburban jury of matrons is awarding the prize; if so, the wreath of hellebore and garlic will hardly fall to poor Mr. Hardinge. The Duchess, at least, and her set would at once dismiss him as offensively young and innocent. Instead of Mr. Vernon’s beautifully blasphemous prayers, he can offer nothing better than the diary of a silly young artist who dies of love for a prodigy whom he unluckily meets travelling with a Russian Count, her uncle—or protector, as we suspect; but Mr. Hardinge is at times reticent, if not obscure. Indeed, even at the last, when the truth comes out in Vera’s gorgeous Parisian apartments, he manages to throw a sort of vague mist over the glaring fact that she was from deliberate choice a professional courtesan. But poor Clifford, who saw the wretch every day, ought surely to have found her out; and would have done so, no doubt, but for that secret spring of all love-madness—conceit. Her cruelty alone was suspicious. Imagine a decent girl crystallising her poor aunt’s pet chameleon by pouring boiling sugar over him “while he was asleep,” enjoying its contortions, and afterwards wearing the victim enriched with diamonds in her hair! “He is getting rather shabby now,” she adds; “I want another. I wonder whether you could get me a chameleon.” This trophy, by-the-way, is prettily emblazoned on the cover of the book. The mesmeric element is of course not neglected. Vera is a spiritual vampire, who keeps up her splendid health by somehow absorbing the souls and lives of her admirers. The dying Count gradually becomes quite

hearty as she transfers her attentions to Clifford, who expires of a nameless atrophy of mind and body. If it is not rude to prescribe medicine for souls diseased, even of the heroic tribe, we might hint that if Clifford, instead of leaving off his painting to lounge and rhapsodise, had, at an early stage, tried an anti-phlogistic course—say Epsom salts—followed by quinine and hard work, he would have been alive now to laugh over that narrow escape of his from the fat old Russian gambler and his painted—*niece*. But perhaps he would hardly have laughed at Mr. Hardinge, so neither will we, but rather frown upon those evil counsellors who have led him on to write this foolish tale. With so much natural and acquired refinement both of thought and language, and with a spirit so pure, generous, and earnest, if at present so sadly misguided—we doubt, indeed, whether he can ever have read *Sense and Sensibility*—he will soon be heartily, healthily ashamed of his chameleon epoch.

*Avondoura* probably represents a three-volume effort now cut down to one. The first part looks like the skeleton of a fair story; the rest merely deals with the childhood of a grandson of the previous characters, more or less in the manner of *Tom Brown’s Schooldays*, the prayer-scene in the bedroom being minutely copied, even to the boot-throwing. The book is a sad jumble; but the scenery is good, and the Irish street-urchin excellently drawn.

*Post Mortem* would be a little work of art, did it not turn out to be written for a purpose. This singular revelation of Hades and Purgatory subsides, indeed, into a vehicle for conveying sound Tory views. Short as it is, it is yet too long. Unless we are to give an obscure historical application to these adventures, which seems unlikely, their incoherence and fantastic originality do certainly convey, far better than Dante’s systematic method, the impression of an unearthly dream-world. It is a book to wonder at, and not least at the style—just in its rhythm, stately in its plainness, homely in its pathos—by no means a style of to-day.

To write a supremely and deliciously ridiculous book demands a certain originality, denied to Leith Derwent among others. Her *King Lazarus* is not amusing, but only exasperating. Vulgar in sentiment as in manner, blatant in its parade of second-hand learning, with all the assurance of Ouida and with more than the “tallness” of Victor Hugo, the book shows no sign of talent beyond that horrible facility which enables one woman to reproduce the nonsense of another, just as we see the precocious Jemima Jane adroitly copying the mud-pie of Amelia Ann. Much to-do there is about the English lakes and the French Commune, for the tragic part is borrowed from the account given by the war correspondents of the treason and execution of the most interesting of those who died the death at Satory. To be thus gibbeted in coarse panegyric is to die over again, and with even less honour. The pretended conversations of MM. Thiers and St.-Hilaire is, we imagine, a perfectly new kind of impertinence. But it were folly to expect good manners, sense, or feeling from people who can neither write nor leave writing

alone. In one chapter alone we find the date 1810 thus amplified—"about the period when the nineteenth century was a Time-infant of a few years old;" the *Times* is expanded into "the great Photograph of the daily-changing face of Time;" Shelley is hinted at as "the marvellous singer on whom we of these latter years look back as on a god." But no single page is without its separate outrage against taste and sense, so it is useless to rout further among the rubbish. With a tolerant smile we have closed books more idiotic than this; but there is all the difference between the broken-down buffoon and the impudent, sturdy beggar. He would be a cur indeed who would stoop to lick this Lazarus. E. PURCELL.

## ORIGINAL VERSE.

## A BALLADE OF AUGUST.

WHEN weary horses plod their way  
Up Ladgate Hill with glassy eyes;  
When London trees are growing gray,  
And butchers' shops are thick with flies;  
Then blithely Meliboeus hies,  
With Phyllis eke, and children three,  
Where in some happy hollow lies  
The town of Arcady-on-Sea.

The hoarse-tongued engine's hollow bray  
Five miles afield unheeded dies.  
A single carrier twice a day  
Along the bosky highway plies,  
With royal mail and merchandise  
For Baker Brown and Gardener Gee:  
New-fangled ways would scandalise  
The town of Arcady-on-Sea.

No stucco crescent fronts the bay,  
But by the beach, where linen dries,  
Unvexed the brown-legged children play  
At moulding sand in crumbly pies.  
Around, the circling uplands rise  
With sudden bluffs that bound the lea,  
Fain would they screen from eager spies  
The town of Arcady-on-Sea.

## ENVOT.

So let it bask in sunny skies,  
And long unborn, kind stars, be he  
Whose marring hand would modernise  
The town of Arcady-on-Sea.

G. A.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will publish in the autumn a volume of lyrical poems upon which Mr. Palgrave has been at work for some years. In these poems, which the author proposes to call *Visions of England*, he has attempted to paint a large number of the most critical events, aspects, and personages of our history, from its earliest period to our own time, endeavouring throughout to unite historical truth with truth to poetry. There will be altogether about seventy pieces, in metres varied to meet each subject, in the volume, which will have, as poetry of this species requires, a few explanatory notes.

EARLY in the autumn, Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will also publish Mr. Alfred Austin's tragedy of *Savonarola*, which, we understand, was projected many years ago, but has only recently been brought to completion. The action of the drama takes place entirely in Florence; the period traversed is from April 1492 to May 1498, or from the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent to the execution of Savonarola; and the author has constructed the play with a view to its representation upon the stage.

AT the forthcoming triennial congress of Orientalists, to be held at Berlin in September under the presidency of Prof. Dillmann, England will be well represented. Prof. F. Max

Müller, we hear, will attend on behalf of the University of Oxford; Prof. A. H. Sayce, Col. Keatinge (late Chief Commissioner of Assam), and Mr. B. N. Cust will represent the Royal Asiatic Society; and it is understood that the India Office have given a commission to Prof. Monier Williams as their representative, who will be accompanied by Pandit Samaji Vishnusarma. We believe it is probable that Dr. A. Neubauer, senior sub-librarian of the Bodleian, will also be in Berlin at the same time. In this connexion, we may mention that Pandit Samaji Vishnusarma has recently passed his examination at Oxford in Responsions, for which is required a knowledge of both Latin and Greek not inconsiderable in amount when demanded of a native educated in India.

MR. J. MUIR WOOD, of Glasgow, who is perhaps the first authority on the subject, is preparing a new edition of the collection of Scottish songs edited some years ago by Mr. George Farquhar Graham. That work was well edited from the knowledge of the day; but time has opened up many new sources of information, and proved in not a few cases that what was once believed to be true is at best a vulgar error, and ought to be treated as such. From this point of view, Mr. J. Muir Wood has found it necessary to re-write many of the notes.

SOME alarming reports having got into print about a gas explosion in the house of Mr. Charles Gibbon, the deservedly popular novelist, we are glad to be able to state that the injuries sustained by Mr. Gibbon have proved much less severe than was at first feared. For some time he will not be able to use his right hand; but he is already at work again with the help of an amanuensis.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. will publish immediately a volume by Mr. Howard Hensman, special correspondent of the *Pioneer* (Allahabad) and the *Daily News* (London), which forms a complete history of the Afghan War from the capture of Cabul to the final settlement with Abdurrahman.

UNDER the title of *L'Héritage de Jacob Trefalden*, MM. Hachette et Cie. have just published a French translation, in two volumes, of Miss Amelia B. Edwards's novel *Half a Million of Money*, originally published in 1865. We believe that *Lord Brackenbury*, by the same writer, has already passed through no less than fifteen different editions, including foreign and colonial reprints and translations, since it was begun in the *Graphic* of February 14, 1880.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS will contribute to a number of provincial newspapers a series of articles entitled "Romantic Tales and Historic Sketches." The following are some of the subjects which will receive attention:—The True Story of Robin Hood, Lady Jane Gray the Nine Days' Queen, Seven Generations of Executioners, Gretna Green Marriages, The Story of Jack Ketch, The Woman-Husband, Traditions from Graveyards, Echoes of the Last Century, Omens of Death, The Execution of Earl Ferrers, Burial at Cross Roads, Eccentric Epitaphs, Traditions from Battle-fields, Last Hours of Lord Lyttelton, The Folk-Lore of the Dead Hand, The Recluses of Llangollen, Christmas Folk-Lore, &c., &c.

MESSRS. LORENTZ AND KEIL, of Constantinople, will publish almost immediately a complete and accurate report of the trial of the persons accused of complicity in the murder of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, which will enable the admirers and friends of Midhat Pasha to form an opinion as to the value of the evidence on which he and his fellow-prisoners were condemned.

A NEW work of more than local interest will

appear at an early date by Mr. D. H. Edwards, editor of the *Brechin Advertiser*, under the title of *Modern Scottish Poets*. Several volumes from the pen of Mr. Edwards have been favourably received.

UNDER the title of *Strange Olives*, the Edinburgh Publishing Company will shortly issue another volume of Mr. James M'Govan's detective experiences.

A SERIES of well-written papers now appearing in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, entitled "Boxing the Compass; or, Life in Distant Places," by Mr. Thomas Gibbons, will be reproduced in book form.

WE hear that Mr. W. Davenport Adams will furnish a paper to an early number of *Belgravia* on "Mr. Gilbert the Dramatist."

THE *Christian World Pulpit* has devoted two numbers entirely to Dean Stanley. In one, it prints five memorial sermons upon the Dean preached on Sunday, July 24, by the Bishop of Peterborough, Dean Vaughan, Canon Farrar, the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, and the Rev. William Dorling; in another (an extra number), it prints no less than thirteen sermons preached by the Dean himself, mostly in Westminster Abbey. There is no copyright in sermons.

THE Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations holds its annual conference this year at Cologne, August 16-19. The meetings will appropriately take place in the great hall of the Hansa, where the conference will be opened by the president, Sir Robert Phillimore, at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, August 16. The following are on the list of subjects recommended for discussion by the executive council:—Consular Jurisdiction in China and Japan, Domicile as a Test of National Character, the Neutralisation of Telegraphic Sea Cables in Time of War, International Copyright. Sir Travers Twiss will also read a paper upon the Early Charters granted by the Kings of England to the Merchants of Cologne; and Mr. Cornelius Walford, upon Customs of the Early Trading Companies of Europe.

THE Highgate Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Worsley Staniforth, announce for next season a repetition of the performance of Mr. Sullivan's *Martyr of Antioch*, Mr. Cowen's *St. Ursula*, and one of the less-known of Handel's oratorios. Mr. Staniforth also promises two orchestral concerts during the season.

THE four-hundredth anniversary of Luther's birth, which will occur on November 10, 1883 is already arousing a good deal of interest in Germany. Prof. Kostlin, of Halle, Luther's latest biographer, is preparing a people's edition of his well-known work; while Prof. Kolde, of Erlangen, is said to be engaged upon a new Life of the great Reformer, based upon his MS correspondence with his friends, which the writer has been diligently studying for some years past in the libraries of Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. Moreover, the King of Prussia has decreed a liberal grant to the ban of students who, under the general editorship of Herr F. Knaake, have undertaken to produce a complete and handsome edition of the whole of Luther's voluminous works, including his minor treatises and letters. The Boy Academy of Sciences at Berlin has also lent its authority to this enterprise.

OF the three vacant chairs in the Académie française, it is thought that one will certainly be given to M. Pasteur, and another probably to M. Paul Janet. For the third, there are at least three competitors—MM. Edouard Pailleron, Sully-Prudhomme, and Eugène Manuel (the author of *Ouvriers*). In all probability it will fall



to M. Pasteur to deliver the eulogium on Littré, while he will be himself received by M. Renan.

We notice that M. Hovelacque, the distinguished philologist, is a Republican candidate for the new Chamber of Deputies in the seventh arrondissement of Paris. M. Hovelacque has represented this arrondissement in the Municipal Council for some years.

A VOLUME of *Select Sermons of Bossuet*, edited by M. Ferdinand Brunetière will shortly be issued in Paris by the publishing house of Firmin Didot.

PROF. OCHOROWICZ, of Lemberg, has published a proposal, in the *Revue philosophique*, for an international congress of psychologists, after the model of those which are now so common in other branches of learning. It is suggested that all metaphysical questions should be rigorously excluded from discussion.

WE learn from the *Rassegna Settimanale* that Prof. Isidoro Del Lungo, who has just published a little work upon the exile of Dante, is engaged on an historical series to be entitled *Chroniche fiorentine*, of which the first volume—*Chroniche domestiche*—is already far advanced.

HERMANN ULRICH, Professor of Philosophy at Halle since 1834, and not less known in England for his Shaksperian studies, has just received two gratifying tributes on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which he took his degree as Ph.D. The King of Prussia has raised him to the official rank of Geheimen Regierungs Rath; and the Theological Faculty of his own university has conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Theology.

RUDOLF VON GOTTSCHALL's new novel, *Die Erbschaft des Blutes*, containing a picture of the Commune of 1871, will be published in September next.

M. A. MILLIEN will publish in at least five volumes the popular poetry, tales, traditions, and proverbs of the Nivernais.

The library of the Senate at Rome, containing 25,000 volumes, is to be considerably enlarged, and re-arranged on the model of the library of the Athenæum Club.

A SPANISH translation of four of Shakspeare's plays has just appeared from the pen of Prof. Marcelino Menéndez Pelayo, whose *History of the Spanish Heretics* was reviewed in the ACADEMY of May 28 of this year. The work is illustrated with drawings by German artists.

FRIEDRICH KRAUSS has published (Vienna: A. Hartleben) an annotated German translation of Artemidoros on the Meaning of Dreams. The work is said to throw much interesting light on the psychology of the ancients.

MR. W. J. BOLFE, of Cambridgeport, has sent us the new volume, *Coriolanus*, of his pretty home-and-school edition of Shakspeare's plays. He says that, in both his emendations and his expurgations, he has been as conservative of the Folio as possible, though in the "Censorinus," II., iii., lines 237-8, we think he has inserted a few more words than were needful, in order to fill out the lines to the orthodox five measures. He reprints, in modern spelling, all the passages in North's *Plutarch* which illustrate the play, gives excellent full notes, with an Index of the words treated in them, and critical comments on the play and its leading characters by Hazlitt, Gervinus, Mrs. Jameson, and Dowden. In his Preface, Mr. Bolfe justifies his practice of making his notes contain everything that the American teacher and student—often ill-supplied with other helps, and very short of time—can want for the full illustration of Shakspeare's text.

Erratum.—On p. 88, col. 1, line 23, of the last number of the ACADEMY, in our note upon Mr. Browning's contributions to periodicals

*The Monthly Repository* of W. J. Fox was inadvertently printed as the *Monthly Reporter*.

# OBITUARY.

MR. SAMUEL SHARPE.

MR. SAMUEL SHARPE, who died a few days since at the ripe age of eighty-two, was a favourable type of a class of scholars and writers now well-nigh extinct. In his prime while German literature was still almost unknown in England, he pursued his studies with an independence and insularity which is now impossible; and the ample means and leisure he possessed afforded him opportunity for quiet and steady work without diverting him into the paths of pleasure or politics. After starting in life as a banker, he soon retired from business, and devoted himself to his favourite studies of Egyptology and Hebrew. The numerous volumes which came from his pen during his long and busy life were all concerned either with the monuments of ancient Egypt or with Biblical researches. A Unitarian and a liberal, he occupied himself in popularising a mode of interpreting the Scriptures which, though it would now be considered at once conservative and narrow, seemed half-a-century ago startling, if not profane. His chief Egyptological works were the following:—*Early History of Egypt from the Old Testament, Herodotus, Manetho, and the Hieroglyphic Inscriptions* (1836); *Egyptian Inscriptions from the British Museum and Other Sources* (1837), a second series of which appeared in 1855; *The Rudiments of a Vocabulary of the Egyptian Hieroglyphics* (1837); *The History of Egypt under the Ptolemies* (1838); *History of Egypt under the Romans* (1842); *The History of Egypt from the Earliest Times till the Conquest by the Arabs, A.D. 640* (1846), the fifth and last edition of which was published in 1870; *The Chronology and Geography of Ancient Egypt*, with Illustrations (1849); *Historical Sketch of the Egyptian Buildings and Sculpture*, intended to illustrate the newly erected Egyptian Court at the Crystal Palace, the author being assisted in his work by Owen Jones and Joseph Bonomi (1854); *Alexandrian Chronology* (1857); *Egyptian Hieroglyphics: being an Attempt to explain their Nature, Origin, and Meaning, with a Vocabulary* (1861); *Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum* (1862); *The Decree of Canopus* (1870); and *The Rosetta Stone* (1871). His first important publication on Biblical matters was *Historic Notes on the Books of the Old and New Testaments* (1854), a third edition appearing in 1858. This was followed by *Critical Notes on the Authorised English Version of the Old Testament* (1856, second edition 1867); *The Chronology of the Bible* (1868); *Texts from the Holy Bible explained by the Help of the Ancient Monuments*, illustrated by Bonomi (1868); *History of the Hebrew Nation and Literature* (1869, second edition 1872); *On the Journeys and Epistles of the Apostle Paul* (1876); *A Short Hebrew Grammar, without Points* (1877); and *The Book of Isaiah arranged chronologically in a Revised Translation, and accompanied with Historical Notes* (1877). Mr. Sharpe's two lines of study met in his work on *Egyptian Mythology and Egyptian Christianity, with their Influence on the Opinions of Modern Christendom* (1863). In 1875 he brought out a volume on *Hebrew Inscriptions from the Valleys between Egypt and Mount Sinai*, which typically illustrated the general character of his work, and his neglect of the newest German lights.

THE Countess Pauline Nostitz died at Egart, near Meran, in the Tyrol, on the 9th ult., at the age of eighty. She was the authoress of *Johan Wilhelm Helfer's Travels in Asia and India* (1873) and of *My Adventures and Reminiscences after Helfer's Death* (1877).

# MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for August has no less than eleven articles, or rather articles signed by eleven names. We have read the whole honestly through, and in good truth have been considerably bored by the amateurish character of much of the writing. Lord Sherbrooke is entitled to respect, even when he enunciates paradoxes upon the subject of bankruptcy; the Duke of Manchester is known to have visited Australia, and perhaps his desire to establish an inter-colonial *Zollverein* is none the less emphatic because he has himself invested largely in land on the Fitzroy River. But who would read the lucubrations of Lord Blanford, if it were not that he is the Radical heir to a Tory peer? and what has Sir Edward Sullivan done in any walk of life that he should lead off with a tedious and bad-tempered paper on "Isolated Free Trade"? His narrowness of vision is fitly paralleled by his flowers of rhetoric. If he knows nothing about the Hindu Pantheon or the history of Orissa he should have refrained from talking of "the fanatic who shouts praises to Seeva, the destroyer, even as he casts himself under the wheels of Juggernaut." After the five first articles, it is a pleasure to reach Mr. Romanes' second paper upon "The Intelligence of Ants," even though that consists mainly of extracts from other writers. But the one really fresh article in the number is the next, gracefully entitled "My Return to Arcady," by Dr. A. Jessopp. Instead of vague theorising, we here have some of the less pleasing aspects of English rural life described by one who both knows and can write. It is a paper to be read carefully and to be thought over by all those whose thoughts of old age are associated, as are their reminiscences of childhood, with a country village. Mr. Frank Dillon, upon "The Arab Monuments of Egypt," does not stir us much; nor do we think that either Mr. Frederic Harrison or Mr. H. G. Hewlett are at their best in their respective contributions.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for August has a paper on the interesting literary episode of "Mr. Gibbon's Love-passage." The publication of M. de Haussonville's studies on the *salon* of M<sup>lle</sup>. Necker has brought to light the letters of Suzanne Churchod, which show her character and early history. From them we learn that Gibbon's account in his autobiography represents his love affair as much slighter than it really was. He was engaged to M<sup>lle</sup>. Churchod when he left Lausanne in 1758, and did not break off his engagement till August 1762, leaving M<sup>lle</sup>. Churchod meanwhile to earn her bread as a governess and clinging to a belief in his constancy. Six months after, he appeared again in Lausanne, when M<sup>lle</sup>. Churchod still strove in vain to win back his affection. The "Daisy's Pedigree" is a prettily written account of the botanical evolution of the daisy, and the lessons that may be learned therefrom. In "Punch and Pulcinella," Mr. E. M. Olerke gives a description of the history of that most popular drama, especially in its native home of Naples. Vernon Lee contributes "Cherubino: a Psychological Art Fancy," in which a whole web of verbiage is used to wrap up the lesson that Vernon Lee has already taught us admirably, that the great musicians wrote their music as "lovely patterns made out of sounds," and not as exercises in dramatic expression. After writing a good book, why water it down into flimsy articles?

IN *Macmillan's Magazine* Mr. Arthur Tilley discusses "Two Theories of Poetry"—that expressed by Mr. Matthew Arnold, that poetry is a "criticism of life;" and that expressed by Mr. Swinburne, that "the first indispensable faculty of a singer is ability to sing." Mr. Tilley says

some things well, but adds nothing new to justify himself in taking his stand by the side of Mr. Arnold. A paper by the late Dean of Westminster, on "The Westminster Confession of Faith," is singularly characteristic of the man. He analyses the Confession in a tone of the deepest sympathy, and then turns round with a remark that there is nothing in it to justify a condemnation of Prof. Robertson Smith, who would be as triumphantly upheld if he appealed to the civil courts as was Bishop Colenso. "Soap Suds," by Miss Palmer, is an interesting account of an excellent institution for befriending laundresses. The most attractive of the contents of the magazine is a translation of the *feuilletons* contributed by Mr. Tourgenieff to a Russian newspaper, called "Sketches and Reminiscences." The picture of a Russian country household of the old school is in Mr. Tourgenieff's best style.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* is given up to political papers this month, and contains little of literary interest save a humorous complaint, headed "Sprache und Sprachen," from Prof. Max Müller, who is exercised as a student by the fact that the modern feeling of nationality is so bound up with language as to make it a point of honour for scholars, even in Roumania, to make known the results of their labours in a tongue which very few can read.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ADAMY, R. *Architektonik auf historischer u. aesthetischer Grundlage*. 1. Bd. 1. u. 2. Abth. Hannover: Helwing. 13 M. 80 Pf.
- BODN, W. *Rembrandts früheste Thätigkeit. Der Künstler in seiner Vaterstadt Leiden*. Wien: Gesellschaft für vervielfältigende Kunst. 10 M.
- DE LA BERNÉ, A. *En Tunisie: Récit de l'Expédition française*. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 3 fr. 50 c.
- DETREIX, Ph. A. *Études archéologiques (œuvre posthume)*. Constantinople: Lorient & Kell. 10 fr.
- HIRSCHFELD, Ophelia, a poet. *Lebensbild v. Shakespeare zum ersten Male im Lichte ärztlicher Wissenschaft, zugleich als Beitrag zur Method. Kritik der Tragödie "Hamlet"*. Danzig: Gruhn. 1 M. 50 Pf.
- JENNINGS, S. *My Visit to the Gold Fields, South-East Wymad*. Chapman & Hall. 5s.
- LEIGHTON, J. *Suggestions in Design*. Blackie. 42s.
- PAWEI, J. *Die literarischen Reformen d. 18. Jahrh. in Wien*. Wien: Koenig. 1 M. 30 Pf.
- PONTMARTIN, A. de. *Souvenirs d'un vieux Critique*. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
- ROSSETTI, C. G. *A Pageant, and other Poems*. Macmillan. 6s.
- SCHMID, F. *Ueb. Handel u. Wandel in Brasilien*. Berlin: Paetel. 2 M.
- ZIRNGEL, E. *Johannes Huber*. Gotha: Perthes. 6 M.

### THEOLOGY.

- LUCIUS, P. E. *Der Eusebismus in seinem Verhältnis zum Judentum*. Straßburg: Schmidt. 3 M.
- PELLES, J. *Geschichte der Union der ruthenischen Kirche m. Rom von den ältesten Zeiten bis auf die Gegenwart*. Würzburg: Wörl. 18 M.

### HISTORY.

- CODEx diplomaticus Anhaltinus. Hrg. v. O. v. Heilmann. 5. Thl. 1380-1400. Dessau: Barth. 15 M.
- DALTON, H. *Johannes a Lasco. Beitrag zur Reformationsgeschichte Polens, Deutschlands u. Englands*. Gotha: Perthes. 11 M.
- FAIRBRIER, D. *Grossek politische Correspondenz*. 6. Bd. Berlin: A. Duncker. 14 M.
- GRIETHEIM, J. O. *Historia Schmalcaldica od. Historische Beschreibung d. r. Herrschaft Schmalcalden*. 1. Bd. Schmalcalden: Wilsch. 5 M.
- HORN, A. H. *Eighteen Centuries of the Church in England*. Parker. 15s.
- LAVALLÉ, G. *Les Compagnies du Papier, particulièrement à Caen: Étude historique sur les Sociétés de Tir avant la Révolution*. Caen: Massif. 5 fr.
- MONUMENTA Germaniae Historica. *Postarum latinorum medii aevi tomus I pars posterior*. Berlin: Weidmann. 7 M.
- RECUEIL des Historiens des Croisades. *Historiens grecs*. T. 2. Paris: Imp. Nat.
- REGISTER of the Privy Council of Scotland. Vol. IV. A.D. 1553-92. Ed. D. Masson. A. & C. Black. 15s.
- ROUVER, M. *La Commune de Nevers: Origines des ses Franchises municipales*. Nevers: Michot. 6 fr.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BOUCHARDAT, A. *Traité d'Hygiène publique et privée, basée sur l'Écologie*. Paris: Gervier Bailhère. 18 fr.
- HOUE, Catalogue du Musée Orfila. Paris: G. Masson. 10 fr.
- KANT'S Kritik der reinen Vernunft. Nachträge. Aus seinem Nachlass hrg. v. B. Erdmann. Kiel: Lipsius & Tischer. 1 M. 60 Pf.

- KOENIG, W. *Studien üb. die Alkaloide*. München: Rieger. 2 M.
- LAUBENHEIMER, A. *Grundriss der organischen Chemie*. 1. u. 2. Lfg. Heidelberg: Winter. 10 M.
- MILNE-EDWARDS, H. *Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparées des Hommes et des Animaux*. T. 14 et dernier. Paris: G. Masson. 15 fr.
- SACCARDI, P. A. *Fungi Italici autographice delineati*. Fasc. 17-38. Milano: Hoepli. 48 fr.
- SCHULTZ, F. *Philosophie der Naturwissenschaft*. 1. Thl. Leipzig: Günther. 8 M.

### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- AUBÉ, B. *Étude sur un nouveau Texte des Actes des Martyrs Solitaires*. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 2 fr.
- BITSCHOFSKY, R. *De O. Tullii Apollinaris Sidonii studiis Stavianis*. Wien: Koenig. 1 M. 80 Pf.
- EISENHART, E. *Ueber die Verfasser einiger Neuenburgischer Schriften*. Leipzig: Pock. 3 M. 50 Pf.
- ETHNOGRAPHIE des Peuples étrangers à la Chine. Par M. TOUN-LIN. Basel: Georg. 40 M.
- SAN-ZE-KING. *Les Phrases de trois Caractères en Chinois. Avec les Versions japonaises, mandchoues et mongoles par F. Turrelail*. Basel: Georg. 6 M. 40 Pf.
- SI-SANG-KI, ou l'Histoire du Pavillon d'Occident. Comédie. Trad. du chinois par St.-Julien. Basel: Georg. 24 M.
- WALTZ, A. *Des Variations de la Langue et de la Métrique d'Horace dans ses différents Ouvrages*. Paris: Baer. 5 fr.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE CHURCH OF ST. MAGNUS.

Canons-Ashby: Aug. 1, 1881.

In the ACADEMY of July 23, p. 78, is a paragraph stating that the church of St. Magnus, in Orkney, is "threatened with restoration." I have received some communications on this subject, and have scale-drawings of the church, so will briefly state the case. There exists a small annual income called Mason's Fund, which is allowed to accumulate for a few years, and is then expended by the trustees on the church. The windows which it is proposed to "restore" are five in the south aisle of the nave. There are eight windows in the south wall of this aisle. Of these, the two western do not need repair, the east one was repaired by Government in the great reparation of 1846-47, the remainder are the five named. They are not "blocked up," except for two or three inches of their lower part. They are semi-circular-headed windows of one light.

The internal arches do not need repair. Externally, the hoods of four remain, but the arches of the windows perished long ago. The freestone jambs, caps, and bases of two remain, though much decayed; but of the other three are gone, and these have been rudely mended with the local slate or schist. The common walling of this church is mostly of this dark gray schist and the dressings of freestone, mostly red. There was, a few years ago, evidence that the caps of the two windows mentioned above resembled the caps of the same windows inside—bold foliage. What the moulding of the arch was cannot be known with certainty. The other window belongs to an earlier style. It retains its original hood, which, by its span, shows that the arch consisted of two orders, and, in measure, if not in moulding, differed from any other in the building, unless it was the one immediately to the east of it, repaired by Government, which may originally have resembled it. There can be little doubt as to what the caps and bases of this window were; but the mouldings are very uncertain.

It will be seen from what has been stated that "restoration" of these five windows, if attempted, must be, to a great extent, only conjectural. The authorities will have the opinions of several persons before the work is carried out.

H. DRYDEN.

### AN APPEAL TO CURATORS.

Bromley, Kent: Aug. 1, 1881.

In the course of examining the methods of working the most ancient remains in Egypt, I have found indubitable proofs of the regular use of saws and tube drills for cutting quartz, granite, basalt, &c. Now, as bits of such tools would be unexplainable without knowing the

examples of their use, it is very probable that they may exist, in collections, among the heaps of little things that lie in unlabelled obscurity. What, then, need to be looked for are—first, bronze or other metal blades (smooth-edged) about an eighth or a sixth of an inch thick, and two inches or more in width; and, second, bronze or other metal tubes about an eighth of an inch thick, and from three-eighths up to four inches in diameter. If any should be found, a portion of the edge should be dissolved in acid, and the residue examined microscopically to determine what powder—emery, beryl, garnet, &c.—has been used with the tool for cutting. There are indications in the working which can hardly have been made by any tool except a crown drill of the modern pattern, with cutting stones set in the edge of it. I shall be glad to receive any communication which may illustrate this subject.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.

### AN OLD NAME FOR MARCH.

London: Aug. 1, 1881.

In relation to this old word *Lide* or *Hlydz* for March, the account given of it in *Lye's Dict. Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum* may interest some readers:—

"*Þlyð-monað* Mensis *Mar-tius* sic dictus, forsas a *hiyð-Tumultus*: q. d. *Loud month*. Mensis turbulentus, turbidum et procellarum plenus." This is appropriate enough for a month named from Mars, the god of war. It is also called *Bræde* month, and that may mean swift and rough, which only enforces the same idea.

CHARLES A. WARD.

### BUDA (AQUINUM) INSCRIPTION.

Combe Vicarage, near Woodstock: Aug. 1, 1881.

In the ACADEMY of July 30 there is the following sentence in a paragraph on the amphitheatre at Buda (Aquincum):—"We notice in the inscriptions the epithet 'omnipotens' given to the goddess Nemesis, which has not yet been found elsewhere." It may be well to mention that the words "Deae Nemesi sive Fortunae" have been found in an inscription (Gruter, p. 80, n. 1); while Vergil (*Aeneid*, viii. 334) puts in Evander's mouth the word "omnipotens," as an epithet of Fortuna.

JOHN HOSKYNs-ABRAHAM.

## SCIENCE.

*Illusions: a Psychological Study*. By James Sully. "International Scientific Series." (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

It was a happy thought that inspired Mr. Sully to direct his attention towards the subject of illusions. No other department of psychological investigation could better suit his peculiarly subtle turn for the unravelling of obscure mental processes; and in none other could his happy knack of minute introspection be employed to better advantage. He has occupied a novel field, for his treatment of illusions is purely psychological, and his essay is confined to what may be called normal or healthy cases, so that it has little in common with the treatises of medical authorities on the illusions of the insane; and he has set forth his matter in so easy and pleasing a manner that it may be read with interest even by those who know little or nothing beforehand of mental science. The "International Series" had of late been getting rather portentously dull; this pleasant little volume will do much to retrieve its popular character, while the intrinsic value of the work will certainly keep up to the full its scientific reputation.

The first thing that strikes one about Mr. Sully's book is the freshness of the point of view. We have heard much already of illusions—on the one hand, from the alienists; on the other hand, from the writers on physiological optics and sense-perception generally. But we have never before had a comprehensive and exhaustive study of the whole field of illusion in normal life. Most of us think of illusions as errors to which mad people and hysterical patients are subject; Mr. Sully shows us that we are all liable to more or less of such error at every moment of our waking or sleeping lives. It has its roots in ordinary mental states; and therefore he vindicates for its study a place in the physiology as much as in the pathology of mind. Viewing illusions thus from the psychological side, in their relation to the process of just perception, he concentrates our attention on the manifestations of the illusory impulse in our normal existence. Four classes of such errors may be recognised, not so much because they are logically well defined, as because they enable us to map out the whole subject for distinct review in a simple and convenient manner—illusions, namely, of internal perception (introspection), of external perception, of memory, and of belief. Under the first two classes, we get, to begin with, a very lucid and interesting account of the psychology of perception generally. Indeed, it may be said throughout that Mr. Sully's method, consisting as it does of affiliating illusory on valid processes of mind, allows him an admirable opportunity of communicating by the way much fundamental psychology to his readers in an extremely pleasant and natural fashion. Illusions of perception are again divisible as passive or active; and the first-named kind may be determined either by the organism, as in after-sensations, negative images, and hyperaesthesia; or by the environment, as in misperception of distance, or in pictorial or quasi-pictorial representations. Of all these, Mr. Sully gives numerous lucid examples, illustrating his thesis so amply that every reader can at once recognise its drift and scope. Under the head of active illusions of perception, again, he treats mainly of those false perceptions or immediate inferences from sensation which are due to previous expectation—as when we fancy we see a train move because it is time for it to start; or as in the case of an officer who superintended the unloading of a coffin, and smelt the decomposition of the body during the digging, though the coffin turned out in the end to be quite empty. We all know how, when watching the cry of a sick child in an adjoining room, we hear it a dozen times when it is really asleep; but Mr. Sully has collected so many instances of similar nascent hallucinations that he transforms these isolated experiences into parts of a consistent whole, and leaves us at times with a rather unpleasant sense that a much larger part of our ordinary lives than we had ever before suspected is really passed on the borderland of error, if not of insanity. In short, he impresses from the physiological side what alienists have impressed already from the pathological—that madness differs from the sane

condition mainly in the immense preponderance of hallucination over normal perception.

On dreams, as a peculiar variety of the illusions of perception, Mr. Sully has much to say that is novel and interesting. The subject is a fascinating one for almost all of us, because of a certain air of mystery which it still retains, even in this scientific age; and in the hands of so able an expositor it loses none of its charm, though it is certainly deprived of almost all its mysteriousness. Mr. Sully apparently inclines to the belief (in which we cannot quite agree with him) that the nervous centres are never wholly inactive during sleep; and he shows most ingeniously how, in such a condition of the organs, all the known phenomena of dreams naturally result from faint external sense-impressions, or from internal stimuli of the sense-organs, or, again, from organic sensations, all of which are misinterpreted and often grossly exaggerated in the unbalanced, dreamy state of the sleeping intellect. The usual incoherence of dreams receives its due share of attention; as does also that still more curious converse fact, their slight vague coherence and unity, which makes them assume the shape of a continuous though very improbable narrative or plot. This coherence Mr. Sully sets down in part, among other causes, to a ground-tone of feeling running through the consciousness of the dreamer, and to a comparatively rational play of associated ideas. Some analyses of actual dreams, and numerous careful personal observations, give great additional value to this part of the work. They are frankly and objectively set forth, without any of that unfortunate *mauvaise honte* which often prevents psychologists from detailing individual experiences for fear of a false appearance of egotism. Of course, the *ego*, as a subject of psychological observation in this way, is really just as objective to the personal man himself as any other subject of scientific investigation. It is only when the emotional element of self-appreciation comes into play that egotism is possible; mere self-observation is quite a different thing. A man observing his own dreams is just as much engaged in an impersonal scientific study as if he were observing his own blood-corpuscles under a microscope; and it would be a great gain for psychology if this fact could be more commonly recognised, and if individual subjective experiences could be more generally recorded for the use of scientific workers.

The chapter on illusions of memory forms another valuable contribution to the psychology of the subject with which it deals. Mr. Sully makes three principal classes—illusions of time-perspective, distortions of memory, and hallucinations of memory. All are illustrated by numerous instances, or suggestions of instances such as every reader can fill up for himself; and indeed the book throughout is particularly happy in affording everywhere such a framework, which one pieces in naturally as one goes with facts from one's own experience. Here is a single case from that of the present reviewer which may interest both Mr. Sully and his readers. He distinctly remembers the funeral of a member of his own family which took place several months before his birth. That is to say, there is a mental

picture of the funeral in his memory in no wise distinguishable from the other mental pictures which he classes as childish recollections; and he always believed that he had actually been present on the occasion till a few years since, when, happening to mention it before his parents, he learned for the first time, to his great surprise, that it took place considerably before his birth. There was no possibility from the circumstances of the case that any one funeral could have been confounded with another; and the only explanation open seems to be that an event much talked about in the family had become engraved on the memory in childhood as though actually seen. This case raises a further question how far any of our earliest childish recollections are really immediate, and how far they are mere illusions produced by our having heard the circumstances so frequently described. Many adults, for example, believe that they can remember the time when they wore long baby's clothes; and this is most probably in every case a false memory, constructed in early childhood from the information supplied by others. As a matter of fact, it seems pretty certain, from numerous actual testings, that children between two and three years old seldom recognise even the most familiarly known persons, places, or objects after about six months' interval.

In his last chapter, Mr. Sully considers the question of illusions from its philosophical rather than from its psychological side, and so gets upon the familiar ground of the nature of knowledge and the reality of an external world. His final summing-up on this point seems to be a somewhat positivistic one—namely, that persistent intuitions must be taken as true. We had noted a few small points where we should be inclined to differ from Mr. Sully's judgment, but on second thoughts they may well be suppressed; for small differences always assume a fallacious importance when insisted upon in all the dignity of printers' ink. As a whole, we have to thank Mr. Sully for a most instructive and yet a most interesting and entertaining study.

GRANT ALLEN.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*The History of the Squirrel in Great Britain.* By J. A. Harvie-Brown, F.R.S.E., &c. (Edinburgh: McFarlane and Erskine.) The title of this book should have been *The History of the Squirrel in Scotland*, for very few facts concerning the animal's existence in Scotland have escaped the eagle eye of its writer, while only two or three pages are devoted to its history in the sister kingdoms. This patriotic treatise is not only a treasure to the naturalist, but a good sample of the true method of writing natural history. No stone is left unturned to ensure accuracy. Old authorities are exhumed, living sportsmen and keepers examined, the geological and physical history of the country minutely examined, and nothing left for the most exacting to require save an index, or, at least, a table of contents. Many people must have been struck by a story told by Mr. J. Colquhoun in his lecture on the wild animals of our isles, how, in the autumn of 1830, his father's sheep-dog worried "a strange beast, something like a wee fox, but as clever among trees as a marten." This was the first squirrel which had, in living memory, made its way into the Loch Lomond district, where it now abounds. Mr. Harvie-Brown set about investi-

gating the history of the squirrel in his native country, and found that (like the capercaillie, whose re-distribution he has described in a former work) the squirrel became all but extinct in the greater part of Scotland, owing mainly to the cutting down and burning of the old forest, perhaps about the beginning of this century. It seems, indeed, never to have been indigenous to the central portions of the country south of the Firths of Forth and Clyde. Sir Robert Gordon, however, in a well-known and quaint passage, mentions "skuyrells" among the wild animals of Sutherlandshire in 1630. And it probably never became wholly extinct in the old wood of Rothiemurchus. Its restoration to the forest districts was conterminous with the extension of the pine and larch forests which sprung up, owing to the rage for planting throughout Scotland, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Harvie-Brown traces the routes which the little army of squirrels advancing northward took, mainly by the watersheds, and, of course, in the direction of the young plantations. Yet not a little obstacle will daunt squirrels when bent on emigration. They have been shot on high, barren hills, and have been credited with sailing on bits of stick across wide rivers and sheets of water from very ancient times. A capital tail-piece to this volume illustrates this trait in squirrel nature, which, we gather from its characteristic touch, was contributed by a lamented writer in our own pages, the late Mr. E. R. Alston. To show the numbers of squirrels which now abound in Scotland, a list is appended of those killed in the Cawdor plantations from 1862 to 1878, exhibiting a total of 14,123 in the seventeen years, for which the sum of £213 13s. 2d. was paid as rewards. The cause of the inveterate hostility of landlords to squirrels is, of course, together with sundry little peccadilloes with regard to egg-stealing and the like, their destructiveness in young plantations. Mr. Harvie-Brown has garnered up a store of observations on these and kindred points which renders his book a useful manual to everyone fond of country life. Doubtless, he is a firm believer in the theory that squirrels migrate by water, using their bushy tails for sails, else why in the map prefixed to the volume is every lighthouse on the Scottish coast so conspicuously represented? He has thus become a benefactor to squirrels as well as to their enemies.

*An Introduction to Geometry, for the Use of Beginners*; consisting of Euclid's *Elements*, Book I., accompanied by Numerous Explanations, Questions, and Exercises. By John Walmsley, B.A. (C. F. Hodgson and Son.) Of the many elementary works which have recently appeared in elucidation of the first book of the old geometer, we think this, putting on one side Mr. Hawtrey's book, decidedly the best. It is marked with that appreciation of the difficulties which ordinary boys encounter at the outset of their geometrical studies, and that skill in making the (to boys) obscure parts plain, which we consider to be distinguishing features of Mr. Walmsley's previous works on trigonometry. An objection many will make is that it takes 164 pages to master the first book alone; unless subsequent progress be very rapid, all the *Elements* could hardly be got through at school. This is not, however, the right view to take. The intelligent boy, with fair mathematical talent, would quickly travel through such a work as this; and the boy who only just gets through it will have acquired a good sound knowledge of the subject, as far as the first book of the *Elements* goes, which must be beneficial to him.

*Accented Four-figure Logarithms, and other Tables*, for Arithmetical and Trigonometrical Purposes, and for correcting Altitudes and

Lunar Distances; with Formulae and Examples. Arranged and Accented by Louis D'A. Jackson. (W. H. Allen.) Supposing a person to have settled in his mind that the necessities of his calculations will be sufficiently met by results to four places, he will find these tables well suited to his purpose, and, we are disposed to think, very accurate. The work is very clearly printed, and is a handy one for use.

*A Sequel to the First Six Books of the Elements of Euclid*; containing an Easy Introduction to Modern Geometry, with Numerous Examples. By John Casey, LL.D., F.R.S. (Dublin University Press.) Dr. Casey is an accomplished geometer, and this little book is worthy of his reputation. It is well adapted for use in the higher forms of our schools. It is divided into sixteen sections, comprised in five chapters, and treats of, in addition to elementary matters, centres of similitude, harmonic section, inversion, co-axial circles, anharmonic section, and poles and polars. It is a good introduction to the larger works of Chasles, Salmon, and Townsend. It does not, like McDowell's *Exercises in Euclid* and in *Modern Geometry*, consist of worked-out examples merely, but is more like the above-cited works, as it contains both a text and also numerous exercises.

*Exercises in Analytical Geometry*. With Illustrations. By J. M. Dyer, M.A. (Macmillan.) A handy book of nearly six hundred exercises in properties of the conic sections, arranged under twenty-three sections, with explanations and proofs in the text, accompanied by a full list of answers and numerous hints for solution. The book is well suited for students preparing for the scholarship examinations at the universities, and also for candidates for the Indian Civil Service examination.

#### "COTILE" NOT "COTYLE."

In our notice of Mr. Dresser's *List of European Birds* in last week's ACADEMY (p. 93), it was asked, "Why should *cotyle* be rendered *cotile* in the case of the three sand and rock martins?"

Our question has been anticipated, and decisively answered in a sense adverse to our own comment, in a paper contributed by Mr. Henry T. Wharton on "The Orthography of Some Birds' Names" to the *Ibis*, 1879 (pp. 449-54).

As the passage is an excellent example of the true method of tracing and refuting a popular mistake, we quote it at length.

"In 1822 F. Boie (*Ibis*, p. 550) proposed *Cotile* as a generic name for *Hirundo riparia*, L. But, unfortunately, in 1826 (*Ibis*, p. 971) he spelt the genus *Cotyle*; although in the same column we find '*Cynmyris*' and '*Aegythalus*,' it is only the first misprint that has bred lasting mischief. Of course Gloger (*Naturg. der Vögel Europa's*, 1834, p. 411) knew and accepted the right spelling, and so did G. R. Gray (*Hand-list*, 1869, i., p. 73). But the learned Prince Bonaparte (*Conspectus Gen. Av.*, 1850, i., p. 341) endorsed *Cotyle*, and thus gave colour to the wild guess of Agassiz (*Nomencl. Zool.*) that the name came from *κοτύλη* = a cup. It is sad to see Dr. Cones (*Birds of the Colorado Valley*, 1878, p. 370) being thus misled into suggesting an analogy between a cup, such as so many other birds' nests form, and the deep cylindrical hole in which sand-martins commonly build. In reality, *κοτύλη* is a name used by Anacreon for the swallow; and *κοτύλος* is a familiar classical adjective, meaning 'prattling,' as *κοτυλαειν* means 'to prattle.' When Boie first wrote *Cotile* he undoubtedly had in his mind this idea of 'twittering'; and all the confusion about a 'cup' has arisen from a subsequent misprint."

#### OBITUARY.

MR. HEWETT COTTRELL WATSON.

THOUGH perhaps not very familiar to the general public, the name of Mr. Hewett Cottrell Watson, who died on the 27th ult., at his resi-

dence at Thames Ditton, at the age of seventy-seven, was a household word to English botanists. In the departments of the geographical distribution of British plants and the critical distinction of closely allied species, he was *facile princeps*; and one of his great delights was the large number of these which he could show to his brother botanists growing in his garden at Thames Ditton. His publications on these subjects extend over a period of fifty years; among a crowd of a more ephemeral character may be mentioned *Outlines of the Geographical Distribution of British Plants* (1832); *Remarks on the Geographical Distribution of British Plants* (1835); *New Botanist's Guide* (1835-37); *Cybele Britannica* (1847-59); *Compendium of the Cybele Britannica* (1870); *Supplement to the Compendium* (1874); and the numerous editions of the *London Catalogue of British Plants*. Educated at the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Watson there became acquainted with George and Andrew Combe, and was an enthusiastic disciple of their system of phrenology. He was for a short time editor of the *Phrenological Journal*, but soon, finding that he had given great annoyance to the most ardent phrenologists by showing that their definitions were inadequate and misleading, he resigned his appointment. From this time he devoted himself chiefly to botanical studies; but in 1836 published *Statistics of Phrenology*, and was throughout life an ardent defender of the scientific basis of phrenology. The *Manchester Guardian* states that his herbarium, which it will easily be understood is one of great value, is destined to swell the botanical riches of Kew.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

It is announced that Lord Aberdare, President of the Royal Geographical Society, has been asked, and has consented, to act as the British representative at the International Geographical Congress to be held at Venice in September; and he will, of course, represent his own society, the council of which has lately contributed the sum of £100 towards the expenses of the meeting. Germany will be strongly represented by Prof. Heinrich Kiepert, Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen, and Dr. Nachtigall. Altogether, the Congress promises to be a great success.

We hear that Mr. Clements R. Markham is visiting the North coast of Spain in the hope of being able to glean some information respecting the ancient whale-fisheries from the traditions current among the Viscayan fishermen.

We understand that, among the property of the late Capt. Phipson-Wybrants which has been recently received from South-east Africa, that unfortunate traveller's survey of the Sabia River has been found. It has been carefully laid down on a well-drawn map, and shows that the course of the river has been very erroneously given in the Admiralty charts.

MAJOR KRAHMER, of the German General Staff, has lately published a carefully compiled brochure on the Russian advance in Central Asia, illustrated by maps, &c., which is based largely on Russian documents. The content include an account of the country and inhabitants of Turkomania. One of the maps gives the country between Krasnovodsk Bay on the Caspian, and Merv. Our own Foreign Office has promised to publish a map shortly of this region, as public attention is much attracted just now to the question of the Russian Transcaspiian boundary. As there is some reason to believe that the cartographic information in the hands of the authorities is not all that could be desired, we are glad to hear that the September number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* will probably contain Col-



C. E. Stewart's map of this region, which will embody all the latest information.

With regard to the country at the south end of Lake Tanganyika, which Mr. James Stewart is about to open up by what is called the African Lakes junction road, Mr. E. O. Hors states that on a rich and verdant plateau the chief Zombé received him in a most friendly way at his large town of 2,000 people, as also did the chief Kapufi on the beautiful Lofu River, with its many peaceful villages and gardens of unbounded luxuriance. Both of these chiefs expressed a wish to see Europeans settled among their people. These points will be occupied shortly by the London Missionary Society; and the Livingstonia missionaries hope to open a station among the Chungus (fifty miles from the head of Lake Nyassa) at the town of Maliwanda, whom Mr. Stewart visited in his first exploration of the country. Mambwé, between Maliwanda's and Zombé's, will then alone remain to be taken up in order to complete the line of settlements between the lakes.

We learn from the Buenos Ayres *Standard* that Mr. White is about to undertake an exploring expedition into the Argentine territory of the Misiones. This region, which was abandoned by the Jesuits 150 years ago, is described by the old writers as a paradise; but it is believed that the whole of the territory has now reverted to its primitive state of luxuriant vegetation, so that Mr. White has a difficult task before him.

THE August number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* contains Mr. E. Whymper's paper on his journey among the Great Andes of Ecuador, and some interesting notes by Mr. W. G. Lock on Iceland, chiefly in regard to Aakja, the largest volcano in the island. A private letter from M. de Brazza supplies material for an important note on the relative advantages of the Ogové and Congo routes to Stanley Pool, which should make our missionary societies pause before embarking on the latter. Other notes refer to the Manabí route from Quito to the Pacific, the boundary line between Chili and the Argentine Republic, and the proceedings of Russian travellers. M. Janssen's account of a missionary journey in the Chinese province of Kansu affords some information as to the natural features of that little-known region; and Mr. H. Soltan's journey from the Irrawaddy to the Yangtze is dealt with at some length from his own letters. He and his companion are the first to have made this journey; and though the country has been previously traversed from the other side, and there consequently not much new matter in them, M. Soltan's letters are noticeable by reason of the descriptions of scenery which he occasionally gives.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Classification of Men according to Stature.*—The vagueness with which such terms as "tall" and "short" are employed, even by scientific men, has led Prof. G. Zoia to propose a classification for the use of anthropologists, which he prints in the *Rendiconti* of the R. Istituto Lombardo. We take an outline of his scheme from a notice in the last number of Prof. Mantegazza's *Archivio per l'Antropologia*. Any man of more than 2.5 metres in height will be placed in the class *hypergigantosoma*; all people between 2.26 and 2.5 metres will fall into the class *gigantosoma*; while those from 1.71 to 2.25 metres form the group *hypomegantosoma*. In the class *hypermegantosoma* the stature varies from 1.91 to 2 metres; in the *megantosoma* from 1.81 to 1.9; in the *hypomegantosoma* from 1.71 to 1.8; and in the *hypernanosoma* from 1.66 to 1.7. The average men

of 1.65 constitute the group of *nanosoma*. In the *hypomegantosoma* we find all people who measure from 1.64 to 1.6; then come the smaller men from 1.59 down to 1.5, forming the *hypermicrosoma*; those from 1.49 to 1.4 compose the *microsoma*; and from 1.39 to 1.25 the *hypomicrosoma*. As to the dwarfish folk, they are to be known as the *hypernanosoma* if between 1.24 and 1 metre; as the *nanosoma* if between .99 and .75; and as the *hyponanosoma* if below .75 metre.

HERR ENKE, of Stuttgart, has just published an authorised translation, by Dr. Oscar Thambayn, of Prof. Huxley's *Guide to Practical Biology*.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

HERR EUGEN EISENKEL, of Leipzig, a pupil of Prof. Trautmann, of Bonn University, has just earned his Ph.D. at Bonn by a carefully prepared treatise, "Ueber die Verfasser einiger neuangelsächsischer Schriften"—namely, an enquiry into the question whether the homily "Hali Meidenhad," and the three Early-English Lives of Saints "Juliana," "Margarete," and "Katherine," were written by one author or not. Passing in review recent scholarship on the subject, after a critical examination and comparison of the language, style, and subject of the poems, he rejects Mr. Cockayne's opinion that "Hali Meidenhad" and "The Liffade of St. Juliana" were by the same author, giving "Hali Meidenhad" to one writer and "Juliana" and "Margarete" to another. Whether the author of these two last also wrote the Life of St. Katherine he reserves for a succeeding essay.

THE title of Prof. F. Diesterici's *Arabic-German Pocket-Dictionary to the Koran and "Man and Beast"* at first sight seems to convey a reflection upon the Mohammedan religion; and it must at once be explained that *Thier und Mensch* is the title of an Arabic fable, or allegory, of a philosophical character, which Dr. Diesterici published in his series of volumes on the philosophy of the Arabs in the tenth century. The combination of this fable with the Koran as materials for a dictionary seems a little strange; it cannot be due to any wish to float the allegory by the help of the Koran, for *Thier und Mensch*, we believe, has sold well. Doubtless, a certain variety of reading is secured for the student in these two works, and Dr. Diesterici's vocabulary may be useful to those who care to mix their wine after his prescription. The book has, however, no special merits, and will not be wanted in England, where Major Penrice's dictionary answers the purpose. There does not seem to be any very strong reason why the *Handwörterbuch zum Koran und Thier und Mensch* (Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung) should ever have been published.

SEÑOR ANTONIO MACHADO Y ALVAREZ has just published at Seville, under the *nom de plume* of "Demofilo," a collection of the songs of the Spanish Gipsies, which are known by the puzzling title of *Cantes flamencos*. The editor has added copious annotations, biographical details, &c.

#### FINE ART.

##### "ATALANTA'S RACE."

WE have received from the Fine Art Society a very beautiful proof of a line-engraving from Mr. Poynter's well-known picture of *Atalanta's Race*, which was painted by the artist as one of a series for Lord Wharnccliffe's seat in Yorkshire, and exhibited in the Royal Academy. In spite of its marked academic quality, which rendered it more attractive to students of technique than to the general public, the picture had in it that something which makes certain

works of art memorable, we know not why or how; and the recollection of its general design is probably still distinct in the minds of most of our readers. To those who were not able to see the picture, it may suffice to say that the moment chosen by the artist is that in which Milanion, in his race against Atalanta and death for Atalanta and life, darts past his fair competitor, while she for a brief, but sufficing, instant stays to stoop for one of the three golden apples of Venus. The composition is completed by spectators, whose grouping, if somewhat commonplace and uninteresting to a seeker for originality in composition, is, at any rate, graceful and pleasing.

The task of engraving the picture has been entrusted to M. F. Joubert, who may be heartily congratulated upon the achievement which is the result of his four years' labour. The engraving is in pure line, an artistic method concerning which the publishers express a fear that it "will very shortly be extinct." We do not share their apprehension, for we believe there will always be among collectors a sufficient demand to encourage engravers in the production of occasional works of this kind; and we are not disposed to carry artistic purism so far as to lament the general prevalence of that combination of mezzotint with line by which pure line has been so largely superseded. There is doubtless a charm in a print every inch of which bears testimony to the touch of the dexterously guided burin; but there can be little doubt that, by the more modern and popular method, effects—particularly of colour—are secured which the unassisted burin can never achieve. Still, for such work as we have recently had from Mr. Poynter, line is altogether preferable, and even those who do not prize it for its own sake will be glad that M. Joubert has chosen it here. For several years past Mr. Poynter's colour has been too determinedly cold—cold upon a system, apparently, rather than by chance or fault of eye—to lend itself readily to that suggested reproduction which black and white can give; and his learned, if not always pleasing, draughtsmanship is best rendered by the simplicity and severity of line. In the recollection of those who saw this special picture only at the Royal Academy, the impression of coldness was intensified by the dull light of the lecture-room in which it was hung, so that the great marble spaces of the race-course and the marble-white draperies and cold flesh-tints of the female figure seemed to be awaiting the flush of warmth and gleam of light which the hand of a painter like Mr. Alma Tadema would assuredly have given them. The figure is, however, a masterpiece in its expression of arrested movement; the lovely, abrupt lines of the body bend swiftly downward, while the legs and feet have still the swift impulse of the race. Fault might be found with the extreme height to which Atalanta would reach in an erect position, and in the figure of Milanion the action is, perhaps, rather conventional than realistic; but the work as a whole is unquestionably heroic, and M. Joubert's translation into black and white has every quality that could be desired.

#### OBITUARY.

##### FERDINAND KELLER.

DR. FERDINAND KELLER, the best-known of all Swiss antiquaries beyond the range of his own fatherland, died in Zürich on July 21, in his eighty-first year. He was originally educated for the clerical office, but was never called to a parish. Upon the completion of his theological course, he returned to the study of natural history, to which he had devoted much time and zeal in his early youth. After spending some months in Paris among the great

scientific collections, he came in 1826 to England, and remained until 1831, living as tutor in a noble family, and forming a number of scientific friendships, to which he referred with gratitude as singularly helpful to him in his later activity. His first occupation on his return to his native city was the private education of a number of young ladies. "Not a few of these," says M. von K., in a notice of the late scholar in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, "are now venerable grandmothers, and are living proofs of the permanent influence of Keller as a teacher." At the same time, he officiated as actuary of the *Naturforschende Gesellschaft*, and exhibited in the successive *Neujahrsblättern* his rare talent for the popular exposition of scientific subjects. The true bent of his genius, however, was discovered, so to speak, by a chance walk on the Burghölzli in 1832, when he came upon the traces of the Celtic burial-mound. From that day until his death his whole powers were devoted to archaeological research. He called together a few of his private friends, and they constituted themselves into the *Gesellschaft für vaterländische Alterthümer*, whose serial *Mittheilungen* have earned the society a repute throughout the world. The first part was published in 1837, and contained Keller's account of the burial-place on the Burghölzli. From the Celtic he passed to the Roman antiquities of Switzerland, and in 1860 and 1864 issued his masterly statistical conspectus of the Roman settlements throughout Eastern Switzerland. The culture-history of the Middle Ages next engaged his attention; and it was not until the winter of 1853-54 that he began those specific researches which have procured his name a lasting place in the annals of historical science—the exhaustive exposition of the Pfahlbauten, by which he made the life and culture of the ancient lake-dwellers known to us moderns after they had been hidden for hundreds of generations.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON has received a commission from the Queen to paint an historical picture of the review of Scottish and Border volunteers which is to be held at Edinburgh on August 25, as a companion picture to one painted of the recent Windsor review.

MORE fragments of Hittite sculptures from Carchemish have arrived at the British Museum, some of which have hieroglyphs upon them. The sculptures, which are of no great size, are thoroughly Assyrian in character, one bas-relief, which represents the lower part of the body of a god, or hero, being perhaps of Assyrian workmanship. Another fragment contains the head of the goddess Astarte, with the star-like moon above the head represented as upon Babylonian gems.

AMONG the objects brought back from Babylonia by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam are some more terra-cotta bowls, with exorcisms written inside, like those discovered by Sir A. H. Layard; as well as specimens of vitrified bricks from the Birs-i-Nimrud.

THE twenty-fourth annual Report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery has just been issued as a parliamentary paper. During the past year the collection has been increased by five donations and purchases; of the former, the total number is now 256, and of the latter, 380. Several autographs have also been presented to the Gallery, including those of Sterne, Dr. Johnson, Lord Eldon, Keats, and Horne Tooke. It is stated that a cheaper and abridged edition is being prepared of the excellent *Catalogue* by Mr. George Scharf, which we recently noticed (*ACADEMY*, July 16). Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has been elected a trustee in the place of the late Earl of Beacons-

field. In the list of additions we specially notice a pen-and-ink sketch, washed over with colour, of Lord Clyde, by Sir F. Grant; a half-length white-marble figure of Mrs. Siddons; an unfinished head, in oils, of the poet Gay, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; a life-size portrait of William Augustus Duke of Cumberland, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; a life-size portrait of Queen Catherine of Braganza, by Henry Gascoar; *Queen Anne presiding at a Court Ceremonial*, containing altogether thirty-four portraits, by Peter Angelis, a Flemish artist better known for his landscapes; and a marble bust of Samuel Lover, by Foley.

THE German papers state, we know not whether on good authority, that the Queen, on the suggestion of the Crown Princess, has presented to the Museum of Berlin a picture by Rembrandt of *The Money Changer*, formerly in the royal galleries at Windsor. Special interest attaches to this picture from the fact that it is dated 1627, when the painter was only nineteen years old. The only other picture by Rembrandt known to be of the same early date is the *Paul* at Stuttgart.

THE competition for the prix de Rome in sculpture has resulted as follows:—The *grand prix* has been awarded to M. Labatut, the first *second grand prix* to M. Peene, and the second *second grand prix* to M. Puech. It is stated that for the *grand prix* itself the division among the jurors was so close that M. Labatut was only elected on the fortieth scrutiny. His rival was M. Leveau, who has already carried off a *second grand prix*.

A CONVENTION has been concluded between Greece and France, subject to the confirmation of the French Chamber, by which France is authorised to explore and excavate the site of Delphi upon the same terms as the German excavations were carried out at Olympia.

THE Crown diamonds of France are to be sold in order to provide for the better maintenance of the museums. Truly France does her utmost for the encouragement of art. What other nation would think of turning this source of profit to an artistic purpose? Yet probably the Administration are acting more wisely than if they utilised the sum thus gained for any charitable or directly educational purpose. So much of the prosperity of France depends on her art manufactures that nothing can be more desirable than that her working classes should be trained by having their tastes cultivated by the knowledge of good art. Many efforts are being made by the Government in this direction, but during the last few years the budget for fine arts has been necessarily small. Now, however, it is hoped that, by the sale of the Crown diamonds, it may be greatly increased, and France no longer stand at a disadvantage with other nations in competing for art collections, pictures, &c., offered for sale.

A NEW French translation of Benvenuto Cellini's amusing autobiography has just been published by M. Quantin as an *édition de luxe*. It is illustrated by nine original etchings by Laguillermie and numerous engravings in the text from Cellini's works. Some of these are executed by a new chromo-typographic process, which is not very satisfactory. Colour-printing seldom yields good results.

THE distinction of Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur has been conferred on three Belgian artists who have each repeatedly carried off prizes for works exhibited in the Paris Salon. These gentlemen are M. Jan Verhas, whose *Revue des Ecoles* in the past Salon won him a medal; M. A. Vervée, the well-known animal painter; and M. S. Pannemaker, who exhibited a portrait of *Victor Hugo* in the Salon of 1879 which was generally admired. The last-named artist has special claims to distinction on account of having, in 1879, received the first medal of

the Salon for his wood-engravings, which, in the opinion of competent judges, compared favourably with the best productions of modern etchers.

M. O. FONTAINE-BORGEI, of Geneva, has printed an interesting monograph on the artist Louis August Brun, a native of Rolle, on the Lake of Geneva, who was attached to the Court of Louis XVI. as Court painter. He afterwards became Maire of Versoix, in the Department of l'Ain. The book is said to be enriched with some hitherto unknown details concerning the Revolution period and the Bonapartes. As it is not to come into the book-trade, a copy of it can only be obtained by application to the author, at 15 Cornavin, in Geneva.

An interesting article by M. Eugène Müntz has appeared in the *Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire*, published by the *École française de Rome*, upon the influence exerted by Boniface VIII. on the development of Italian art. This Pope was, as is well known, the patron of Giotto; and it was at his command that Giotto, the last painter whose canvases show the unquestioning faith of the Middle Ages, executed the scenes from the life of Christ which adorn the upper part of St. Peter's, and the Old and New Testament subjects which are to be seen in the nave of the cathedral.

THE Wallraf-Richartz Museum at Cologne has been able to add to its collection some of the ancient Roman glass collected by the well-known hotel-keeper and connoisseur, Herr Disch. In particular, we may mention a curious glass vessel in the form of an ape playing on a reed flute. This vessel belongs to the second century A.D., and is supposed to be an Alexandrian satire on either Hermes or Pan, both of whom are represented in Greek mythology as playing on a syrinx or flute composed of seven reeds. It is acknowledged by all authorities to be a unique work, that was probably made at the celebrated glass manufactory at Alexandria in the time of Hadrian or Commodus. It was not put up to competition at the Disch sale, but was presented by the Disch family to the town museum.

M. ALPHONSE WAUTERS has published as a *tirage à part* from the *Bulletin* of the *Académie royale de Belgique* a valuable monograph upon Bernard van Orley, the Court painter of Margaret of Austria and of Mary of Hungary. Van Orley was a pupil of Raphael, by whom he was charged with superintending the manufacture at Brussels of his tapestries for the Pope; and also a friend of Dürer, who painted his portrait. The publisher of the work is Hayez, of Brussels.

*L'Art* continues to occupy itself with the Salon, giving spirited artists' sketches from most of the principal pictures. The drawings, water-colours, pastels, &c., are now under review by M. Paul Leroy.

THE *Nederlandsche Kunstbode*, a small but useful journal of art, has published during the present year biographical sketches of Reynolds, Turner, and Gainsborough. Other English painters are, we believe, to follow. The *Nederlandsche Kunstbode* used to devote itself almost exclusively to local news. We are glad to see it is taking a wider field.

WE learn that M. Victor Gay, who is corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of France, will shortly publish a subscription (Paris: M. Tardieu) a dictionary of mediæval antiquities, copiously illustrated from original sources, under the title of *Glossaire archéologique du Moyen-Age et de la Renaissance*. The scope of this work will embrace the period of time which extends from the age of Charlemagne to the Renaissance; and the matter of which it will treat fall under the heads of literature, art, science, manners and customs, and folk-lore.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

No. 484, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Renaissance in Italy: Italian Literature.*  
By John Addington Symonds. In 2 vols.  
(Smith, Elder & Co.)

THESE volumes bring to an end Mr. Symonds' work on the Italian Renaissance, and enable us to judge more fully of the method which has been pursued in the book as a whole. Mr. Symonds in his Preface explains that his plan was that of an essay or analytical enquiry rather than of a continuous history. The three previous volumes, dealing with the social and political conditions of Italy, the exploration of the classical past which those conditions necessitated, and the bias of the people towards figurative art, were undertaken for the purpose of obtaining a correct point of view for judging of the national literature of Italy in its strength and limitations. The two volumes before us deal more minutely with Italian literature, on the ground that literature must always prove the surest guide to the investigator of a people's character at some decisive epoch.

We are not sure that Mr. Symonds' method is the most fruitful which he could have used, or that he has been entirely successful in answering the questions which the Renaissance suggests to the modern mind. He began by defining the Renaissance as "the whole transition from the Middle Ages to the modern world," and he set down the chief features of the Middle Ages to be feudalism in politics, and "mental prostration before the idols of the Church—dogma and authority and scholasticism." Now, if we accept this definition, it is clear that the Renaissance in Italy did not mean at all the same thing as it did in the rest of Europe, for feudalism had never for any appreciable time been supreme in Italian politics; and even in the darkest ages Italy was too near the source of supreme ecclesiastical authority to be prostrate before it. Italy never recognised a breach in her political continuity or in her mental possessions. Barbarian invasions had for a time prevented the full enjoyment of her own, to which, when better times came, she naturally turned. The ideas which Italy developed she handed on to the other nations of Western Europe, to whom the reception of these ideas was in very truth a Renaissance or New Birth, marking a distinct breach with the past and the adoption of a new point of view towards the world. What was a distinct epoch in the history of every other European country was not so to Italy. In a sense, the entire history of Italian art and literature is a history of the Renaissance; in another sense, the Renaissance is a period of European

history from which Italy was practically exempt.

There are, therefore, two ways of studying the development of the Italian mind, either in reference to the results which it produced in Italy, or in reference to the results which it handed on to other nations. The first of these is simply the history of Italy, which derives its interest and owes its complexity to the fact that it was never in any real degree subject to feudalism. The second is the history of one of the great factors of European culture, which was worked out to a certain point in Italy before it passed into the common heritage of Europe. The only fault that we have to find with Mr. Symonds' work, viewed as a whole, is that it wavers between these two methods, and so prescribes arbitrary elements to the problem viewed as an Italian problem, while, on the other hand, it goes into unnecessary details for an essay on an element of European culture. Moreover, Mr. Symonds' method of isolating the several parts of his work has many disadvantages. It prevents us from seeing clearly the various stages of the process which he is describing. The changes in political and social life were rapid, and reacted on the development of art and literature with equal rapidity. Simple curiosity and joy in life, study, imitation, analysis, and science followed rapidly on one another as dominating motives, and influenced at once the whole aspect of the movement which they controlled. Mr. Symonds' thorough knowledge of the various sides of his subject renders him fully alive to this, and he embarrasses us at times by cross-references. Much of his last two volumes necessarily deals with the lives of men of letters, which illustrate the social phenomena of "The Age of the Despots." We wish to compare the Italian *novellatori* in prose and fresco at different periods, and see the connexion between Michelangelo the poet and Michelangelo the painter and sculptor. In the case of the Humanists, we cannot but regret that men who wrote in Latin have a separate position from men who wrote Italian. Some Latin writers were more than mere scholars or imitators of Latin style, and contributed much that was most characteristic to the literary movement of their time. No doubt there is a great difficulty in taking a synoptic view of Italian history at any time; but it cannot be rightly estimated until we do so.

If we turn from these general considerations of the plan of Mr. Symonds' book as a whole, we find in the two volumes before us an excellent history of Italian literature from 1450 to 1530, with a preliminary essay on its origin and development up to that date. It is the period when the division between popular literature and humanistic culture came to an end, when classic form, appropriated by scholars, was given to the prose and poetry of Italian literature. It is the period in which Italy worked out and expressed the results of her long quest after style, which thenceforth she established as a possession for all other nations. It is in this sense that Mr. Symonds speaks of this period as the golden age of Italian literature, and calls it "the true Renaissance." It was the time when the search after form produced its

greatest triumphs in literature and in art. In art the triumph was supreme, though in literature we must always regret that the content was not more worthy of the exquisite vehicle in which it was contained. But we may remark in passing that Mr. Symonds has in these two volumes altered his original definition of the Renaissance without giving us warning. He is no longer treating of the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern world; he is not even treating of the revival of classical ideas, but only of the revival of the Italian language, strengthened and rendered pliant by the labours of the Humanists. This is the central point of his volumes, and gives them unity of design. It is only on this ground that he can justify his detailed attention to the literature of this particular period.

This renaissance of Italian was begun by Lorenzo de' Medici, whose chief merit Mr. Symonds well defines as "the fusion between the love lyric handed down by Petrarch and the realistic genius of the age of Ghirlandaio." The classical spirit is shown in the definiteness with which objects are detached. No longer is everything penetrated by a dominant emotion, but delicate touches show the carefulness with which each separate detail has been envisaged by the poet. The perfection of craftsmanship was attained by Poliziano, of whom Mr. Symonds finely writes:—

"Poliziano incarnated the spirit of his age, and gave the public what satisfied their sense of fitness. The three chief enthusiasms of the fifteenth century—for classical literature, for artistic beauty, and for Nature tranquilly enjoyed—were so fused and harmonised within the poet's soul as to produce a style of unmistakable originality and charming ease. Poliziano felt the delights of the country with serene idyllic rapture, not at second hand through the ancients, but with the voluptuous enjoyment of a Florentine who loved his villa. He had, besides, a sense of form analogous to that possessed by the artists of his age, which guided him in the selection and description of the scenes he painted. Again, his profound and refined erudition enabled him 'to shower,' as Giovinio phrased it, 'the finest flowers of antique poetry upon the people.' Therefore, while he felt Nature like one who worshipped her for her own sake, and for the joy she gave him, he saw in her the subject of a thousand graceful pictures, and these pictures he studied through the radiant haze of antique reminiscences."

Lorenzo and Poliziano gave the form of refined art to the lyric and the idyll; Pulci Boiardo and Ariosto similarly wrought out the romantic epic. The epic was not indigenous to Italy, which passed through no mythic period, like the Northern nations. While the Teutons clothed in forms of misty grandeur the legendary heroes of their race, the Italians regarded Aeneas as their founder and looked on the *Aeneid* as their national epic. The legends created in other lands Italy received with all seriousness, and treated in its own fashion, as so many stories, and nothing more. In fact, the Carolingian Cycle remained the subjects merely of the literature of the vulgar. Still, they had a firm hold on the popular fancy, and the revival of literature brought its wealth of style to every vital mode of literary activity. In Ariosto this romantic epic reached its

fullest development; but in the hands of the great artist kept all the traces of its popular origin. Hence come the strong element of burlesque, the constant digressions, the conscious irony, even where the poet professes to be most serious—all of which are survivals in a literary shape of the tricks of the *improvisatori* in the piazza. As a consummate literary artist, Ariosto dazzles us by his prodigal profusion of the beauties of style; picture succeeds picture, clear, graceful, and delicate. The poet seems to turn the world into a dissolving dream of beauty; he laughs at the past, and is heedless of the future, but knows to its minutest detail all that is to be found in the present, without even then valuing it very highly.

In another direction this love for style created for itself a new world in which its spirit might find solace. At Naples, Sannazzaro discovered and mapped out the fairy-realm of Arcadia, in which the literature of every land soon found a dwelling-place. Of the formation of Arcadia Mr. Symonds well says:—

“Hesiod and the Metamorphoses of Ovid, the idylls of Theocritus and Virgil's Eclogues, legends of early Greek civility and romances of late Greek literature, contributed their several elements to this conception of a pastoral ideal. It blent with Biblical reminiscences of Eden, with mediæval stories of the earthly Paradise. It helped that transmutation of Christian fancy into classic shape for which the age was always striving. On one side the ideal was purely literary, reflecting the artistic instincts of a people enthusiastic for form, and affording scope for their imitative activity. But on the other side it corresponded to a deep and genuine Italian feeling. That sympathy with rustic life, that love of Nature humanised by industry, that delight in the villa, the garden, the vineyard, and the grove, which modern Italians inherited from their Roman ancestors, gave reality to what might otherwise have been but artificial.”

Other literary forms there are into which we need not follow Mr. Symonds—the *novella*, the burlesque, the macaronic poem. Yet it is noticeable that the stories of the Italian *novellatori* were taken as the subjects of the golden age of English dramatic art. It is indeed at first sight remarkable that Italy, when so productive in every other field of literature, should have had no great drama, especially as there was abundance of the pageants, miracle plays, and moralities from which the drama took its rise in England. Among the many reasons that may be assigned for this, one which Mr. Symonds mentions deserves special consideration. He points out that the Italians saw so many actual tragedies in the historical events which surrounded them that they had no need for their mimic representation on the stage. This remark calls attention to an important point in the historical use of literature—namely, the need for careful consideration, in each case, whether the literature is a representation; of the actual facts of contemporary life or is a reaction against them. In many cases literature is engaged in seeking to supply elements which are lacking in actual life. This is obvious in some instances—as in the growth of the conception of Arcadia and Arcadian life; but in other cases, where the difference is not so strongly marked, it requires some consideration to

determine how far the evidence of literature can be literally accepted as a representation of the phenomena of social life.

If Mr. Symonds celebrates with no stint of praise the triumphs of literary art which the Italian Renaissance so prodigally produced, he does not attempt to disguise the moral corruption which underlay this worship of art for art's sake. Not only was there a general air of frivolity in all this splendid literature, but it sunk to the lowest depths of degradation in pursuit of interesting topics which might be brought within its sphere. “Quicquid agunt homines” was its motto, and things *infra*-human as well as *supra*-human were seized upon as subjects for skilful treatment. We would have been content if Mr. Symonds had indicated less particularly the exact limits to which this recklessness was carried. Men were earnest only in their pursuit of beautiful form; where they did not succeed in attaining that, they are from every point of view worthless, and had better be forgotten.

The conspicuous instance of a scientific writer at this period is Machiavelli, to whom Mr. Symonds seems to us to give scanty justice. He is amply justified in all his criticisms on the defects of the principles from which Machiavelli started; but he scarcely gives him enough credit as the first scientific historian of modern times. His conception of historical causation was just and true; his treatment of politics as a game in which the onlooker seeks for the motive of each move is a method which has been singularly fruitful among historians of the present century. Machiavelli's great merit is that, as an historian, he comprehended and expressed a scientific conception of historical evolution; his defect is that, as a political philosopher, he did not transcend the limits which his experience of his own country in his own time afforded him. We may observe, in passing, that the treatment of the more serious side of the Renaissance literature has suffered because Mr. Symonds put his account of the Florentine historians in the “Age of the Despots,” and has not thought worthy of more than a passing glance the literature of ethical and philosophical dialogues in which the Humanists greatly delighted. We notice also that Mr. Symonds has nowhere found room for mention of one of the remarkable instances of the precocity of Italian thought, the *Defensor Pacis* of Marsiglio of Padua.

Mr. Symonds in his Preface expresses his satisfaction that the assistance which he needed for his task in the present volumes has been almost entirely gained from the labours of modern Italian writers. We find, indeed, a remarkable testimony to the continuity of Italian history in observing the literary activity of Italy in our day. We see there almost a repetition of the industry of the Renaissance epoch. United Italy seems to have hastened to take possession of its literary treasures, to claim them as a common treasure, and strive to make them fully known. The works of the great Italian writers are edited, studied, and commented upon with patient industry and great critical insight. The only vital element in modern Italian literature is that concerned with Italian scholarship.

Mr. Symonds' work is a valuable contribu-

tion to our knowledge of Italian literature. It is full of suggestive remarks, and is the fruits of thorough knowledge and genuine sympathy with his subject. Mr. Symonds is careful to point out that his examination is purely scientific, and that the principles of the Italian Renaissance are in no sense capable of imitation. The whole tone of his book amply justifies his claim to the attitude of a purely scientific enquirer, and no one who knew anything about the Italian Renaissance could seriously think of imitating its principles. Yet there is a certain affectation of searching after “art for art's sake” which in our day some associate with the Italian Renaissance. It is this modern affectation, rather than the actual spirit of Lorenzo's day, that Mr. Symonds reproduces in such sentences as these:—“From that moment Lorenzo began to write poems. He wandered alone and meditated on the sunflower, playing delightfully unto himself with thoughts of Love and Death.” Such sentences, however, are of rare occurrence; and, though Mr. Symonds may perhaps be accused of undue diffuseness, his book is that of a scholar and a student, not of a prophet. It rests upon a minute acquaintance with the Italian literature of the central Renaissance period. It is full of just criticism, and is free from exaggerated admiration. We should not omit to notice that it contains many graceful translations which will enable English readers to form some conception for themselves of the wealth of literature through which Mr. Symonds guides them. M. CREIGHTON.

#### *My Garden Wild.* By Francis George Heath. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. HEATH had a happy inspiration—why not make a garden entirely of wild flowers? To be sure, the notion had occurred before to hundreds of people; but few, if any, of them had at once the opportunity, the skill, the industry, and the knowledge to carry it out as the genial author of the *Fern Paradise* finally did. With them, it was only a pleasant dream; with Mr. Heath, it became at last an accomplished reality. He took a little bit of grass-plot behind his house, laid it out like a genuine piece of wild nature, stocked it with all the beautiful English plants he could find in his woodland rambles, and then sat down to write a delightful book about it which will make every sympathetic reader burn forthwith and for ever with the desire to go and do likewise. If gardens of wild flowers do not begin at once to spring up over half the little patches of back-yard within fifty miles of London, it will not be Mr. Heath's fault; for a more exquisite picture of the felicity of horticulture has seldom been drawn for us by so charming and graphic a word-painter as the writer of this pleasant little volume.

To begin with, Mr. Heath certainly enjoys some great advantages. He came into possession of a house with a small field in its rear, already planted all round with lime trees, which effectually shut out the view of all the neighbourhood. Against the boundary wall he built up irregular slopes of broken rock-work, which at once masked the dearth of uniformity of the straight enclosing line



and afforded delicious nooks for his favourite ferns to lurk in. Better still, he soon noticed that a tiny stream, skirting the roadway near his house, suddenly disappeared under a small archway, and re-appeared again a little further down. Tapping this lost brook in his own garden, oh, joy! he found it actually ran through the whole plot, though consigned to a tile duct, which of course he speedily cleared away, and taught the re-discovered waters to meander in an open channel through his new domain. Thus, what with the rock-work above, and the fall to the level of the stream below, a good deal of real diversity of surface was introduced into the previously flat and even plot. Moreover, about the centre of the garden the little brook was cunningly expanded into a rocky pool edged with boulders of the true moorland type. Then Mr. Heath set about stocking the little paradise he had so simply created. His intimate acquaintance with the habits of wild plants enabled him to carry out his scheme with great success. There were ferns in abundance, of course—that goes almost unsaid, for ferns have always occupied the warmest corner in Mr. Heath's nature-loving heart. Bracken grew luxuriantly in rich loam from their native wood, piled deep among the red sandstone masses of the rock-work; and, to ensure their living, the big rhizomes were dug up deeply, with all the little rootlets attached and uncut. Fronds of the graceful male fern covered the slopes; and polypodies, carefully extracted from the honey-combed hollows of ruined walls, peeped forth from the lesser crannies between the rockery. Rarer species, such as the maidenhair and other spleenworts, the osmunda, and the moonwort, were specially accommodated with fitting homes on the shady side of the big boulders that lined the garden stream, or under the spreading boughs of the lime-trees. Flowery grass banks, raised on a subsoil of peat and sand mingled with rich leaf-mould, carpeted the slopes; and among the tall haulms rose buttercups and celandines and big white stitchworts. A little marsh, manufactured by turning loose the tiny stream, made room for bog-asphodel and bog-pimpernel, for the ivy-leaved crowfoot and the great golden marsh-marigold. Spearwort and rushes lined the margin; while a green lane through the midst of the field was bright with foxglove, bindweed, and bryony. The hedges, instead of being hacked into straight rows of hawthorn alone, were interspersed with dogwood and blackthorn, and overgrown with long sprays of wild rose and clematis. The ground between was not laid out in a regular lawn, but stood up in little clumps of wild irregular bushy growth, like the hummocks of bramble, gorse, and bracken so common in woodland glades, heaths, and moors. Altogether, the picture is an enticing one, even in outline; but filled in with all Mr. Heath's richness of colouring and powers of description it makes one of the pleasantest country books that we have been lucky enough to meet with for many a long day.

The best of it all is, anybody can now imitate the example which Mr. Heath has so delightfully set. He gives such full directions about the mode of collecting and removing the plants, about the situations which they like, and about the soil and posi-

tions which should be provided for them beforehand, that it would be quite easy to establish exactly such another little patch of real wild country in any field or garden without any further guide than this one book. Moreover, Mr. Heath avoids very successfully a common error of most popular writers on botanical subjects—that of talking only about the very rarest and most inaccessible plants. It is a simple matter to make an ideal collection of English wild flowers which should be almost as gorgeous as a tropical flora; but it would also be impossible to gather them all together into one spot without devoting a lifetime to plant-hunting in out-of-the-way places. Mr. Heath goes to work in just the opposite manner. He deals almost entirely with the commonest and most widely distributed plants, which almost anybody may find for himself in almost any part of the British Isles. No doubt he grew rarer flowers as well; but about these he is discreetly silent. He evidently does not wish to encourage clumsy amateurs in their determined efforts to exterminate the few dying members of our old wild flora which still linger upon a few Scotch braes, a few Welsh hills, and a few Cornish or Devonian commons. By telling people how many really beautiful flowers they can easily get in all the meadows and moors around them, he is doing a great deal more good, and he ought to accomplish a small revolution in domestic horticulture. GRANT ALLEN.

*Rugby, Tennessee: 'being Some Account of the Settlement founded on the Cumberland Plateau by the Board of Aid to Land Ownership.* By Thomas Hughes, President of the Board. (Macmillan.)

A CHEERFUL book is, in these days of pessimism and depression, a good thing, whatever may be its subject. It is especially good when its object is not merely to amuse, or to add to our knowledge, but to teach us how we may put ourselves in such conditions that, if we have healthy bodies, strong limbs, and light purses, we may have a reasonable chance of living happily. The Old World may, perhaps, not be too full of people. Whether it be so or not is a subject so beset with moral, social, and religious pitfalls that it is dangerous to speak on the subject; but, however this may be, it is a matter of everyday experience that, for many of the educated classes, there is no room at home—no room, that is, in the class of life, and among the associations, to which they have been born and educated. Such men shrink from living by hand-labour in England, for it means, in almost every case (unless, indeed, it be done for mere amusement), loss of friends and of position—that undefined shadow which is such a terrible reality to most of us. To Mr. Hughes, we believe, is due in a great measure the founding of this new settlement of our race. It is intended that it should be a place where cultivated men and women should live by labour and yet be surrounded with most of the sources of real refinement to which they have been accustomed at home. It would, as yet, be premature to speculate on the ultimate result of the undertaking. If the men and women who go out are of the right

sort, we see no reason why it should not be a great success. The experiment was well worth trying, even if in the end it should turn out a failure, for it must be evident to all who have watched the signs of the times that, if there be no outlet found for the superfluous energy of the poorer members of our upper and middle classes, serious harm will very speedily result. The professions are almost all of them crowded to suffocation. Competitive examinations have rendered the entry into the public offices almost as perilous a venture as that undertaken by the baron of Triermaine for the rescue of Arthur's child; and when the battle is won the rewards are commonly not of a nature calculated to gratify a moderate ambition. A literary career has charms but for very few, and of this limited number but a fraction can hope to live thereby.

There can be no doubt that, whether Rugby succeeds or whether it falls back once more into the wilderness, a large number of our public-school boys will have to make for themselves a career outside the four seas, and it is therefore much to be desired that this new settlement should have a fair trial. The wild and pernicious nonsense talked by socialist dreamers and the dishonest persons who prosper through the vain imaginings of such visionaries have raised a not entirely unreasonable prejudice against all settlements of colonists which are brought together by any higher motives than mere gain. To live must be the first object of all; but it is surely at least worth consideration whether the fierce battle of competition may not be mitigated in some respects with advantage, and whether, from the point of view of the hardest practicality, it may not be better that innocent pleasures and some of the comforts of the higher life should be provided for from the beginning. This has been done at Rugby. A public garden is already laid out; parks, we gather, are in prospect; and there are a tennis ground, and a church which is open for the services of the various religious bodies members of which are expected to become settlers in the district. A good hotel furnishes accommodation to visitors. It has been called the "Tabard" at the suggestion of an American gentleman who bought some of the old oak bannisters of the "Tabard" hostelry from whence Chaucer's pilgrims started. He has presented these to the new "Tabard," and they form a cherished relic, connecting the Old World with the New. They are, we have heard, not of Chaucer's time, but of the seventeenth century, but the imaginative feeling which has prompted this bit of antiquarianism argues well for the refinement of the new settlement.

It is useless to criticise Mr. Hughes' style. We all admire it, notwithstanding certain quaint, almost boyish, eccentricities. One fact, not a matter of style, but of something very far deeper, must not be left unnoticed. Mr. Hughes was one of that little band of Englishmen who, when the war of twenty years ago was desolating North America, spoke out bravely on the side of freedom. His hatred of the cause for which the South fought, and happily fought in vain, is, we are sure, as intense now as it ever was; but the kindly way in which he speaks of the vanquished is in strong con-

trast with the tone of certain other persons who, while that terrible conflagration raged, and there seemed a chance of a great slave republic blighting the world by its presence, were full of admiration for the Southern chivalry.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Dante's Inferno.* Translated by Warburton Pike. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THIS is one more effort to attain a goal which every lover of literature would fain see reached—viz., an adequate reproduction of the *Divina Commedia* for English readers. And it is an ambitious attempt, inasmuch as it aspires to present the original, not only line for line, but rhyme for rhyme. No one, probably, who has not tried this task will realise its difficulty. A passage, a page, perhaps even a canto, may seem to glide into English *terza rima* without gravely offending the ear which desires the music, or the mind which craves for the clear vivid pictures, of the original. But, sooner or later, the fatal sense of monotony creeps over us; the metre, in English, refuses to be what, in Italian, it so pre-eminently is—at once stately and flexible. The thing has been often attempted, but the present writer can call to mind no instance in which anything like full success has attended the effort. Byron's *Prophecy of Dante*, with all its wealth of energy, fails to give either grace or variety to the metre. Mrs. Browning's *Casa Guidi Windows*, perhaps, comes nearest to the goal; but here, as elsewhere, her rhyming is inexact, and totally lacks the charm of Dante's melting closes.

What is the reason of this failure, when the work is in such hands, and the language one so "capable," as Coleridge affirms ours to be, for the purposes of translation? It may be conjectured that one reason is the unfortunate association of dissyllabic and trisyllabic rhymes, in English, with humorous or satirical poetry. *Don Juan* is probably responsible for this, in large measure; and I should be inclined to reckon Mr. Swinburne as having contributed more largely than any modern writer to establish a sounder view of such rhymes. It is certain that much of the charm of Dante's rhyming is in its variety—in the way in which the soft dissyllabic cadence is steadied, here and there, by a weighty monosyllabic rhyme, or relieved by musical trisyllables. It is equally certain, I think, that a translation which, as Mr. Pike's, deals almost entirely in monosyllabic rhymes has *ipso facto* annihilated a great part of the literary effect it would fain reproduce. Let anyone who can read Italian, or get it read to him, compare the familiar, yet never hackneyed, lines (*Inf.*, v. 97-102)—

"Siede la terra, dove nata fui  
Sulla marina dove il Po discende  
Per aver pace co' seguaci sui.  
Amor, che al cor gentil ratto s' apprende,  
Prese costui della bella persona  
Che mi fu tolta, e 'l modo ancor m' offende."

with Mr. Pike's version—

"The town wherein I had my birth is placed  
Upon the coast, where Po descends to gain  
Peace for himself and his liege streams at last.  
Love seized this man, by gentle hearts soon  
ta'en,  
For the fair body I was made to quit  
By force, o'en yet the manner gives me pain."

It is hardly recognisable as the same metre. The "dolci sospiri" of the Italian have become curt commonplace English rhymes. True, there is more amiss here than the rhymes. "La terra" is not "the town," though Ravenna is no doubt implied; it is only by an effort that we realise that Love, and not "the man," is "by gentle hearts soon ta'en;" "Che mi fu tolta" has ten times more feeling in it than "I was made to quit," which suggests an eviction. But this branch of his subject seems to have been lightly treated by Mr. Pike. "*Terza-rima*," he tells us, "was adopted without consideration, and persevered in partly because it had been begun" (Preface, p. vi.). This is not the spirit in which this complicated task could be adequately fulfilled. One is inclined to wonder, not that the result is faulty, but that, on the whole, it is passable.

Another defect is the occurrence of hypercatalectic lines. Whether such a line as

"Being unburdened of our bodies thus and free"  
(canto xvii., line 135)

be intentional or merely uncorrected, it is a pure Alexandrine, and very unlike the original

"E, discaricate le nostre persone."

So is line 88 of the same canto (which seems distinctly inferior to its companions),

"So I became on listening to this utterance,"

which renders

"Tal divenn' io alle parole porte."

Neither ear nor finger will bring these lines into resemblance; the superfluity of the English one is but ill-atoned by the defectiveness of such a verse as this (canto v., line 77):

"To us, do thou entreat them to stay."

In fact, the work suffers from want of revision. It lacks the finishing touches nowhere more necessary than in translation; for want of which we find such a passage as canto x., lines 55-59, where four successive lines rhyme; such a version as (x. 102) "Yes, do give it him," for "Sì, fa che gliele accocchi;" such a line as (ili. 25)

"Horrid dialects, tongues dissimilar;"

such oddities as "gravid" and "eroded" for "pregnant" and "hollowed." And the "lingua che chiama mamma e babbo" seems overmuch vulgarised by being rendered "tongues calling ma and pa!" "Mamma e babbo" is the lisp of children, not the drawling abbreviations of middle-class colloquialism.

But I should be sorry to insinuate that all the work is of this character. The verse, though almost always overweighted with successive long syllables, is at times firm and rhythmic. Here is an example from canto xxvi., where Virgil addresses the flickering spire of flame that encloses the tormented spirits who, upon earth, were Ulysses and Diomedes:—

"O ye that are a pair within one flame,  
If I deserved of you in life gone by,  
If less or more I added to your fame,  
When in the world I wrote the verses high,  
Do ye not move till one of you has told  
Where, being lost, he laid him down to die."

This is at least vigorous writing; if it fails to catch the intense pity of the original, it fails only, where every lesser soul has always failed, in weeping tears that burn like Dante's. And all through the translation,

amid contortions and inversions of the thought, under the imperious exigencies of rhyme, Mr. Pike shows a certain faculty of appreciating the grimness of Dante and his abrupt, vivid portraiture. He will not lose, but gain, in this direction by a much closer self-criticism and attention to English and Italian rhythm. After all, he may well retort on his critics, as every translator feels inclined to do, the words of Turner to Mr. Ruskin: "*You don't know how difficult it is.*"

E. D. A. MORSEHEAD.

*Journal d'Antoine Galland, pendant son Séjour à Constantinople (1672-73).* Publié et Annoté par Charles Schefer, Membre de l'Institut. En 2 vols. (Paris: Leroux.)

THE period to which this diary belongs was an important one. The Ottoman empire was still at the height of its power. Mahomet IV. was on the throne, and the great Achmet Kiuprili was his Grand Vizier; Candia had just been taken from the Venetians, and Turkish armies were invading Poland. The echoes of Louis XIV.'s victories were heard at Constantinople, and the struggle between France and Austria made itself felt there. In order to negotiate an alliance between France and Turkey, which countries had been estranged from one another owing to the aid which the French had given to Venice in Crete, and to obtain a renewal and extension of the capitulations, M. de Nointel had been despatched from France as ambassador to the Porte; and that diplomatist, with a view to his correspondence in Greek and Latin, appointed as one of his secretaries Antoine Galland, who was then a young man, but afterwards became a distinguished numismatist and Oriental scholar, and continued d'Herbelot's *Bibliothèque orientale* after his death, and first translated the *Arabian Nights* into French. The present work is the journal kept by Galland during two years of that period, and it has been excellently edited and illustrated with learned notes by M. Schefer.

Though we gladly welcome the publication of this work, yet its contents, we must confess, are a little disappointing. The events of the time are only occasionally noticed, and it does not throw much light on the history. Its principal interest consists in the picture which it gives us of the embassies at Constantinople at that period, especially of their visits of ceremony and lavish entertainments, and in personal details relating to the author. We see him here beginning to amass the stores of information about Eastern languages and literature which afterwards made his reputation; and he frequently notices the books—Arabic, Turkish, and Persian—which he either saw or bought. Most of his purchases are now in the National Library at Paris. But, as he was an observant man, and was interested in a great variety of subjects, much curious information may be gleaned from these volumes. Persons who are fond of descriptions of pageants and spectacles will be able to take their fill of them, for the longest entries are devoted to these. His attention was directed to the views of the Eastern Churches on the Real Presence in the Eucharist, in consequence of the con-

roversy with regard to that point which had existed not long before in France between d'Andilly and du Moulin. His Greek scholarship, however, incurs a little suspicion, when, after hearing the Greek Easter hymn, he renders it as *Χριστός ἀνέστη ἐκ νεκρῶν, ἠνέκρον τῶν ὅλων* (instead of *πατρῶς*), and translates the last words as "après avoir souffert la mort." Those who are interested in superstitions will find an account of the body of a woman which was discovered entire after being buried for three years, in consequence of excommunication, this being a frequent concomitant of Eastern vampire stories; and also a description of a certain kind of Indian pottery, which had the virtue of discovering the presence of poison, and, for this reason, was in use at the table of the Sultan's brothers, who lived in continual fear of attempts on their lives. A curious Turkish legend is related about the origin of fleas and lice. According to this, when Noah was on board the ark, a leak was discovered, and this the serpent engaged to stop on condition of being allowed ever after to feed on human blood. The patriarch, being in a strait, agreed to this, and the serpent bunged up the hole with his coils. When they left the ark, and the serpent claimed his privilege, the angel Gabriel suggested that the importunate claimant should be thrown into the fire, and this was accomplished without delay. But he was amply avenged, for his ashes turned to fleas and lice, which have never since ceased to prey upon the human race.

We hear of several of Molière's plays—the *Dépit amoureux*, the *Cocu imaginaire*, and the *École des Maris*—being represented at Constantinople, a theatre having been constructed within the precincts of the embassy for that purpose. Turkish music was not at all to the author's taste. When a Turkish band was sent by the Sultan to perform before the French ambassador, in honour of the renewal of the capitulations, he remarks, "leur harmonie, qui plaist si fort aux Turcs, n'est aucunement du goust des oreilles françaises." The life here described is passed partly at the capital and partly at Adrianople, at which city M. de Noistel on several occasions made a lengthened stay.

H. F. TOZER.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*A Man's Mistake.* By the Author of "St. Olave's." In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Friends: a Duel.* By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. (Sampson Low.)

*The Priest's Blessing.* By Harriet Jay. (F. V. White & Co.)

*Alice Warner.* By Mrs. John Allen. In 2 vols. (F. V. White & Co.)

*Fickle Fortune.* By E. Werner. From the German, by Christina Tyrrell. In 2 vols. (Bentley.)

*Stronach; or, Hanks of Highland Yarn.* (Edinburgh: Macniven & Wallace.)

*A Man's Mistake* is a carefully executed study of provincial life in the well-known style of the author of *St. Olave's*, and that about all that need be said about it. Mr.

Aubury, of Castle Florey, asks Mrs. Maria Plummerville to become his sister's companion. She understands his offer to be one of marriage, and accepts it, and, as he has not the heart to "disillusionise" her, the marriage takes place. Mrs. Aubury is an adventuresome—a female Uriah Heep—with a low-life history which she conceals from her husband. To prevent this from being discovered, she comes in between her sister-in-law and her Scotch lover, Keith Moriston. How she succeeds at first, but fails ultimately, and dies in Venice of fever and of being found out, and how sister and brother happily marry, these three volumes gradually unfold. The interest of the story depends much less on the plot than on the character-painting, which is admirably done. Keith Moriston is rather a shadowy lover, and is certainly a shadowy Scotchman; but Mr. Aubury with his want of "go," the clergyman who is always pointing out that deficiency, Mrs. Polemont the bustling doctor's wife, and Mrs. Aubury in her chrysalis or Plummerville stage are true provincial types. This photograph of Mrs. Plummerville is a good specimen of the book and of the author:—

"Mrs. Plummerville never looked so well as when her eyelids were dropped. They were large and round and finely chiselled, and, veiling the somewhat unmeaning hazel eyes, gave an expression of peace to her whole face. Not at all the expression that the women of the district Number Three saw, when their tract distributor was bent upon convincing them that frizzled bacon at fivepence a pound was an extravagance not permitted to their station in life, or that lentils and split peas, neither more nor less than lentils and split peas, ought to be their portion six days out of the seven, instead of the fried scraps and short-cakes with which they endeavoured to enliven the tedium of existence on five-and-sixpence a week."

It is worth pointing out in connexion with the work of so careful an artist that it is a mistake to throw together in the same story real names like "Polemont" and "Moriston" with "fancy" ones such as "Mr. Burstborough" and "Miss Alvisa Clerehart." The latter—character, no less than name—has an uncomfortably *Pilgrim's Progress* look.

It may be doubted if any but cultured and leisured Americans of the middle class—"the crown and flower of New England Puritanism"—will be able thoroughly to appreciate the latest story of the author of *The Gates Ajar*. Such only have time and inclination to become *connoisseurs* in the softer emotions, to analyse their feelings, to serve them up—to their own self-consciousness—in various guises with the gusto of *chef Mirobolant*, as do Charles Nordhall and Widow Strong in *Friends*. Nordhall confesses to thirty-seven at one stage of the novel, and perhaps is fifty-five before the close. He is understood to be a man of the world; and Miss Phelps evidently wishes her female readers to fall in love with him as being "the strong man," the young Lochinvar who is sure to come out of the west and upset the calculations of match-makers. Yet this conquering hero, probably fresh from the Stock Exchange, hears his "soul cry within him," "would have throttled the instinct as if it had been a flesh-and-blood

antagonist," and conceives his widow "friend" as "being made of 'rose-red clay.'" She was dipped and saturated through and through in that divine and eternally fast colour long before she was moulded into this or that form or fitness to this or that niche of life." As for Widow Strong, men are asked to fall in love with her too, and certainly she has a winning way with drunkards. But her John, although he was a very respectable man, and was killed in a railway accident, ultimately becomes almost as much of a bore as Amelia Osborne's portrait of George. Besides, it is evident from the first that John's memory has literally only the ghost of a chance against the living presence of fidgety, instinct-throttling Charles. Nordhall conquers in the end; and it is to be hoped that he and his widow succeeded in living up to their rose-red clay, and, in "the immense ennui" of their leisure, did not throttle each other, but only each other's instincts.

Miss Jay's new, short, and powerful story is somewhat spoiled by the fact that it has a purpose. In a dedication to the Chief Secretary for Ireland—the eulogistic character of which recalls Milton's sonnet on Cromwell, a still more celebrated "pacificator" of that country, and "the cloud not of war only but detractions rude," through which he proceeded on his "glorious way" to "peace and truth"—we are told that *The Priest's Blessing* is "a little study of the Irish question, from one who loves Ireland and the Irish peasant, but would warn both against false prophets and teachers, Nationalists and time-serving misleaders." Looked at from the "study" point of view, the story means that the shooting of landlords and agents in Ireland is really the work of priests. Even in fiction there have not appeared of late two such villains as Father Flannigan, the curate of Patrickstown, a drunken, hypocritical scamp, who, when in his cups, beats the members of his flock, and, when sober, regains his popularity by working on their superstitions; and Father Malloy, with his deeper and darker designs, and his resolute purpose of "expelling the Sassenachs from the soil" one by one. Poor Patrick O'Connor, whose pilgrimage from the cradle to the gallows—blessed at both ends by the priest—is the one powerfully drawn character in the book that will survive when "study" and "purpose" are forgotten. He is one of the beings to be found only in Ireland and in Miss Jay's novels, whose lives are sodden misery long drawn out; who are a curse to those whom they would bless, and die martyrs by mistake. Most of the other characters, especially Mr. O'Brien, the fated Protestant landlord, are merely old Irish lay-figures. There is, indeed, individuality in the courageous Scotch agent, Sandy McCollop, but his "national dialect" is a compound of bad English and worse Irish. With his hatred of the people among whom his lines were cast, he would never, on being fired at, and when his dialect would have returned to him, even if he had lost it, have exclaimed, "You murdering scoundrel, you blethering, brutal thief o' the world!" It is just as probable that David Hume—Scotch "canniness" writ

large—muttered in his sleep, *Je tiens J. J. Rousseau.*

*Alice Warner* is a very unpleasant collection of people with vulgar minds, motives, and speech, of whom by no means the worst is a virago named Susan Hogg, who thus describes one stage of her career, "I've reformed now, bless yer; I've taken to chapel and tea meetin's, and I quite knows the good it's done me, specially the tea." A lady murders her husband, who is a detestable creature, and marries another man, who seems to have no mind of his own, and, besides, has given what his flatterers call his heart to the young woman from whom the story takes its name. This complication leads to a great deal of gossiping and intriguing, and the effect of the whole is not relieved by dubious English like "It was easy to distinguish by the cut of his clothes he belonged to the clerical party;" or such elegances of feeling and language as these, which are put into the mouth of a vicar's daughter:—

"I don't see she is to blame. I dare say he asked her to kiss him. If it had been me, I know I shouldn't have refused; nor you either, Miss Warsp. We can fully understand her feeling annoyed—can't we, papa? It must have been awful to see them kissing and not get one yourself. Never mind! Your turn next."

*Fickle Fortune* is one of those stories which disarm criticism by their sheer simplicity of motive, of style, of everything, and by the strength which comes of such simplicity. It tells how the early "indiscretion" of a German lady, with the traditional amount of pride and blood, is punished, after years of successful concealment, by the ruin and death of her son, who has the traditional amount of spirit. The character of Oswald von Ettersberg, who is kept out of his inheritance by this intrigue, his struggle with, and final conquest over, the weaker and less generous elements of his nature, are sketched with genuine power. *Fickle Fortune* might well have been a "Penny Dreadfullish" novel; that it is not proves the author's capacity.

Whether the author of *Stronbuy*—which, let it be said at once, is a decided advance on its predecessor, *Tobersnorey*—be a new writer or a veteran who is trying a new vein, he has most emphatically "struck ile." There has been nothing in Scotland like the breezy fun and rapid character-sketching in it since Prof. Aytoun's time, although the author of *Fair to See* might be equal to it if he tried. There is no plot to speak of. Gunter and O'Halloran, two Government clerks, go to Stronbuy, in the West Highlands, during the shooting season, and while its proprietor, a friend of theirs, is on the Continent. A thin thread of love-making runs through the book, and the last page is filled with match-making. But this is of no account; and, indeed, the one weakness in *Stronbuy* is the want of one of those charming Highland girls whom Mr. Black has discovered. Otherwise, the book is an admirable gallery of Highland portraits—that is to say, portraits not only of people born in the Highlands, but to be met with there in holiday time. Among them is Dr. McAudle, the tolerant, ruddy-nosed,

whist-playing parish minister, with his three stocks of sermons—his grandfather's, his father's, and his own; the mild Bishop Groote, much vexed by Ritualism, who holds a "mission service" in a Highland parish, and is told by its sporting minister that he is "a poacher" and "a low, beggarly Dissenter;" Publius Park, speculator, teetotaller, lecturer on "idyllic art," and general humbug; Purden, the Radical; and, above all, Sandy, "the man" or missionary, with his shrewd eye to the main chance, who, "though he took the pledge in Drumle, did not take it in the *Clansman* nor in no other place," and whose doctrine is "I do not like the preaching about temperance; it's shust mere morality—mere cold morality—cleansing the outside of the cup and of the platter—it's no the Gospel at all." Amid such "characters," and with his gift of humour, there was an obvious danger that the author of *Stronbuy* might allow it to run into irreverence or sheer buffoonery. There is here nothing, however, to offend any but the hopelessly wooden; and only in one scene, where Bob Taylor, the hero and wag of the book, plays a practical joke upon the Presbytery of Tobersnorey by pretending to be a friar, can it be said that the fun degenerates into riot. When the writer of *Stronbuy* ventures on more ambitious work, his powers, if he continues to keep them well in rein, should stand him in good stead. He ought, however, to get hold of an artist who will not, like the illustrator of *Stronbuy*, interpret his light comedy as broad farce.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

#### CURRENT THEOLOGY.

*Historical Writings of St. Athanasius.* According to the Benedictine Text. With an Introduction by William Bright, D.D. (Clarendon Press.) The Introduction is about ninety pages long, and is extremely interesting. In the first place, Prof. Bright has to reconstruct the history of the period from the documents in the *Apologia*, where they are not arranged in chronological order, and then to analyse all the other documents in the volume. Of course the work is not done for the first time, but the historical treatises would be unintelligible without it, and, if we may be permitted to say so, it is really admirably done. On two points Prof. Bright departs to some extent from the ordinary ecclesiastical tradition: he is disposed to think that his hero judged the Meletians over-harshly, having taken up the exaggerated stories against them that were current in his youth among the orthodox; he also inclines to the opinion that his hero was unduly suspicious of Constantius in 348, and unduly deferential in 356, when he composed an *Apologia* addressed to that Emperor. He thinks that the second fact may in some measure be explained by the first; the explanation, such as it is, rather heightens the shock of the contrast between the tone of the "Apology" and the "Arian History." Perhaps a simpler explanation would be that in personal intercourse Constantius was really conciliatory, which is borne out by the way in which St. Hilary complains of his cajolery. It is true that his authorised agents might at the time be acting very harshly, but the very qualities which made Constantius glad to let them take their way made him reluctant to be harsh in his own person; he was

too feeble to court collision or to tolerate opposition. Two other points may be mentioned on which Prof. Bright does much to make a half-avowed impression articulate and general. One is the pervading atmosphere of calumny and lying in which St. Athanasius lived, which the Arians did not create, though they profited by it; the other, and perhaps the more important, is the marked difference between the way in which he presents the Godhead of the Son and the way in which that doctrine is presented in the Creed which bears his name. It might almost be said that he spent his manhood in minimising the meaning of the formula which he had imposed in his youth.

*Life of Christ.* S. Bonaventure. Translated and Edited by the Rev. W. H. Hutchings, Sub-Warden of the House of Mercy, Clewer. (Rivingtons.) Little can be said of such a work in these columns. The author goes fully through the Infancy and the Passion and all that follows it, touching only on a few points of what lies between. There is no continuous narrative, but a series of meditations which the author expects to occupy a week; this shows that the practice of meditation was in its infancy. Very much of his material, perhaps the most valuable part of it, is taken from St. Bernard; his own contributions to the period before the Passion consist partly of an endeavour to realise the narrative in detail, partly of an endeavour to represent the Holy Family as patterns of Franciscan poverty. In the latter part of his work he is more independent. Before the thirteenth century there are not many traces in Christian literature of the West of detailed lingering contemplation of the sufferings of the Lord. The translator tells us that he has restored a protest against embroidery, and a treatise of the Active and Contemplative Life (introduced in connexion with Martha and Mary), which had disappeared from most English translations. The latter is exceedingly well worth reading; the Contemplative Life is the highest, but it lies between two stages of the Active life. The first stage of the Active life is the formation of character; the second, is the exercise of influence in the service of others; and both suppose society, while Contemplation is perfected in solitude. The discussion of the hindrances to Contemplation is remarkable, because it shows no trace of the inward agonies of "dryness" and "desolation" which from the days of Tauler and Suso have afflicted all mystics.

*The Essence of Christianity.* By Ludwig Feuerbach. Translated from the Second German Edition by Marian Evans. Second Edition. (Trübner.) This handsome volume, we learn from the publishers' note, is an exact reprint of the first edition issued twenty-seven years ago. Perhaps the reprint is too exact; the errors of the press, which in Latin quotations are sometimes puzzling, are reproduced too. But the reprint is valuable all the same. Feuerbach was one of the very few controversialists who went straight to the permanent essence of their subject—one of the very few assailants of Christianity of whom it could not be said, *Blasphemant quod ignorant.*

*What is the Truth as to Everlasting Punishment?* By Rev. F. N. Oxenham. (Rivingtons.) The first part of this book is a reply to Dr. Pusey's "arguments" in his work *What is of Faith?* The second part is to be published hereafter, and will deal with Dr. Pusey's "facts." In the meantime, Mr. Oxenham reprints, in an Appendix, the substance of his letter to Mr. Gladstone called forth by Dr. Pusey's sermon on the subject. In the first part it is proved beyond doubt that Dr. Pusey sacrifices everything else in traditional eschatology to save the one thesis that the lost are lost for ever. In the Appendix it is shown to be very doubtful whether the



condemnation of Origenism by the "Home Synod" under Justinian amounts to a condemnation of universalism.

*A Popular Commentary on the New Testament.* Edited by Philip Schaff, D.D. Vol. II. St. John and the Acts. (T. and T. Clark.) There is hardly room for this Commentary by the side of Bishop Ellicott's, which is almost exactly the same in plan and in its "popular" character—i.e., adaptation to people who know no Greek. In the execution, however, there is a good deal of difference between the two. Bishop Ellicott's writers are, as a rule, scholarly and elegant, if not profound; Dr. Schaff's are sometimes more solid and thorough in their work, but it is executed clumsily. In this volume, the commentary on St. John is by Drs. Milligan and Moulton; that on the Acts, by Dean Howson and Canon Spence. The notes on the former are good; on the latter, rather poor. The corrections of the Authorised Version (which, when the Revised Version was to be expected so soon, were hardly worth making) consist quite as often in turning good English into bad as in giving an English equivalent for the original Greek.

*The Old Testament; with a Brief Commentary by Various Authors.* The Apocryphal Books. (S.P.C.K.) This, like the previous volumes of this Commentary, is of very unequal merit. The two books of Esdras and the interpolations in Esther are handled by Mr. E. P. Eddrup; and this portion of the work is exactly what a Commentary ought to be. The character of each of the works in question is clearly indicated, the composite nature of the so-called "Second Book of Esdras" duly pointed out, and the passage missing in the Authorised Version supplied. In short, the reader is, as far as space allows, told everything about the book that he needs to know. But none of the other books are satisfactorily treated. Ecclesiasticus, by Bishop Wordsworth of St. Andrews, and the Maccabees, by Bishop Wordsworth of Lincoln, are the best. The notes on these are very good as far as they go, but they are wretchedly scanty. Why could not space for some more of the much-needed information on these books have been saved, at the expense of shortening Mr. Fuller's gushing about the *Benedictine*, and Canon Churton's tiresome mysticism about the "apocryphal" element in Tobit?

*A Year's Meditations*, by Mrs. Augustus Craven (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), has the merits and faults that those who know the authoress will be prepared for. On the one hand,

"I said just now that no woman was altogether condemned by the Gospel narrative. I had forgotten [Herodias] and her wretched daughter, who, possibly, was but vain and light of conduct. God knows what cruelty may lurk in a heart quite given over to vanity."

On the other, "Let us imagine, and this is the permitted and true field of a Christian's imagination, the boyhood," of which St. Luke was too good an artist to say more than three words. But there is far more of the former sort than the latter.

*Rabbi Jeshua: an Eastern Story* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), is a very clever attempt at a rationalistic life of Christ, in a form that shall be as little offensive as possible to Christian feeling. Unfortunately, the author's learning is not proportioned to his cleverness. He is well read on all the subjects he requires to know, but his knowledge is second-hand; and, in consequence, often either inadequate or inaccurate. For instance, it is a tenable opinion that the authentic life of "Rabbi Jeshua" is to be learnt exclusively from the synoptic tradition, and that that tradition is to be found in its oldest form in the second canonical Gospel. But it is more certain, that the common

element of the synoptic Gospels is far more important than the distinctive peculiarities of each. When we are told that "one chronicle is often attributed to Rabbi Saul, pupil of Gamaliel, and a native of Asia Minor; a second breathes the spirit of the narrow Pharisaic sect of Shammai," and the most trustworthy "was written by the companion of one of his first disciples, Simeon has Saddik" (why not "hac Ceipha"?), we cannot but feel that either too much or too little weight is given both to early ecclesiastical tradition and to the cruder forms of modern criticism. When we read that "apocryphal [etc] accounts of Rabbi Jeshua's life" were "written in the Middle Ages," we see that the writer had better have learnt more before he began to teach. And it was really gross carelessness to say that "one at least [of the disciples] seems to have belonged to the ancient and aboriginal population of the Canaanites, and one to the fierce and uncompromising party of the Zealots." More important is the error of attempting to identify the opinions of Rabbi Jeshua (whatever may be said about "Hanan") with those of the Hasaya. "Rabbi Simeon" does, like the other chroniclers, "confine his hermit life to forty days." And it is not only contrary to all our evidence to suppose that "Rabbi Jeshua" depreciated marriage, with the Hasaya, or woman, with the Rabbis generally; it is in effect contradicted by the writer himself, when he duly points out not only his teaching on the subject of divorce, but the grounds on which he rested it.

*Letters to the Clergy*, by John Ruskin, with Replies from Clergy and Laity (Strahan), can only escape being called a discreditable piece of book-making on the ground of the sincere enthusiasm of Mr. Malletson, the editor, who, and not Mr. Ruskin, is responsible for the publication. It was not very wise of Mr. Ruskin, being so ignorant of the clerical feeling of the day, to write a series of letters to be read at a series of clerical meetings; but it is far more surprising that any of the clergy should take them *au sérieux*. Mr. Ruskin's letters, though in very large print, fill only forty-five of the 370 pages of the volume.

*Mélanges de Critique religieuse*, par Maurice Vernes (Paris: G. Fischbacher), are mostly reprints of magazine articles published in more than one Review during the last six or eight years. The essays grouped under the head of "Études hébraïques" are fair summaries, and to some extent criticisms, of the views now thought of most authority on Old Testament history. There is, as is usual with critics of that school, an exaggerated notion of the horror the orthodox will feel at a modification of the Usherian and similar systems of chronology. There is more depth of thought, though perhaps less that is definite or satisfying, in the criticisms on Hartmann and Matthew Arnold; and the concluding essays on "La Critique religieuse dans l'Enseignement public" are a failure, passing *sicco pede* through difficulties, and leaping over objections.

*Individualism: its Growth and Tendencies; with Some Suggestions as to the Remedy for its Evils.* By the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island. (Deighton, Bell and Co.; Whittaker.) The Bishop of Long Island has published his sermons preached before the University of Cambridge last November. When once the preacher's thoughts are grasped, in spite of his cumbersome expression, their readers will find them, as their hearers did, decidedly dull, but thoughtful and sensible in their estimate of the tendencies of modern thought and society.

*The Manifest Witness for Christ*: being the Boyle Lectures for 1877 and 1878. By Canon Barry. (Murray.) The second and third series

of Canon Barry's Boyle Lectures have been, he tells us, rewritten since their delivery, and in their published form are certainly far above the ordinary level of apologetic theology. The two series form one work, not only with each other, but with the one that preceded them. Each is, however, tolerably complete in itself, the arguments being (as the title suggests) regarded as independent and mutually corroborative, not one implying the other. The first part of this volume is called "Christianity and Natural Theology;" the second, "The Positive Evidences of Christianity." The second is the stronger of the two. In the first, the main argument is this: that the conception of a covenant between God and man is characteristic of the whole Judæo-Christian revelation; and that this conception, while wanting in other religions, corresponds exactly to the two postulates of "Natural Religion"—the existence of the living God, and the spirituality of man. Further, the conception of Redemption—a divine interposition for the removal of evil, evil being neither ignored nor eternalised—is similarly adapted to the attitude which "Natural Religion" teaches the conscience to adopt in presence of the mystery of sin. Now this main argument is, on the whole, fairly and strongly stated; but there is too much tendency to acquiesce in conventional Christian ideas. For instance, there is the usual "Evangelical" assumption that the primitive conception of sacrifice was that embodied in the Biblical "sin-offering," instead of that of the "peace-offering." And though the author was justified in declining to go into critical arguments as to the date of the various books of the Old Testament, he ought not to have assumed, without discussion, that "the Messianic idea" has its first appearance and gradual development marked by the successive revelations of the Law, the Psalms, the (canonical) Books of Wisdom, and the Prophets. In part ii. the main thesis is, that the old-fashioned "arguments from prophecy and from miracles" are so far valid, that nothing else can account for the fact that the Gospel was believed when first preached; but that to us these are subordinate to the great argument from the continuous efficacy of the Gospel "as an intellectual system, as a moral force, and as a spiritual life." Here the candour is especially notable with which the argument is stated (it is a question how far it is successfully met) that Christianity has, as matter of history, failed to produce in the world the moral improvement it aims at, and has in some few respects been a source even of positive moral evil. Then, it is said, if the moral and spiritual power of the Gospel be, as a matter of experience, such as to establish the authority of its founder and subject, we must admit his claim, not only to our reverent attention, but to our absolute "faith." His claims to our allegiance are so absolute that, if the righteousness of his doctrine be admitted at all, his authority cannot be regarded as less than divine.

BAPNABA ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ. *The Epistle of Barnabas from the Sinaitic Manuscript of the Bible; with a Translation.* By Samuel Sharpe. (Williams and Norgate.) Mr. Sharpe (whose death we have had to record since this notice was put into type) has rendered a useful service in giving us, in a convenient form, the Sinaitic text of the Epistle of Barnabas, accompanied by an English translation. Contrary to the general opinion, and, as it seems to us, the internal evidence, which is very imperfectly discussed in the Introduction, Mr. Sharpe maintains the authenticity of the work, and seeks to fix its date to the year of the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. In the translation we have noticed a few slips, two of which occur almost in the first line—the first after the salutation—where *μεγάλων* is rendered "many,"

and *δύναμις* "have been." Nor does the translator seem very successful in dealing with the one or two real difficulties presented by the text. The *locus vexatilis*, or *desperatus* (chap. iv.)—*ἀφ' ὧν ἔρχομεν μὴ ἀλλείπειν γράφειν ἐσπούδασα διὰ περίφημα ὀνόμα προσέχομεν ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἡμεραίς*—he renders, "I hastened to write from [places] which we purpose not to leave. Therefore we notice your defilement in the last days," illustrating this sense of *ἀφ' ὧν* by the Hebrew *מֵאֵשׁ בָּ*, from where, and conveniently enough finding here a hint of persecutions from which Barnabas was in hiding. No doubt Mr. Sharpe is right in putting the full stop after *ἐσπούδασα*; but, thus pointed, the sentence is obviously a mere variation of another in the first chapter, where we have the very same word *ἐσπούδασα*, and the similar phrase, *ἀφ' οὗ ἔλαβον*. It is surely riding away on a crochotet to refuse the obvious correction of *ἀσέβεια* for *ἀσέβεια* in the valedictory clause.

*The Englishman's Bible; combining in one the Englishman's Hebrew Bible and the English-Greek Testament, &c.* By Thomas Newberry. (Eyre and Spottiswoode.) We have already borne witness (ACADEMY, vol. xvii., p. 435) to the "great industry and care" shown in Mr. Newberry's "English-Greek Testament," while at the same time expressing serious doubts as to the value of his method. In the "Englishman's Hebrew Bible," which is now before us bound up with the "English-Greek Testament," the same method—that of indicating the niceties of the Hebrew grammar by a system of signs prefixed wherever required—is pursued, and the same industry and care are displayed. If the reader will not find every error of the Authorised Version corrected, there is no doubt that he may, notwithstanding, by the careful use of this work, be brought into closer contact with the Hebrew original than he could be by any mere translation. As the author points out, it is a sufficiently characteristic feature of the work that it distinguishes accurately the different divine titles. Jehovah, for example, is rendered "God" no less than 800 times in the English version; but in these cases, as well as where the word is translated "the Lord," as it generally is, it will at once be recognised by the letter J. prefixed to it. And so with the other names. The writer ought to be aware that by the best Hebrew scholars the plural Elohim is not believed to have any reference to the Trinity.

*The Prophecies of Isaiah translated from the Hebrew.* By J. M. Rodwell, M.A. (F. Norgate.) A companion to the well-known translation of Job by the same author. There was, perhaps, less need for a new version of Isaiah than for one of Job; nor can we observe anything very distinctive in the present translation. However, it may serve to wean some students from the very unsatisfactory Authorised Version of this prophet. In xlix. 24 and liii. 9, it ought to have been stated that the translator adopts textual emendations.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. E. A. FREEMAN starts for America on September 27, and will deliver his first lecture in Boston on October 17. Meanwhile, he is engaged in passing through the press a companion volume to his *Historical and Architectural Sketches, chiefly Italian*. This is the result of his recent visit to the head of the Adriatic, and will be entitled *Sketches from the Subject and Neighbour Lands of Venice*. We believe that the illustrations will be found more satisfactory than those in the former volume. Mr. Freeman has also nearly ready his work upon the reign of William Rufus.

THE journals and letters of the late Caroline Fox, of Penjerick, will shortly be published by

Smith, Elder and Co. They will be found a deeply interesting record of the opinions and conversations of almost all the notable men and women of letters and science of her time, among whom Caroline Fox enjoyed the friendship of Carlyle, Sterling, Mill, Owen, Buckland, Bunsen, Mrs. Schimmel Penninck, Wordsworth, and others. A fine etched portrait of the authoress by Mr. H. Herkomer will add to the attractions of the book, which has been edited by Mr. Horace N. Pym.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. are about to publish a *Military History of the Madras Engineers and Sappers*, compiled by Major H. M. Vibart, Royal (late Madras) Engineers. These corps were raised last century by the East India Company. As the power of the Company increased, they were enlarged from time to time. Up to 1740, the Company being mere traders, it was of course unnecessary to call in the assistance of the Engineers. Shortly after that time, however, it became imperative to obtain Engineers to enable the Company to hold its own in contests with the French and the native powers. Up to 1770, the Company found it sufficient to obtain Engineers from any sources which were at the time most convenient; but in that year the corps was first established on a military basis, with an officer of Royal Engineers as commandant. After the Mutiny, the power of the Company merged in the Crown, and since then the Madras Engineers have become a part of the distinguished corps of Royal Engineers. Though the officers of the Indian Engineers are still retained in separate lists, their complete absorption is merely a matter of time. It seems, then, appropriate that before this occurs a record of their services should be drawn up.

A NEW novel by Mr. John Mills, the author of *The Old English Gentleman*, &c., entitled *Too Fast to Last*, will shortly be published, in three volumes, by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

IN the course of the ensuing autumn Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd proposes to issue by subscription a second series of poems by Ebenezer Jones, whose *Studies of Sensation and Event* he republished in the summer of 1879. The new volume will contain several important unpublished and inedited pieces, printed for the first time from the author's MS., or resuscitated from the pages of extinct and long-forgotten miscellanies. Among these, the most important are "Passion's Apology," "The Pair of Finches," "Adieu, Bright Maids of Classic Theme," "Going to the Workhouse," "The Betrothed Maiden to her Warrior Lover," and a considerable number of short songs and lyrics. The editor will prefix an essay on the genius of Ebenezer Jones and his place among the poets of the nineteenth century. The edition will be strictly limited to one hundred numbered copies; and anyone desirous of subscribing should communicate at once, by post, with Mr. R. H. Shepherd, 5 Bremerton Street, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

THE same editor has also in hand an edition, in two handsome volumes, of *The Dramatic and Poetical Writings of Charles Dickens*, never before collected, prefaced by a monograph on Charles Dickens as a dramatist and as an actor. The dramatic pieces are five in number. Of these, three, "The Strange Gentleman," "The Village Coquettes," "Is She his Wife? or Something Singular," were produced with considerable success in 1836-37 at the St. James's Theatre, under Braham's management. The third of these pieces was apparently unknown to Mr. Forster, who makes no mention of it in his *Life of Dickens*. The fourth piece, entitled "The Lamplighter," was written in 1838 for Macready's theatre, but was never acted or printed at the time, and is preserved in MS. in

the Forster Collection at South Kensington. The fifth is "Mr. Nightingale's Diary," written conjointly by Charles Dickens and Mark Lemon, and acted by the Guild of Literature and Art. The poetical pieces, with which the second volume closes, include the Prologue to Mr. Westland Marston's play of "The Patrician's Daughter," "The Hymn of the Wiltshire Labourers," "A Word in Season," and a number of squibs contributed to the *Examiner*.

IN addition to those we mentioned last week, Dr. Reinhold Bost, the learned and courteous librarian of the India Office, will attend the Oriental Congress at Berlin as a delegate of the Secretary of State for India, with Prof. Monier Williams as his colleague. Dr. Bost was present in the same capacity at the Congress of Florence in 1878. We also hear that Pandit Shrámaji Krishnavarmā, of Balliol College, Oxford, whose name we confused with Vish-núsarma, the author of the well-known *Pāṇiśāntantra* Fables, has been specially selected by the Secretary of State to represent the learning of the Bombay Presidency at the Congress. With the express approval of Dr. Weber and Prof. Monier Williams, the Pandit will read a paper in the Indian section on "The Importance of Sanskrit as a Living Language in India."

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. have now ready the third volume of the late Mr. M. A. Sherring's great work on *Hindu Tribes and Castes*, of which the second volume was noticed in the ACADEMY of August 7, 1880. Besides a general Index to the whole work, this volume contains three dissertations on the natural history of castes, on the unity of the Hindu race, and on the prospects of Indian caste.

MR. BAILEY WALKER is engaged upon a one-volume novel, *The "Lawson Arms"*. Something of "Inn" lore will be woven into the story; and the "development" theory, the writer thinks, may be properly applied to this much-abused, yet still popular, English institution.

THE scheme for a University College at Liverpool, to which we have before referred, has advanced one stage farther. A petition having been presented to the Privy Council, signed by (among others) the Earl of Derby, Mr. Bathbone, M.P., Mr. Robert Gladstone, and Sir J. A. Picton, praying for the grant of a charter of incorporation, a charter has been granted in accordance with the suggested draft; and the council have already purchased a site for the necessary buildings.

THE publication of *The Sacristy* has passed from the hands of Mr. Hodge to those of Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co., but no alteration will be made in the editorial arrangements.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS will contribute to the next issue of the *Antiquary* a biographical sketch of Henry Andrews, for many years the well-known compiler of *Old Moore's Almanac*.

SOME time ago Mr. Thomas B. Trowdale published in the columns of the *Lincoln Gazette* a series of carefully prepared papers under the title of "Gleanings of Lincolnshire Lore." He also edited in the same journal "Local Notes and Queries," and it is now his intention to issue the whole in a volume. It will make a valuable addition to local literature.

THE Zetetical Society, which was founded in 1878 to furnish opportunities for the unrestricted discussion of various questions, proposes to inaugurate its fourth session in October next with the opening of a Philosophical section. It is suggested that, in addition to the ordinary meetings of the society, a meeting should be held once a month for the purpose of considering questions of metaphysics, logic, psychology, political economy, jurisprudence, and ethics.

Those interested in the proposal, whether men or women, are requested to communicate with the hon. secretary, Mr. J. M. Fells, 68 Melbourne Terrace, Barnwell Road, Brixton.

Mr. H. C. APPLEYBY, Librarian of the Hull Literary Club, is about to reproduce in several country journals his story now appearing in the pages of the *Masonic Magazine* under the title of "After All."

It appears that Prof. Virchow's presence in London at the Medical Congress is only the first of a round of similar visits to which he is pledged. He is due immediately at the Congress of Anthropologists to be held at Ratisbon. Thence he will proceed to Salzburg for another scientific congress, and from Salzburg to Tiflis. In the winter he hopes to accompany Dr. Schliemann to the Troad for a second time, with the special object of conducting excavations on the slopes of Mount Ida.

*Grimm's Deutsches Wörterbuch* goes on slowly. The last fasciculus, which has just reached us, ends with "Geist;" but the article itself does not seem finished, though it occupies not less than 105 closely printed columns.

THE statistics of the Prussian universities Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Königsberg, the Academy of Münster, Marburg, and Kiel) for the two last semesters—winter 1880-81 and summer 1881—show a remarkable movement in the direction of theological study. While the philosophical faculty has only increased the number of its students by 6.2 per cent., the legal faculty by 6 per cent., and the medical faculty by 16.4 per cent., the faculty of Evangelical theology has increased 21 per cent. The comparative decline of legal students has been noticed each successive year. In 1875 the "Juristen" claimed 27 per cent. of the whole number of students; in the summer session of 1881 they have fallen to 21 per cent.

M. CARNOT, the grandson of the famous "organiser of victory," and himself a French Minister, has been elected a member of the Académie des Sciences morales et politiques, in the place of the late M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

*John Ploughman's Pictures*, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, has been translated into German, and will shortly be issued at Berlin.

THERE has just been published at Lisbon a translation in prose of the first canto of Byron's *Cain* Harold, by Dr. Alberto Telles.

WE learn from the *Rassegna Settimanale* that a new literary Review is to be published in Rome, under the editorship of Signor Ruggero Bonghi, the well-known former Minister of Education in the Cabinet of the Right. Its title is *La Cultura: Rivista di Scienze morali, Lettere ed Arti*. It will appear every fortnight, and will be divided into three parts—the first consisting of reviews of books, the second of shorter notices, and the third of notes of matters affecting culture in general, and specially public instruction.

ACCORDING to a German authority, the book that has obtained the greatest number of readers in modern times is *Notre-Dame de Lourdes*, by M. Lasserre, which is now in its 150th edition.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY's *History of Our Own Times* has been translated into French by M. Léopold Goirand, and will shortly be published by the firm of Germer Baillière.

THE Thurgauische Historische Verein held its annual meeting at Hüttweilen on July 21. Dr. Kuhn gave a short history of the nunnery of Kalkthain, near Hüttweilen, founded by Conrad IV., Bishop of Freising, in 1325, and dissolved in 1848. The nuns belonged to the Cistercian Order. Pfarrer Kurz described the state of the archives of Schloss Herdern; and

Pfarrer Schaltegger, of Hüttweilen, explained at length the Roman antiquities of his parish, and also read a monograph on a local celebrity, Konrad Haag, the so-called "peasant philosopher." The President of the society complained that the Thurgau dialects are too sparsely represented in the Swiss *Idiotikon*—so far as one can judge from the first part. These dialects, he explained, are singularly rich in proverbs, witty turns of speech, and peculiar word-formations; and he blamed the schoolmasters of Thurgau for not having sufficiently replied to the invitation to give their help to the perfection of this great national work. The society pledged itself to take the matter in hand, and do its utmost to secure a fuller representation of the old *gau* of the Thur in the succeeding portions of the *Idiotikon*. The proceedings concluded with a report on the present condition of various monuments, glass-paintings, frescoes, and other works of art and antiquities in the canton of Thurgau.

MR. GROWSE, of the Bengal Civil Service, has just issued the fourth and last volume of his translation of the *Rāndayana* of Tulsi Dās, containing the seventh book. At the same time he announces that a second edition of vol. ii. has been called for; and that his long-promised illustrated edition of this popular Hindi poem will shortly be taken in hand. He has sent to the London Autotype Company for reproduction a set of twelve negatives liberally presented to him by the Maharaja of Benares from the splendidly illuminated MS. in his possession, together with four views of Chitrakūt, specially taken by a photographer at Banda. The second volume of Mr. Growse's translation was noticed in the ACADEMY of December 18, 1880.

WE have received from Messrs. Trübner and Co. the second volume of *The American Catalogue of Books in Print and for Sale, including Reprints and Importations*, compiled by Mr. Lynds E. Jones under the direction of Mr. F. Leyboldt. This *Catalogue* consists of a list of all books in print and for sale in America on July 1876, together with an Appendix of most of those issued since that date by American publishers. The first volume was arranged according to authors and titles; the present volume is arranged according to subjects, and is thus a sort of topical index to the other, though it is capable of being used independently. It also contains a list of bibliographic aids, compiled by Mr. Leyboldt himself, with a view to enabling the student to pursue his researches beyond the limits of the *Catalogue*. In this Mr. Leyboldt has made large use of Mr. Porter's *Hand-list of Bibliographies in the British Museum Reading Room*, and of Mr. Cutter's *Bibliography*, published in the *Library Journal*. The complete work, which is published at the price of five guineas, forms a unique and invaluable guide to the current literature in the American market. The printing and general appearance of the book are very creditable to the New York firm of Messrs. A. C. Armstrong and Son.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON at the Antipodes can hardly match in quiet beauty its original in sweet Warwickshire. Here is a sketch from a Shakspeare editor two miles from Stratford in Gippsland, Victoria:—

"The country generally may be called flat, and its monotony is only relieved by a view of the distant Australian Alps, among which I spent some time when I was first out here. The river, though called the Avon, can scarcely be said to rival Shakspeare's stream. It has eaten a broad channel for itself through banks of clay, sand, and gravel, and flows devious through broad stretches of sand and dead trees that it has washed down. On a windy day—and there appears to be a good deal of wind here—its channel is marked, not by verdure, but by clouds of dust, a topsy-turvy arrangement

which seems peculiarly Antipodean. One feature of the country is the countless thousands of dead trees standing gray and ghastly in the sunshine. The effect is peculiar, though sometimes, when lighted up with the rays of the setting sun, not unpicturesque—something like a forest of white coral branches glorified with the rosy light. The trees' decease is, however, good for the grass; and, as bullocks are the main subject of interest here, of course it would be absurd to lament the trees' bareness. I can't help, however, recollecting that I am not a bullock, and that, if I am to bury myself in the bush, I should like it at least to be a green bush; and it must take some years to bring this place into that condition. . . . My life at present is one of profound idleness, but I believe I am laying in a stock of health which should last me for the remainder of my existence. I spend it almost entirely in the open air, and amuse myself with helping at log-fencing—I haven't taken to rail-splitting yet; that is beyond me—a little gardening, carpentering, and miscellaneous manual labour, all in an amateur fashion, and lightened with frequent intervals of pipes."

#### A TRANSLATION.

HORACE, BOOK III., ODE 12.

(*Miserarum est, neque Amori dare ludum, neque dulci.*)

'Tis the lot of wretched maids to be forbade Love's pleasant play,  
Nor with draughts of dulcet wine may they wash their ills away;  
While beneath a stepdame's scolding lash they tremble all the day.  
Neobule! winged Cupid steals thy wools and basket. Nay!  
'Tis Hebrus' brilliant beauty drives Minerva's tasks away;  
When he cleaves with shining shoulders Tiber's current, by my fay,  
Not Bellerophon himself would be his equal in the fray  
With cestus, or in foot-race; and most skilful he to slay  
In the open plain the flying stag, as the scared herd darts away,  
And to snare within the thicket the lurking wild boar grim and gray.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE paper which gives special interest to the August number of the *Antiquary* (Elliot Stock) is that by Mr. George Stephens, on "Northern Antiquarian Literature." Mr. Stephens has been resident so long among our Scandinavian kinsfolk that he has become a true Norseman. Little that remains above ground relating to the Scandinavian races is unknown to him, and he seems to have kept himself fully abreast of the large modern literature of the subject. All who take an interest in our Eastern kinsfolk should read his short but valuable paper. It is needless to say that Mr. Stephens is not one of those who believe that the picturesque mythology of the North is a late growth springing from Semitic and classic roots. The Rev. Valpy French has given us a good paper on the monumental brasses of Huntingdonshire. There is an opinion widely spread that all the monumental brasses now extant have been fully described. This is a grave error; and, as they are in more danger of destruction than almost any other class of memorial except stained glass, a service is done by anyone who will add to our knowledge of them. Mr. William John Hardy contributes the first part of a paper on Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury, and Mr. J. Theodore Bent discourses of the Crusade of King Richard. The *Antiquary's* Note-book is a prominent feature. A paper in it on the "Petetide Fires at Penzance" is worthy of note; as is also the

fact that at a village near Olitheroe it has been the immemorial custom for the people to elect a mock mayor.

THE first quarterly issue of the *Western Antiquary* is to hand. It has been revised from the notes which appear in the *Weekly Mercury*, a Plymouth paper. A valuable Appendix has been added, entitled "Glimpses of the Olden Time," by W. H. H. Rogers, Esq., F.S.A. Among the contents we find some interesting notices of Drake, in whose honour Plymouth hopes soon to erect a monument; curious traditions connected with places, specially such as have a British name, like Pennycomequick, the etymology of which has been forgotten, and a tale started to account for its meaning; quizzical and local sayings of a peculiar nature; reprints of ancient MSS. bearing on local matters; heraldry; inscriptions on sun-dials and tomb-stones; &c. The annual subscription is only five shillings, and the quarterly issue is uniform in size with the *Antiquary*, published in London. It has been very tastefully got up, and may be strongly recommended to all antiquarian students. The supply will be limited.

THE only fresh articles in the *Revista Contemporanea* of July 30 are by Fernandez Merino on Guillermo Prieto, whom he calls the popular poet *par excellence* of Mexico; and a curious account of the embassy of the Earl of Nottingham to Spain in 1605, by Ramirez de Villaurrutia, taken mainly from the contemporary reports of Treswell in English and of Cervantes in Spanish. The rest of the number is made up of continuations of works already noticed. We may remark, however, that the chapter on Morocco, by Ovilo Canales, contains a bibliography of Spanish books and MSS. relating to that kingdom. In the reviews, the lectures on Valderon by Menendez Pelayo, and Juan Calera's last novel, *El Comendador Mendoza*, are highly praised.

#### OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce that Dr. John Hill Burton, the Historiographer Royal for Scotland, died on August 10, at the age of seventy-two years. Next week we hope to give some account of his life and works.

THE Russian papers announce the death of Dr. Kounavine, on his estate near Kharkof. Dr. Kounavine had devoted his life to the study of the language of the Gipsies. With this object he had spent thirty-five years in travelling through all the countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa where Gipsies are to be found; and, to illustrate his favourite pursuit, he had acquired a fair knowledge of Sanskrit, Zend, and some of the modern languages of the East. Dr. Kounavine estimated the total number of Gipsy dialects at twenty, but the detailed results of his life-long investigations have never been published. He has bequeathed all his papers to M. Elisieff, member of the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, who aided him in his work, and whom he designates as the sole person capable of preserving his labours from oblivion.

#### M. RENAN ON VIRTUE.

WE quote the following extracts from the discourse delivered by M. Renan on August 4, at the Palais de l'Institut, when communicating the award by the Académie française of the Montyon *prix de vertu* :—

"Les vertus éclatantes qui donnent la gloire, les épreuves de l'homme de génie, tout ce qui attire les applaudissements de la foule, les grands désespoirs aristocratiques comme les efforts sublimes dont parle l'histoire, ne sont point de votre programme. Même celui qui est soutenu dans l'accomplissement du devoir

par sa situation sociale, le bourgeois vertueux, s'il est permis de s'exprimer ainsi, vous ne le couronnez pas.

"Vous réservez vos prix pour la femme dévouée, pour l'homme du peuple courageux, qui, sans se douter de l'existence de vos fondations, ont suivi l'inspiration spontanée de leur cœur. Il n'y a donc aucun danger, messieurs, que vos récompenses, comme on l'a dit, gâtent la vertu dans sa source et renversent les fondements de l'ordre moral. Malgré tout ce que vous faites et ce que vous ferez, le métier de la vertu restera toujours le plus pauvre des métiers. Nul ne sera tenté de l'embrasser par l'espoir des profits qu'on y trouve. . . . .

"Bonne et solide race française, vertueuse depuis deux et trois mille ans, comme on la calomnie en la croyant livrée aux calculs étroits de l'égoïsme! Oui, certes, elle a de graves défauts: c'est de s'éprendre trop vite pour l'utopie généreuse, c'est de trop croire au bien et de se laisser surprendre par le mal, c'est de rêver le bonheur du monde et d'obliger des ingrats! Mais, croyez-moi, aucune autre race n'a dans ses entrailles autant de cette force qui fait vivre une nation, la rend immortelle malgré ses fautes et lui fait trouver en elle-même, au travers de tous ses désastres et de toutes ses décadences, un principe éternel de renaissance et de résurrection. . . . .

"On vous regarde comme des connaisseurs en fait de vertu, on suppose que vous en avez des réserves, si bien que, quand on en veut, c'est à vous qu'on s'adresse. Permettez-moi de vous rappeler un souvenir de ces derniers mois. Une pauvre jeune fille, très vertueuse, meurt, laissant deux couverts et un petit sucrier en argent qu'elle avait achetée de ses économies.

"Elle aimait beaucoup ce petit sucrier, qui représentait pour elle des privations, et, se voyant mourir, elle souffrait de l'idée qu'il passerait en des mains peut-être moins pures que les siennes. Elle stipule donc, dans son testament, que le deux couverts et le sucrier seraient légués à une jeune fille vertueuse et pratiquant la piété catholique. Le digne exécuteur testamentaire, ne sachant trop où chercher une personne qui remplit ces conditions, eut l'idée de s'adresser à vous, messieurs. Il vint à vous comme à un bureau de vertu. Je n'étais pas à la séance quand l'affaire est revenue; je crois que les règles établies ne vous ont pas permis d'accepter. Je l'ai regretté; peut-être, en nous entendant avec M. le curé de Saint-Germain-des-Prés pour la condition du catholicisme, aurions-nous pu mettre en repos l'âme de la pauvre fille et l'assurer que son petit ménage, auquel elle tenait tant, passerait entre les mains d'une personne partageant toutes ses idées et toutes ses vertus.

"On dirait, en lisant les œuvres d'imagination de nos jours, qu'il n'y a que le mal et le laid qui soient des réalités. Quand donc nous fera-t-on aussi le roman réaliste du bien? Le bien est tout aussi réel que le mal; les dossiers que vous m'avez chargé de lire renferment autant de vérité que les abominables peintures dont malheureusement nous ne pouvons contester l'exactitude. Emmeline Nadaud existe aussi bien que telle héroïne pervertie de tel roman pris sur nature. Qui nous fera un jour le tableau du bien à Paris? Qui nous dira la lutte de tant de vertus pauvres, de tant de mères admirables, de sœurs dévouées?

"Avons-nous donc tant d'intérêt à prouver que le monde où nous vivons est entièrement pervers? Non, grâce à la vertu, la Providence se justifie; le pessimisme ne peut citer que quelques cas bien rares d'êtres pour lesquels l'existence n'a pas été un bien. Un dessein d'amour éclate dans l'univers malgré ses immenses défauts, ce monde reste après tout une œuvre de bonté infinie."

#### AN APPEAL FROM PHRYGIA.

MR. W. M. RAMSAY, travelling student of the University of Oxford, intends this autumn to make a tour of discovery in the upper valleys of the Rivers Hermus and Maeander. He hopes to visit the sites of Hierapolis, Apamea, Synnada, and several other Graeco-Phrygian cities. This route has not been taken of late years, and Mr. Ramsay therefore hopes to light upon interesting unpublished monuments and inscriptions.

The Council of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies wish, at the suggestion of Mr. Ramsay, to send out a competent artist to accompany him, and make drawings of buildings and sculptures which may be visited on the route; such drawings to belong to the society for the purpose of record and publication. The services of a competent artist have been provisionally secured on terms very favourable to the society. The total expense of sending out the artist is not expected to exceed £150; but this is a larger sum than can yet be spared from the funds of the society. The council therefore invite the contributions of members, and of all who are interested in Greek antiquities, towards a special fund, to be formed for the purpose of carrying out the plan here proposed, having every hope that valuable archaeological discoveries will result from the undertaking.

This special fund will be termed "The Drawing and Excavations Fund;" subscriptions towards it will be gladly received by Mr. George Macmillan, hon. secretary, 29 Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., or paid in to Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock and Co., Lombard Street, to the account of the said fund.

#### THE MYTH OF THE SIRENS.

Fern Bank, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

One of the most familiar of the Homeric legends is that which celebrates the charms of the dangerous Sirens. The wise Ulysses is thus warned by Circe to beware of their allurements :—

"Next where the Sirens dwell you plough the seas;  
Their song is death and makes destruction please.  
Unblessed the man whom music wins to stay  
Near the cur'd shore, and listen to the lay:  
No more the wretch shall view the joys of life,  
His blooming offspring or his beauteous wife!  
In verdant meads they sport, and wide around  
Lie human bones that whiten all the ground;  
The ground polluted floats with human gore,  
And human carnage taints the dreadful shore."

This passage has been interpreted by Etty in a magnificent painting, with which most of us are familiar, and of which this city may be proud to be the home.

The Sirens are described by Homer as possessing a power of enchantment in their song, as having a malevolent delight in the death of man, and an ogre-like taste for human flesh and blood. Ulysses escaped their dangerous influence by filling the ears of his companions with wax and by causing himself to be lashed to the mast when the vessel approached the dangerous coast whence floated the seductive song of the Sirens. By the classical writers the Sirens were often described as bird-like creatures—sometimes as winged women, and at other times as birds with human heads. From this and the etymological indications supplied by their name, Mr. Postgate asks,

"Are we, then, to suppose that this beautiful myth arose from the concurrence of two circumstances on an actual voyage—the singing of birds in the woods of a desert island, and strong currents setting towards its shore and compelling sailors to



less to their oars if they would escape the shipwreck of their predecessors?"

Without attempting any judgment on this terribly rationalistic suggestion, it may be worth while to point out some hitherto unnoticed analogies to the classical myth which are to be found in the early art and literature of the Buddhists. Thus, in many of the paintings at B. P. Boedoe, in Java, we have the figures of the bird-women. In plate civ. of the great work of Wilsen, Brumond, and Leemans we have what the authors style two of these "celestial gandharvis, beings half-women, half-birds," whose music has attracted the attention of a princely traveller and his suite. Still more curious is the story of the five hundred merchants, translated from the Chinese by the Rev. Samuel Beal. It narrates the history of five hundred merchants who, under a wise leader, determine on a sea voyage to increase their wealth. They are wrecked on the shores of a land inhabited by Rakshasis, or demons.

"Now, the Rakshasis, having perceived the disaster and the fate of the five hundred merchants, hastened with all speed to the place, intending to rescue the men and enjoy their company for a time, and then to enclose them in an iron city belonging to them, and there devour them at leisure."

Having transformed themselves from their real shape as hideous ogres into the most lovely women, they first rescued the distressed voyagers, and then cried,

"Welcome, welcome, dear youths! whence have ye come so far? But, now ye are here, let us be happy. Be ye our husbands, and we will be your wives! We have no one here to love or cherish us; be ye our lords to drive away sorrow, to dispel our grief! Come, lovely youths! come to our house, well adorned and fully supplied with every necessary; hasten with us to share in the joys of mutual love."

The merchants, after a period in which to lament their lost land, responded to these liberal offers. Time passed pleasantly enough, but the suspicion of the chief merchant were aroused by the circumstance that the women always exhorted their husbands to avoid a certain part at the south of the city. Of course he took the first opportunity of visiting the forbidden locality, and there found a number of victims of the Rakshasis still alive, and many more dead, dismembered and mutilated as though gnawed by wild beasts. The unfortunate captives told him that they also had been the lovers of the demon women, who for a time seem to love their companions, but all the while live on human flesh. The chief merchant asks if there is any chance of escape, and is told that once in each year the Horse-King Kesi visits the shore and cries aloud, "Whoever wishes to cross over the great salt sea, I will convey him over." The chief merchant resolves upon escape, and when the Horse-King appears his aid is invoked. He invites them to mount upon his back.

"Then, mounting into the air, he flew away like the wind. Meantime, the Rakshasis, hearing the thunder voice of the Horse-King, suddenly awaking from their slumber and missing their companions, then looking on every side at last perceived afar off the merchants mounted on the Horse-King, clinging to his hair, and holding fast in every way, as they journey through the air. Seeing this, each seized her child, and hurrying down to the shore, uttered piteous cries, and said: 'Alas! alas! dear masters! why are you about to leave us desolate?—whither are you going? Beware, dear ones, of the dangers of the sea. Remember your former mishap. Why do you leave us thus? What pain have we caused you? Have you not had your fill of

pleasure? Have we not been loving wives? Then why so basely desert us? Return, dear youths, to your children and your wives!' But all their entreaties were in vain, and the Horse-King soon carried those five hundred merchants back to the welcome shore they had left, across the waves of the briny sea."

This story is translated by Mr. Beal from the Chinese version of the Abiniskramana Sûtra, which was done into that language by Djnana-kuta, a Buddhist priest from North India, who lived in China about the end of the sixth century of our era. This, however, affords no clue as to the antiquity of the story itself. The Horse-King is referred to in the Vishnu Purana and in the Prem Sagar. Whatever its date may be, the story seems to deserve attention as a curious and close analogue to the Homeric myth of the Sirens.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BERNARD, J. Quatre Mois dans le Sahara. Paris: Delagrave. 3 fr. 50 c.  
BERTOLOTTI, A. Artisti Lombardi a Roma nel Secolo XV, XVI e XVII. Studi e Ricerche negli Archivi romani. Milano: Hoepli. 9 fr.  
BRANTS, V. Coup-d'œil sur les Débuts de la Science économique dans les Ecoles françaises aux 13<sup>e</sup> et 14<sup>e</sup> Siècles. Louvain. 1 fr. 50 c.  
CHAMPFLEURY. Surtout n'oubliez pas ton Parapluie. Paris: Dentu. 3 fr.  
HOPE, the late Frances J. Notes and Thoughts on Gardens and Woodlands. Ed. A. J. Hope-Johnstone. Macmillan. 6s.  
KWONG KI CHIU. A Dictionary of English Phrases. Sampson Low & Co. 21s.  
LEGEND, E. Recueil de Contes populaires grecs. Paris: Leroux.  
MUELLER, D. H. Die Burgen u. Schlösser Südarabiens nach dem Itin. d. Hamdani. 2. Hft. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
MUELLER, S. Die Thier-Ornamentik im Norden. Ursprung, Entwicklg. u. Verhältnisse derselben zu gleichzeit. Stilarten. Hamburg: Meissner. 5 M.  
SCHWAB, B. Algerien (Küste, Atlas u. Wüste) nach 50 Jahren französischer Herrschaft. Leipzig: Froberg. 10 M.

### THEOLOGY, ETC.

- BARDOUX, A. Le Comte de Montlézier et le Gallicisme. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 7 fr. 50 c.  
BIBLIOTHECA rabbinica. 10. u. 11. Lfg. Leipzig: Schulze. 2 M.  
BONET-MAURY, G. Des Origines du Christianisme unitaire chez les Anglais. Paris: Fischbacher.  
MUELLER, J. Réponses faites par de célèbres Rabins français et Israélites du 11<sup>e</sup> et 12<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Wien: Löwy. 3 M.

### HISTORY.

- ACTA pontificum Romanorum inedita. I. Urkunden der Päpste vom J. 748 bis zum J. 1108. Gesammelt u. hrsg. v. J. v. Pflugk-Hartung. 1. Bd. Tübingen: Fues. 20 M.  
GALLAND, A. Journal d'., pendant son Séjour à Constantinople (1872-73), p. Ch. Scherer. Paris: Leroux.  
GUERRE, la, franco-allemande de 1870-71. Trad. par E. Costa de Sarda. 19<sup>e</sup> Livr. Berlin: Mittler. 15 M.  
HENRICI DE BRACONOT de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Anglie Libri Quinque. Vol. IV. Ed. Sir Travers Twiss. Rolls Series. 10s.  
HOFMEYER, C. V. Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der alavischen Geschichte. IV. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 1 M. 80 Pf.  
LA JONQUIÈRE, A. de. Histoire de l'Empire ottoman depuis les Origines jusqu'au Traité de Berlin. Paris: Hachette. 5 fr.  
SCHWICKER, J. H. Die Vereinigung der serbischen Metropolitane v. Belgrad u. Carlowitz im J. 1781. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M. 40 Pf.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ADAMSON, R. Fichte. Blackwood. 3s. 6d.  
BARY, A. de, u. M. WOKONIN. Beiträge zur Morphologie u. Physiologie der Fische. 4. Reihe. Frankfurt-a-M.: Winter. 10 M.  
FRITZSCH, A. Fauna der Gaskoke u. der Kalksteine der Permformation Böhmens. 1. Bd. 3. Hft. Prag: Rziwnak. 53 M.  
HÖRNER, R. Die Erdbeben-Theorie Rudolf Falb's u. ihre wissenschaftliche Grundlage. Wien: Brockhausen. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
LENDENFELD, R. v. Der Flug der Libellen. Ein Beitrag zur Anatomie u. Physiologie der Flugorgane der Insekten. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 5 M.  
MARTENS, C. F. P. de, et A. G. BICHLER. Flora brasiliensis. Enumeratio plantarum in Brasilia hactenus detectarum. Fasc. 84. Leipzig: Fleischer. 88 M. 55 Pf.  
MAYER, S. Ueb. Vorgänge der Degeneration u. Regeneration im unversehrten peripherischen Nervensystem. Eine biolog. Studie. Prag: Tempelky. 3 M. 30 Pf.  
PLANCK, K. Ch. Testament d. Deutschen. Philosophie der Natur u. der Menschheit. Hrsg. v. K. Köstlin. Tübingen: Fues. 10 M.

\* Romantic Legend of Sakya Buddha, by Samuel Beal (London, 1875), p. 339.

- UMFRIED, O. L. Karl Planck, dessen Werke u. Wirken. Tübingen: Fues. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
WERNER, K. Der Averroismus in der christlich-peripatetischen Psychologie d. späteren Mittelalters. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M. 40 Pf.

### PHILOLOGY.

- CHABANEAU, C. Les Sorts des Apôtres. Texte provençal du 13<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Paris: Maisonneuve. 2 fr. 50 c.  
DESCHAMPS, Eustache, Œuvres complètes d', p. p. le marquis de Queux de Saint-Hilaire. II. Paris: Firmin-Didot.  
HERENTHAL, L. Quæstiones Frontonianæ. Königsberg: Hartung. 1 M. 80 Pf.  
MEYER, P. Daurel et Beton, Chanson de Geste provençale. Paris: Firmin-Didot.  
MILLORECH, F. Rumunische Untersuchungen. I. Intro-u. macedonumunische Sprachdenkmäler. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M.  
RAYNAUD, G. Elle de Saint-Gille, Chanson de Geste. Paris: Firmin-Didot.  
REINACH, L. Die Kunama-Sprache in Nordost-Afrika. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 1 M. 40 Pf.  
ZIMMER, H. Keltische Studien. 1. Hft. Berlin: Weidmann. 3 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### REMBRANDT'S "MONEY CHANGER."

London: Aug. 8, 1881.

In the ACADEMY of August 6 is a paragraph stating that, according to German papers, the Queen has presented to the Berlin Museum *The Money Changer*, a picture by Rembrandt, formerly in the royal galleries at Windsor.

It may perhaps be worth while to explain here the facts, which have been misrepresented in the German press, the more so as lovers of art in England take a special interest in this matter. The picture of *The Money Changer*, which is signed R. H. (connected), 1627, has a special value because it bears the earliest date hitherto known in Rembrandt's paintings. This becomes evident from Dr. Bode's recent publication, *Rembrandt's früheste Thätigkeit* (Vienna, 1881), wherein a successful engraving from this picture, by W. Unger, is also to be found. The earliest Rembrandt now in England—that in the collection at Hinton House—was painted in 1629. There are also two portraits at Windsor Castle, painted about two years later (one dated 1631). Other works of the same period were formerly in the Wynn-Ellis collection, but did not enter the National Gallery.

*The Money Changer* never belonged to the royal collections, but was heretofore in the large picture gallery of Mr. Cook at Richmond. By exchange it became the property of the well-known connoisseur, Mr. J. O. Robinson, Inspector of the Royal Picture Galleries. He it was who presented it to the Berlin Gallery, where this highly interesting work of Rembrandt was of course most thankfully received.

J.-P. RICHTER.

### "A NEW COMMENTARY ON MATTHEW."

London Institution: Aug. 8, 1881.

May I explain, in reference to Mr. Drummond's criticism, that I deliberately avoided all discussion or expression of opinion on the literary pedigree of the gospels because the professed theological neutrality of my Commentary would otherwise have been discredited? I have not even meant to convey that opinion as to the original language of the first gospel which my reviewer conceives that I hold. I trust, however, that, when New Testament criticism has gone to school again, with Rushbrooke's *Synopticon* for a text-book as well as Bruder's *Concordance* for a dictionary, results will be obtained which may win so necessary an acceptance from Right and Left alike that those who put them forward will not be regarded on the one hand as undermining heretics, or on the other as prejudiced apologists.

I may add that the first and second of the three notes in which my reviewer thinks he sees a conservative assumption would have been written as they stand on exactly the contrary assumption. In the third note I have

\* *Journal of Philology*, vol. ix., p. 112, art. "A Philological Examination of the Myth of the Sirens," by J. P. Postgate.

\* *Ervi Boudouar*, par Wilsen, Brumond et Leemans (Leide, 1874), p. 183.

not, indeed, suggested that the particular discourse, or the two discourses, narrated in Matthew and Luke were perhaps never delivered at all; but what would have been thought of my professions of neutrality if I had?

Not to go into other matters, I should like to say that my conjecture of an intermediate *τεχνη* between the various readings *τέχνη* and *ἐργον* in xi. 19, though formed independently, has been clearly anticipated by both Alford and Scrivener.

EDWARD B. NICHOLSON.

#### BUDA (AQUINUM) INSCRIPTION.

Combe Vicarage, near Woodstock: Aug. 8, 1881.

I offer a supplement to my hurried note in the ACADEMY of August 6.

It is not surprising that Nemesis, a goddess described in poetry as "Dea magna potensque," should be in an inscription styled "omnipotens." Probably, the inscription refers to some conflict between the Roman army and the Iazyges, on whose land was reared, opposite Acisium (or Aquinum), a fort that formed its outwork (there being a bridge over the Danube), and hence was called Contra-Acinum (*Not. Imp.*); while Ptolemy, who (*Geogr.* ii. 16, § 4) mentions the stronghold on the site of Alt-Buda as *Ἀκούριον*, speaks (*iii.* 7, § 2) of that on the site of Pesth as *Πέσθιον*. At all events, the words "Virgini Victrici Sanctae Deae Nemesei" are found in an inscription (Gruter, p. 80, n. 5); and with them one may compare the figure termed Victoria Nemesis, which appears on some coins (Bokhel, *Doctrina Nummorum Veterum*, vi. 236), the first being a gold *denarius* of Vibius Varus.

JOHN HOSKYNs-ABRAHAM.

#### "THE YOUTHFUL EXPLOITS OF FINN."

Lowestoft: Aug. 8, 1881.

Mr. David Comyn has just published for the Gaelic Union what he calls a new edition of the *Macginnmartha Fhinn; or, the Youthful Exploits of Finn*, a Middle-Irish composition which is preserved in the Bodleian Codex, Laud 610. It was first published in 1859 by O'Donovan, in the fourth volume of the Ossianic Society's *Transactions*, from a transcript made by Mr. Cleaver. Now, Mr. Comyn's text is nothing but a reprint of O'Donovan's, as he evidently entirely believed in the trustworthiness of O'Donovan and his friend in philological matters. But this implicit belief unfortunately turns out, in this case at least, to have been entirely misplaced; for not only is the part copied by Mr. Cleaver much disfigured by misreadings, but the statement made by the former, that "the remaining portion of the MS. was so defaced as to render it totally illegible," is in glaring contrast with the fact that the MS. from beginning to end is written in the clearest character imaginable. There seems no explanation of this misstatement possible, unless we believe that Mr. Cleaver soon tired of copying what he did not understand, and therefore could not appreciate, and thus got rid of an unwellcome task by inventing the above absurd excuse. He left off on fol. 120a, in the middle of a fine poem ascribed to Finn; while the MS. not only gives the rest of this poem (ending at the bottom of fol. 120a with the words, "cette-man caín ciuin cuicht. c."), but goes on with the narrative of Finn's adventures, till it comes to an abrupt close on the top of fol. 121b.

Does it not seem quite out of harmony with the zeal and energy displayed by modern Irish philologists that they should neglect the fundamental methods of philological research, without the strict observance of which all labour is but wasted? Carelessness of this kind has been the bane of Celtic philology; and what can one

expect in the future if it now enters into works expressly destined for the use of schools?

I hope soon to be able to publish the whole of this valuable text, which will corroborate the correctness of the above statements. In the meantime, allow me to notice only a few passages where, through misreading of the MS., either the language or the meaning of the context has been entirely distorted.

O'Donovan's and Mr.  
Comyn's Text.

MS.

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 12. o ro gaet mac       | o ro gaet in laigae lond   |
| Luaigae lond            |                            |
| 16. Daire conraithe ris | aire conraithe ris Goll.   |
| Goll.                   |                            |
| 13. Bodhmall            | Bodhmall                   |
| 16. iardam              | iardain                    |
| 18. ro forbadh          | ro forbair                 |
| 26. ní caemamais ní do, | ní caemamais ní do, ol     |
| ol siat; our ab Deimne  | siat. Andebert a ainm      |
| a ainm.                 | frib? ol se. Adobert,      |
|                         | ol siat, ourub Demne a     |
|                         | ainm.                      |
| 47. is amlaidh imorra   | is amlaid imorra ro bul-   |
| buí sin.                | sin.                       |
| 54. is sin tra dorat    | is sin tra dorat.          |
| 55. ro fogluim-sium in  | ro fogluim-sium in treide, |
| treid de &c.            | &c.                        |
| 56. ruidig              | suidig                     |

KUNO MEYER.

#### EARLY ENGLAND IN SPRUNGER'S "HAND-ATLAS."

98 Roebuck Road, Sheffield: Aug. 8, 1881.

The deservedly high reputation of Sprunger's *Historical Atlas*, and the confidence generally placed in its authority, render it necessary to call attention to the very untrustworthy character of the map of "The British Isles before the Norman Conquest," which still appears in the last edition (1880) of that work. The authorities mentioned in the Preface as having been followed in the compilation of this map are Lappenberg, Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, and G. L. B. Freeman's *Historical Map of Anglo-Saxon and Roman Britain* (1838). The English reader will not consider it surprising that, with these materials, the result should be far from satisfactory, especially with regard to the local nomenclature. The names which are given appear in the most discordant shapes—forms derived from Domesday, and from still later writings, being mingled (without any typographical distinction) with forms taken from the Anglo-Saxon records. In those instances in which names are presented apparently in the native contemporary spelling, there is no distinction made between genuine documentary forms and mere conjectural restorations (generally embodying erroneous etymologies), such as Fleamburh for Flamborough, Baxanholm for Axholm, Bathastanes for Buxton, Seaburo for Scarborough, and many others. No attempt has been made to give the names in their purest documentary forms. In many cases, indeed (as in "Wyksoppe" for the Domesday Werchesope), quite modern spellings have been adopted instead of those found in early documents. The "Taddenes-scyffe" of the *Chronicle* (Tanshelf, near Pontefract) is given as "Tadenoliff," and is wrongly placed to the north-east of Biron. Leeds appears under the strange form "Lhydes," and Dorchester (in Dorset) is given as "Dorces-cestear." Many more instances of this kind might be quoted, beside several misreadings, such as Scaefford, Scobbesbyri, and Mirenaiford. The confusion thus arising is rendered still worse confounded by the introduction (still without any distinction of lettering) of a crowd of British names taken from Nennius and the *Mabinogion*. These names would be much better omitted, as the identification of the places denoted by them is for the most part quite uncertain. Owing to

the smallness of the scale on which the map has been drawn, the names of the shires are altogether omitted, so that anyone whose sole information on the subject was derived from this atlas would imagine that "the division into counties" was an institution of William the Conqueror.

It is to be hoped that these faults will be corrected in future editions of this valuable work. It would be better, also, to abandon the attempt to represent in one map the historical geography of the whole period between the withdrawal of the Romans and the year 1066. In its present state the map is certainly quite unserviceable for any historical purpose.

HENRY BRADLEY.

#### SCIENCE.

*Anundoram Borooah's English-Sanskrit Dictionary.* In 3 vols. (Calcutta: Khetrabana Mukerjee.)

We heartily congratulate Mr. Anundoram Borooah on the completion of his *English-Sanskrit Dictionary*. We have dwelt on former occasions, when noticing the appearance of his first and second volumes, on the great difficulties of such an undertaking, and we have no hesitation in saying that it would be almost impossible for a European Sanskrit scholar to undertake such a work and carry it through successfully. That an English-Sanskrit Dictionary cannot be produced by the simple process of putting a Sanskrit-English Dictionary topsy-turvy is well known by this time to all scholars. But if we are still without a good English-Greek Dictionary, we need not wonder that Sanskrit scholars, even those whose reading has been most extensive, shrink from attempting such a work for English and Sanskrit. Mr. Anundoram Borooah's work is a most creditable beginning in this branch of Sanskrit scholarship, and contains a number of very happy renderings of English words and phrases. But the great difficulty consists in this, that so many English ideas are utterly unknown in Sanskrit literature, and words have actually to be framed which, if they do not render the original ideas exactly, approximate at all events sufficiently near to become in time their proper equivalents. This process of inventing new words goes on constantly in the modern languages of India, chiefly by the aid of Sanskrit; and hence a scholar like Mr. Anundoram Borooah, who is a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, and at the same time a pleader at Calcutta, is more likely to hit on possible Indian equivalents for English ideas than even the most learned of Sanskrit scholars in Europe.

I had a good opportunity of testing Mr. A. Borooah's work when, being asked by another gentleman in India, Mr. Behramji Malabari, who is engaged in a Guzeráthi translation of my *Hibbert Lectures*, to supply him with adequate equivalents for a number of words for which neither he nor his friends in India could suggest any proper translation. It is his intention, with the assistance of several native scholars, to publish translations of these lectures, *On the Origin and Growth of the Religion of India*, not only in Guzeráthi, but also in Máráthi and Bengali, and, if possible, in Sanskrit. But some of the philosophical terms which occur in the

lectures seem to him to resist all attempts at naturalisation in Sanskrit, and I thought it the best way of testing Mr. Borooah's work to see how far he could help us out of our difficulties. What, for instance, is the Sanskrit for "the theory of development"? Mr. Borooah directs us from "development" to "growth," and there we find *parināma*, which is the right word, and which as *parināma-vāda* would well express the "theory of evolution." But how are we to express "historical development," an idea utterly foreign to the Indian mind? All that can be done is to explain what we mean by it, and to use for it some such word as *dirghahā-śaurodhena parināma*, as suggested by Mr. Shyāmaji Krishnavarmā. For "animism" we look in vain in Mr. Borooah's Lexicon; nor can I think of anything better than *gīva-vāda*. "Anthropomorphism," too, is absent, as well as "anthropopathism." Might *maou-śyavāropa* and *rāzāropa* answer the purpose? For "anachronism," we find a suggestion of *lāganauśbhrama*, which will answer in many places, while in others *kālavirodha* might be more useful. For "solecism," *samākāryuti* might do service, or, in a more general sense, *vagdosha*. Under "supernatural" we find *alaukika*, *atimānusha*, *iktarya*, and *abdhuta*. We miss *paroksha*, which often fits in better than any of these. We can hardly blame Mr. Borooah for not entering "*salto mortale*" in his Dictionary, and we doubt whether *gīvasandenotptuti* would convey the same meaning in Sanskrit. For "pessimism," which is absent, *doshadrīṣṭi* has been suggested by Mr. Shyāmaji Krishnavarmā. "Impersonal" could hardly be expressed by the word given by Mr. Borooah, *prathmapurūṣhe*, even in grammar. In its philosophical acceptation it may be rendered by *hīnābhīna*. "Henotheism" and "kathenotheism" are naturally absent, and it is difficult to suggest any expression for them except *ekadeva-pūjanam* or *pratyekadeva-pūjanam*. Thus, "divine polity" may be rendered by *īśvarītyakṣaṇatā*; "self-surrender," by *ātmanāyaga*; "primordial revelation," by *anūvāda*; "external revelation," by *pratyakṣaṇatā* or *sākṣhāddarsana*; "material certainty," by *pratyakṣhāvāṇa* or *pratyakṣhā-tāḥāra*. A "phonetic type" is simply *śāṇu*, or, if necessary, *śabda-prakṛiti*. To render *nomina numina* into English is as difficult as to render it into Sanskrit. Perhaps *maññāt saññīnāt* might be a sufficiently near approach. "From grace to grace" may be approximately rendered by *samskārat sam-āram prati*, or by *īśvarānugrahād īśvarānu-ṣaṇam prati*; "the phenomenal world," by *pratyakṣa*, or *sthūla-loka*. Very often we have to use in Sanskrit different words for the same concept. Thus, "universe" may be rendered by *visva*, as Mr. Borooah suggests, in certain constructions, such as *visvāy, the Creator of the universe*; but *visva* "universe" is used by itself, *triloka* probably, or *trivāṣṭapa*, would have to be adopted. "Personality" is more than *puruṣa*, as suggested by Mr. Borooah. In *śāṇu* phraseology, person would be *śāṇu*; in ordinary Sanskrit we should have *īśvare vyakti* or *ātman*.

We see, therefore, that Mr. Borooah's *Sanskrit Dictionary*, even when ex-

amined by so severe a test as we have applied, supplies us generally with useful suggestions, and will form a safe and solid foundation for future labours in the same direction. Mr. Borooah has added to his third volume a long and important Introduction "On the Ancient Geography of India," and an Appendix of "Geographical Names rendered in Sanskrit," both of which will be gratefully received by Sanskrit scholars in Europe.

F. MAX MÜLLER.

*The Miles Gloriosus of Plautus.* By R. Y. Tyrrell, Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin. (Macmillan.)

THE appearance of the *Miles Gloriosus*, equipped with an Introduction, critical apparatus, English commentary, and Index, will be hailed by all students and teachers interested in the study of Plautus. The present writer has used Prof. Tyrrell's edition with a large class, and can testify to its usefulness as a school-book. The text is thoroughly up to date, not in the sense of being full of new conjectural emendations, but in that of being based upon the best results of modern criticism, conservative as well as radical. Thus, in v. 24, it is satisfactory to find the excellent reading of E. Schreiner,

"*nial unum : epityram illi estur insanum bene,*"

which is simply that of the MSS. properly punctuated. The emendations of Bentley, recently brought to light in the British Museum, have been studied, and their value duly appreciated. It is remarkable how often the editor of Plautus has to acknowledge that the true reading was found out by Bentley a century before Ritschl and the discovery of the Ambrosian palimpsest. The publication of Bentley's notes on Plautus would, on many points, have directed criticism into the right channel before the labours of the modern German school began.

But Prof. Tyrrell has not merely reproduced the criticism of others. In several places he has himself contributed to the formation of the text. His emendations in 604 (*qui*) and 606 (*re*), and his restoration of the reading of the MSS. in 231 and 779, are happy and successful; and his note on 693 is suggestive. In other cases his readings seem open to question, especially in 236, where the insertion of *mi* gives quite a perverse sense (*cf.* 831). In 472 it would have been better to retain *hano*, which suits much better with 474; in 1222, *quia adit ad te* is far better than the future *adibit*. In one or two passages he has omitted to take a hint from Bentley. Thus, in 776, the insertion of *Nec* restores the metre (*fuisset* being disyllabic; *cf.* 544) and improves the sentence; it is very questionable whether *adaequus* can ever be used absolutely, and the MSS. read *aequus*. In Capt. iii. 5, 42, Fleckeisen's conjecture seems preferable to Müller's. Again, Bentley's conjecture on 1221 is worth considering. In 401 Bentley is nearer the MSS. than Ritschl; *Ba* has *vidisset*, and there is no trace of *te* before *eam* in any MS. *A* seems to have no trace of *es*, and the *es* of *B* is a correction (*cf.* 409). Again, in 1217 the order of the words *videre*

*sentiat* in all the MSS. supports Bentley's *videre sentiat se*. In 313 we have the combined authority of Bentley and Ritschl (alternative conjecture, adopted by Brix) for *in terris* (or, *terra*) *te alter est*, and the MSS. show signs of *te* before *alter*. In 552, Bentley's *aquai* is surely better than *aeque* of *A*, though Ritschl apparently thought otherwise, Bothe having, with his usual strange coincidence with Bentley, proposed the same reading.

The commentary is full and clear. Here, of course, Prof. Tyrrell relies mainly upon Brix and Lorenz; after the labours of these two scholars, the work of an English editor is largely one of adaptation. Yet Prof. Tyrrell has here, too, contributed his share to the explanation of his author—for the most part when explaining some passage in which he has introduced novelties into the text. A good example of such a note is that on 779, in which he successfully defends the reading of the MSS. *non* against *nunc*, which is accepted by all recent editors.

There remain a few passages in which Prof. Tyrrell has hardly realised his ideal of "leaving no difficulty unexplained." Thus, in the celebrated line, 212,

"*Nam os columnatum poetæ esse inaudivi barbaro,*"

it is no explanation of *os columnatum* to say that "the attitude of Paestrio reminds Plautus of his brother-poet Naevius." The question is, What do the words mean as applied to Naevius? In 231 we expect some explanation of *impetrare* (see Brix); in 665, of *liquidus*, denoting a state of mind or temper (see Lorenz, *Most.* 737, and *cf. candidus*). In 29 there is no note on the tense of *transmineret*, in 62 none upon the mood of *obscecraverint*. On 95 the commentary might have been enriched by a reference to Capt. ii. 3, 31, and Cicero, *Pro Muraena*, xxix. 61; on 11 and 16 by quotations from Virgil (*bellator equus*, to illustrate the adjectival use of *bellator*, and *madida cum veste* to illustrate *cum armis aureis*). On 24 and 113 Sallust might have been brought to bear upon Plautus (see *Jugurtha*, xxiv. 5 and xxxi. 20, for *nisi*; xlviii. 6, for *in Ephesus*). On 154 the editor might have quoted Thuc. iv. 67 (*ἐς τὸν Ἐννάλιον*) to illustrate *a vicino sena*. Further explanation or illustration would be acceptable in lines 658, 729, 781.

A less satisfactory part of Prof. Tyrrell's work than his text and commentary is his critical apparatus. This he intends for the use of "scholars and critics," and expressly announces it as a substitute for the apparatus of Ritschl, published in 1848, and long since out of print. That Prof. Tyrrell's apparatus may be very useful to the student beginning a study of the *Miles*, and desirous of getting a general notion of the readings of the MSS., goes without saying: but, for the "critic," it is inadequate. Thus in line 401, above alluded to, the sole piece of information that the apparatus gives is that *te* is the reading of Ritschl. It gives no information about the first hand of *B* or the reading of *A*; it gives no means of estimating the value of Bentley's conjecture. Again, in 174 there is not a word to show that the reading *vostrum* (= *vostrorum*) is due to *A*, against the other MSS. In 389 all the MSS., except *A*, have *familiaris meus mihi*; the omission of this statement robs

Bentley of the credit of a certain correction. On line 405 the apparatus is entirely misleading; in 385 there is no mention of the fact that all the MSS., including *A*, read *mihī devortī sunt*, and that the correction is due to Bentley. The above are only a few of the cases in which Prof. Tyrrell's apparatus is defective. Others, more or less grave, will be found by anyone who compares it with Ritschl's edition at lines 86, 176, 270, 279, 390, 566, 675, 1086. Misprints are far too common; instances may be seen on p. xxxv. (ver. 1247 P), and at 160, 280, 282, 313, 335, 360 (MSS. *Quam nam*), 588, 660, 673, 718, 752, 1135, 1217, 1220. In the Introduction, Prof. Key appears as Prof. Keys. In one case the editor inadvertently claims as his own a reading proposed by Bentley (231).

In the Introduction, Prof. Tyrrell has committed himself to a questionable position—viz., that the spurious character of some of the Prologues may be inferred from their references to a sitting audience. This well-known argument (see Ritschl, *Parerga*, i. 209 foll.) should not be stated without a mention of the serious objections to which it is liable. No doubt the prologues are, for the most part, not genuine. But the argument would prove too much; for the body of the play contains, in several instances, an allusion to a sitting audience (see *Aulularia*, iv. 9, 6; *Epidicus*, v. 3; *Truculentus*, v. 36). Of course the seats need not have been permanent rows of benches; they may have been camp-stools brought into the theatre by the audience. But the fact that the audience in the Plautine theatre did, somehow or other, manage to sit is sufficient to destroy the validity of the *argumentum a sedendo* which has been urged against the prologues.

E. A. SONNENSCHNEIN.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*Butterflies: their Structure, Changes, and Life-Histories, with Special Reference to American Forms.* By Samuel H. Scudder. (New York: Henry Holt and Co.) Mr. Scudder describes his work as "an application of the doctrine of descent to the study of butterflies," and as such it is by no means without considerable value of its own. Indeed, it contains many useful hints, many luminous *aperçus*, and not a little depth of insight in certain directions. The descriptions of the caterpillars give us several new and interesting facts as to special adaptations of different larvae to their peculiar environments; the treatment of the chrysalids is original and striking; and the indications of earlier habits afforded by the metamorphoses are ingeniously and often conclusively brought out. The question of the ancestry of butterflies generally, and the affinities by descent of the existing forms, is very cleverly handled. And the chapter on the colonisation of New England by its present lepidopterous fauna is a capital study in the manner of Mr. A. R. Wallace, tracing the various species in a most interesting way, mainly to immigration from southward at the close of the glacial epoch, and showing the relative poverty and sub-arctic character of the New England types when compared with the richness of the European lepidoptera, in which a large tropical or sub-tropical element is due to the continuous connexion of our continent with the great equatorial land masses in Asia and Africa. The numerous wood-cuts, too, are of that finished and delicate sort for which American engravers are beginning to be con-

spicuous; and they aid greatly in the comprehension of the text. Nevertheless, we must admit that in many ways Mr. Scudder seems to us to have set out upon the wrong track. His evolutionism is a little half-hearted, and his hankering after teleological explanations greatly detracts from the merit of his work. His chapters on the coloration of butterflies, for instance, are all directed towards proving the essentially reactionary doctrine that ornamentation is *not* due to the action of physical agencies or to natural or sexual selection, but is the result of "a pre-ordaining purpose and plan"—in other words, a supernatural and miraculous interference. The desire to demonstrate or to suggest that natural causes are insufficient to account for this, that, or the other detail of structure underlies half the reasoning in the book, which is thus really and fundamentally anti-Darwinian, though purporting to be written on Darwinian principles. If we are going to admit that creative design is answerable for a little point here and a little point there wherever we find it convenient, we may as well become thoroughgoing teleologists outright, and throw overboard the ineffectual doctrine of natural selection altogether. Mr. Scudder's doubts as to the possibility of accounting for sundry obvious peculiarities by the agency of physical causes alone read very strangely after Dr. Weismann's masterly demonstration of the complete adequacy of natural selection to produce every individual line and spot in the markings of caterpillars, and his absolute annihilation of that doctrine of phyletic vital energies or inherent formative principles to which his American *confrère* is so attached. Mr. Scudder will find, too, that he cannot waive aside valuable ideas like Fritz Müller's identification of the androconia as sexually developed scent organs in a foot-note merely because they do not square with his theories. Naturalists who are asked to decide between sexual selection and the direct finger of God will find the former a more realisable, and therefore a more scientific, hypothesis.

*American Nervousness, its Causes and Consequences.* By G. M. Beard, A.M., M.D. (New York: Putnam's Sons.) The author's definition of nervousness—"nervelessness, a lack of nerve force"—affords a measure of the kind of reasoning to be found throughout his book. *Ignotum per ignotius* might be its motto. A definition of nerve force, and a method of estimating it quantitatively, he does not supply; though his language simulates the definite precision with which we are accustomed to treat of electricity or chemical affinity. If, however, we set aside the scientific pretensions, which are as misleading as they are grotesque, we may find much that is instructive, much also that is entertaining, in the strange medley of fact and speculation that is served up to us. Among the signs of American nervousness, the author includes the "phenomenal beauty of American girls of the highest type;" it is interesting to learn that "the English beauties of national and international fame, at whose feet the empire of Great Britain is now kneeling, in this country would be held simply as of average rather than exceptional excellence." Among the causes of American nervousness, railways, telegraphs, clocks and watches, buying on a margin, and climate may be admitted without question. But what shall we say of the rapid development and acceptance of new ideas, of increased capacity for sorrow, of repression of emotion? Shall these pass muster? And is their operation more felt in the United States than it is in Europe? One consolation which the author offers to his nervous countrymen is an increased prospect of longevity, with special immunity from inflammatory disorders; it is doubtful how far this may be held to compensate for the long train of daily miseries by which

they are afflicted. One chapter is devoted to the longevity of brain-workers, and the relation of age to work. In this chapter Mr. Galton is occasionally quoted; it is a pity that his industry in investigating facts, and his exemplary caution in drawing inferences from them, should not have put Dr. Beard upon his guard against the habits of uncritical accumulation and hasty generalisation by which the present work is frequently disfigured.

*The Human Voice, and Connected Parts.* By Dr. J. Farrar. (Marshall, Japp and Co.) This book is meant for an unprofessional audience, consisting of orators, clergymen, and others. It is written in the loose and baggy style usually supposed to be "popular;" though what clergymen and other members of the public have to do with the treatment of laryngeal growths and the formation of an artificial nose by the Taliacotian method, the author does not explain. His book seems to us to fall between two stools: to the professional reader it is of no value; to the lay public it will certainly be unintelligible.

*Fashion in Deformity.* By W. H. Flower, LL.D., F.R.S. "Nature" Series. (Macmillan.) In this little essay of some eighty pages, the distinguished Curator of the Hunterian Museum gives an account of various mutilations practised by savage tribes and their civilised imitators under the influence of fashion. He shows how the ear-ring of the modern lady is the insignificant representative of monstrous plates, wedges, and pins inserted into every loose fold of skin by the Botocudo, Bongo, and Thlinket belles. He gives a brief but pregnant sketch of the various ways in which an infant's skull may be moulded into the form of a pear or a pancake. Lastly, he devotes a few melancholy and probably useless pages to the deformities of the chest induced by tight-lacing. In matters of this kind, science and common-sense seem to have little chance of prevailing over the tyranny of fashion.

#### OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN DUNCAN, the Alford botanist, died on Tuesday, at Droughsbourne, near Alford, Aberdeenshire. The deceased some time ago presented a unique collection of botanical specimens to the Aberdeen University, and a public subscription was recently raised on his behalf. He was self-taught, and acquired his vast botanical knowledge unassisted.

#### BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Edinburgh.

In view of the approaching fiftieth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at York, I beg to inform your readers interested therein that forty-two names appear on the last list of members out of the original number of 695 names on the first list. This speaks well for the longevity of men of science as all these individuals, if still living, should be eighty years old, allowing their age at first joining to have been about thirty years.

Among these forty-two original members may be mentioned the names of Sir G. B. Airy, Dr. James Apjohn, Sir R. Christison, Prof. Jarrett, Rev. L. J. Blomefield, Rev. Dr. H. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. T. R. Robinson, and the Taylors.

I have been enabled to get some particulars from a friend of mine, who was one of the original members of the Association, about his journey from Bolton to York, in September 1831, to attend the first meeting.

A party was made up of Dr. Black, Rev. Allen and son, Mr. Watkins, and Mr. Traill. They started by coach early on the morning



of September 25, got to Rochdale to breakfast, and crossed over Blackstone Edge to Leeds, where they dined, and afterwards arrived at York late in the evening. At the meeting next day, they saw Dr. Dalton, Sir D. Baxter, and Dr. Pritchard; the first address was delivered by Lord Milton, and the second by Mr. V. Harcourt.

After the conclusion of the meeting, the party left York by coach one evening and, travelling all night, arrived in Bolton the next morning. They wore furred cloaks because of the cold weather.

It was not till ten years later, in 1841, that the railway from Manchester to Leeds was opened, so that now the journey from Bolton to York can be done in three hours and a-quarter instead of fourteen hours as in 1831.

Railway progress has since then modified the obstacles of time and space, and raised the number of visitors to the British Association from 333 in 1831 to 3,335 in 1862.

W. T. BLACK.

### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

In addition to Lord Aberdare, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Henry Layard and Mr. John Ball will also attend the International Geographical Congress, to be held at Venice next month, as the official representatives of England.

DR. G. NEUMAYER AND HERR OTTO LEICHHARDT have just published at Hamburg a volume of letters written to his relations by the well-known Australian explorer, Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt. Dr. Neumayer, who was at one time Director of the Melbourne Observatory, adds an Appendix, in which he considers Leichhardt's merits and character as an explorer, &c.

We hear that Sir F. von Müller, Director of the Botanical Gardens at Melbourne, is endeavouring to organise another expedition to search for relics of Leichhardt's lost party in Central Australia on both sides of the overland telegraph line.

THE Klingspitze group has just been traversed, for the first time, by Herr Simon, the topographical engineer, accompanied by the excellent guides, Tischhauser, of Sevelen, and Bagg, of Sargans. The ascent was commenced from the Kälfeuserthal (Alp Schreinen) towards the Gneiser glacier, and thence to the upper Gneiser-firn, from whence the Piz da Sterls was ascended for the first time from the north. The descent was made by way of Trins and Ohur. The start from Alp Schreinen began at 4 a.m.; the Piz da Sterls was reached at 8.15, and the party arrived in Ohur at 6.30 in the evening. The ascent from the Kälfeuserthal has hitherto been regarded as impracticable.

THE Italian travellers, Dr. P. Matteucci and Lieut. Alfonso Massari, arrived at Liverpool on August 5 on their return from their adventurous journey across Africa. No news from them had reached Rome since January, and considerable anxiety was felt for their safety. From their last letters, it was expected that they would have made for the coast through Tripoli, and arrangements were accordingly made for their comfort and assistance at Bengazi and other places. A telegram, however, which reached the Italian Geographical Society from Madeira at the end of July showed that they had reverted to their original plan, and had succeeded in traversing the continent from east to west. They left Suakin, on the Red Sea, on March 5, 1880, and proceeded, by way of Khartum and the province of Kordofan, to E-Fasher, the capital of Darfur. After wearisome negotiations, they were allowed to go to Abeahr, the chief town of Wadai, from

which their last letters were dated. After that instead of striking northwards, as was expected, they visited Lake Chad, and then traversed Bornu, Baghirmi, Sokoto, &c., arriving at Egga on June 8. From that point, of course, their journey to the Gulf of Guinea was perfectly simple. Nothing is yet known at Rome respecting the details and results of Dr. Matteucci's journey; but as his companion, Lieut. Massari, is a man of high scientific attainments, much valuable information has no doubt been acquired. From a purely geographical point of view, nothing very much could be achieved on the line traversed by the party, as reference to the most recent maps will show that the country is more or less known throughout, though no European has before made the entire journey from the Red Sea to the Atlantic.

No less than 200 Belgian officers are stated to have applied for employment in the International African Association's various expeditions; and it is expected that a new expedition will start shortly for East Central Africa, as some officers are now undergoing a special course of instruction in certain mechanical arts, a knowledge of which is indispensable at an isolated station like that of Karema on Lake Tanganyika.

BY recent news from West Africa, Dr. Bayol appears to be making good progress in his journey towards the Futa Jallon highlands. He has sent back some of his porters and baggage in order to be able to proceed more rapidly. In spite of the rains and other obstacles, Dr. Bayol hoped to reach Timbo about the middle of June. He will afterwards visit the gold region of Bouré.

AFTER he has examined the country near the coast of the mainland of Africa with a view to the discovery of coal, Mr. Joseph Thomson expects to be sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar to Makindarra, which is to be the centre of his future labours.

THE Maharajah of Johore is at present making a tour in Java in order to obtain personal experience of the mode of cultivating tea, coffee, &c.

SEÑOR WALIGNON proposes to undertake an expedition along the banks of the River Parana, his main object being to make natural history collections for the Buenos Ayres Museum. He has made application to the Argentine Government for a grant of £100 for the purchase of the necessary instruments and apparatus.

DR. MORENO's map of Patagonia, together with his geographical notes accompanying it, are, it is said, to be shortly published at the expense of the Argentine Government.

THE Central Committee of the Swiss Alpine Club for the next period of office will be formed out of the members of the Section Diablerets (canton Vaud). Prof. Eugen Rambert is the president.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Ethnology of England.*—Mr. James Bonwick, who for nearly forty years has paid much attention to ethnological questions, has lately been issuing a series of interesting little works on *Our Nationalities* (Bogue), the last of which has just been published under the title, *Who are the English?* The writer has collected from trustworthy sources a vast amount of information—ethnological, archaeological, and historical—and has presented his results in a concise and cheap form, well suited for general reading. Mr. Bonwick recognises the existence of pre-Roman elements in the English people, but without giving undue prominence to British blood. In most cases he is careful to give both sides of the question under discussion. Such

works do not pretend to add much to the sum of our knowledge; but all attempts to popularise the scientific teachings of ethnology are assuredly praiseworthy.

As we anticipated when recording the sad death of the late Prof. Rolleston, a committee has been formed at Oxford for the purpose of founding a prize or scholarship to his memory. The list of subscribers contains, among others, the names of the Marquis of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University, the members for the University, the Postmaster-General, the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church, the Presidents of the Royal Society and the Royal College of Physicians, the Bishops of Exeter and Gibraltar, Dr. Acland, the Master of Balliol, the Rector of Lincoln, the Principal of Brasenose, the Warden of Merton, the Provost of Queen's, and Dr. Pusey. We believe that there is no foundation for the rumour that Prof. W. H. Flower, Conservator of the Museum of the College of Surgeons, is a candidate for the vacant chair.

IN the course of the excavations for the new fort at Lier, in the neighbourhood of Antwerp, a number of bones of extinct animals, mammoths' teeth, and the almost complete skeleton of a rhinoceros have been dug up. It was in the same district that, in 1760, was found the immense skeleton of a mammoth which is preserved in the Natural History Museum at Brussels.

### FINE ART.

*Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes.* Par M. Eugène Dutuit. Tome IV. Ecoles flamande et hollandaise. Tome I. (Paris.)

FEW literary undertakings connected with the fine arts could be more formidable than that to which M. Eugène Dutuit has addressed himself in the volume before us. Though the first issued, and the first treating of the Flemish and Dutch schools, it is, as will be seen from the title-page, really the fourth of the intended series. It will be followed by vols. i., ii., iii., which will relate to the earliest-known prints, to those *en manière criblee*, to Block Books, Heiligen, Playing and other Cards, Illustrated Books of the Fifteenth Century, Books of Hours, Dances of Death, &c., &c., while vols. v., vi., vii., and perhaps viii. will appear in due course, completing the Flemish, Dutch, and Early Italian masters; and not improbably a Supplement, of equal size to any volume that has preceded it, will be required to correct the inevitable errors and make the many additions which a work of such a nature necessarily presupposes. So comprehensive an undertaking would appear to have been beyond the grasp of any single individual, however highly qualified, and should, it would seem, rather have been entrusted to an Index Society, or a Committee of Specialists, who might divide the work as for an encyclopaedia. But M. Dutuit has alone and courageously entered the field; and, watching his spirited attempt, we may say that, if any one person can accomplish the task at all, it is hardly possible that it should be in better hands. Widely known among *connoisseurs* and collectors, possessed of unusual taste and discrimination in all matters relating to art, and enjoying ample means, without which indulgence in such taste is impossible, M. Dutuit has, in the course of many years,

formed a collection of ancient prints and works of art such as can rarely be found outside a national museum, and is not often equalled there. His *Souvenir de l'Exposition* (1869) gave some idea of the varied nature and richness of his treasures a dozen years ago; and the reader has only to notice in the volume before us the frequent recurrence of the asterisk, which denotes his ownership of the print or state of print which he describes, to feel assured that the author, in by far the larger part of his self-imposed task, has had the enormous advantage of seeing in his own portfolios the print which he describes, and has been, of course, able to examine and handle it with a freedom properly enough denied to the student, who can, in most instances, only make himself acquainted with the engraved works of the Great Masters when firmly fixed to their mounts in the jealously guarded print-room or under the keen eye of their owner.

The author tells us in his Preface that in the work which he presents to the public he has followed the *Peintre-Graveur* of Bartsch, and that he will be content if it is found a useful supplement to the work of his predecessors. He has, therefore, respected the enumeration already established, introducing only an alphabetical order for greater convenience of reference, but venturing to discard, for what he considers sufficient reason, some of those whose names appear in the earlier catalogues. It is a little doubtful to what extent the principle of selection is admissible, though it is easier to accept than to controvert the argument of M. Dutuit that inferior artists whose works have never succeeded in obtaining even the smallest share of popular favour need no longer be recognised, and had better be forgotten. Certainly, the world would be none the poorer if some hundreds of worthless prints disappeared altogether. Few collectors, for instance, keenly as they may pursue their pleasant avocation, would care to be the owners of even a complete series of etchings by Glauber, or of the fifty-three indifferent landscapes by Adrien van der Cabel, however "important" such prints may have seemed to the dealers of the day. And, if some etchers are to be forgotten and others recorded for all future time, we could probably have no safer guide as to which to select than M. Dutuit, who, in this single volume, has eliminated no less than ten of those who are recorded by Bartsch. As a compensation, he has introduced de Frey, of whose copies after Rembrandt he speaks in high and well-deserved commendation; Cuyp, whose etchings have an interest for us, although, compared with his better-known work, they have no special merit; de Goudt, known as a translator of Elzheimer; and Goyen, hardly known as an etcher at all. We wish, though it is not for their beauty, that he could have found space for Brouwer and the Collearts, and that his list of the lesser men whom he has admitted had been more complete. Two of these, Blooteling and Hans Bol, had, we think, better have been omitted altogether than appear as the authors of the few prints which he has described after their names.

The description of the works of the greater

masters who have found a place in this volume is very full and satisfactory. It may be objected that of two of them, at least, comprehensive catalogues exist already; and, with Wiberall and Drngulin upon our shelves, there is not, one would think, much room for any further notes on van Dyck and Everdingen. But the student and amateur, who requires, above all things, *exactness* in a "Manuel," will welcome every addition to, or confirmation of, previous knowledge, and think that labour has not been ill-bestowed which has tended to rectify error or give greater accuracy of description.

But, whatever the critic may say as to the completeness of the "Manuel," he will turn with interest to those passages which treat of the authenticity of questionable or controverted points. The conclusions of an experienced *connoisseur* may not lightly be set aside. The almost logical proof which we require from an amateur whose acquaintance with any particular master's work is but of yesterday cannot be demanded from one who brings to that work almost a life-long experience, and who has no object in stating his conclusions beyond that of settling at once and for ever the true authorship of a plate which may even bear the master's inscription, or have been long believed to come from his hand. We therefore gratify a natural curiosity in seeking his opinion before we reject or retain these disputed points. Not to multiply instances, there are two which have for us a special attraction. One of these is the etching of the bust of *Socrates*, an excessively rare print, which in the earliest lists was assumed to be by van Dyck. Carpenter, in his *Pictorial Notices of Sir Anthony van Dyck* (London, 1844), and more recently M. Henri Hymans, place this etching among the very few left to us by Rubens. M. Dutuit, we observe, does not assign it at all, but records it only as "attributed to van Dyck." The print is very interesting, since, if Carpenter is right, it gives us a key to other possible work of the great Antwerp master. An accurate *facsimile* of the *Socrates* will be found on p. 147 of the *Histoire de la Gravure dans l'Ecole de Rubens*, by M. Hymans (Brussels, 1879). The other print is the *Waverius*, of which a unique first state, after reposing for many years in the choice cabinets of Mr. W. Sackville Bale, recently emerged from its retirement to pass through the ordeal of a sale-room, again to become shrouded in a collection into which only the eyes of the privileged few can follow it. The portrait is that of a certain John van der Wouwer, Latinised into *Waverius*, a gentleman in the service of the Archduke Albert, learned and high-born, but whose memory, except for this portrait, would hardly have survived to our time. The print exists in seven states: of the first, in pure etching, only the one example just mentioned is known; of the second, still unfinished, but two impressions exist; the third, from the plate as finished by Paul Pontius, is excessively rare; a fourth appeared in the very rich collection of Mr. Julian Marshall; not until the fifth state is the inscription added to make the plate complete. The unique first state mentioned above realised at Messrs. Christies' the extraordinary price of £450—a larger sum than,

when Mr. Bale began to collect, would have secured fine examples of the whole series. But is it a van Dyck at all? The high price which it brought is rather in proportion to its rarity than to its merits, although Mr. Carpenter, in his *Pictorial Notices*, considered that it exhibited a "rare union of extreme delicacy with decision of execution," and unhesitatingly accepted it as authentic—an opinion in which he has been supported by more than one distinguished *connoisseur*. M. Dutuit, on the other hand, as unhesitatingly rejects it, believing it to be from its first inception the work of Pontius, and supports his conclusion not only by critical remarks upon the work itself, but by a further argument which carries considerable weight. It is known that a large number of the portraits which van Dyck executed for engraving are still in existence—they are in pencil, in Indian ink, in bistre, &c. Some of these drawings were partially etched upon the copper by the master himself, and, after a few impressions had been taken, were completed by others who worked under his direction; but for the greater part he furnished only the designs. Three years after van Dyck's death, in 1642, the finished portraits were collected into one volume by Giles Hendrix, and from the first word of the title, *Iconum principium*, &c., the collection was styled the *Iconographie*. The inscription below all the plates which were known to be after van Dyck runs thus—*Antonio van Dyck pinxit*; while below those few of which he only etched a part the inscription is in every case *A. or Ant. Van Dyck fecit aquaforti*. It is a significant fact that the inscription *pinxit* appears on the *Cornelissen*, *Snellinx*, *Stevens*, and *Trieste*, all of which are acknowledged to be doubtful, and that this print, the *Waverius*, bears also the inscription of *pinxit*, and not that of *fecit aquaforti*. That it has not been earlier relegated to the second place is probably due, not only to the excellence which it undoubtedly possesses, and to its having had the *imprimatur* of Mr. Carpenter, but because, from its extreme rarity in its earlier states, few competent authorities have had the opportunity of comparing it; and it is hardly necessary to say that those who know it only in the later impressions are but imperfectly qualified to decide. M. Dutuit, well acquainted with the earlier states, tells us that he long ago discarded the print. Whether its present owner will be entirely satisfied with this decision is not ours to enquire; but, from the eagerness shown at the sale to secure its possession, it is evident that M. Dutuit's disbelief is not shared by collectors, though some doubt must always remain as to its authenticity.

The descriptions of the plates of Everdingen and Goltzius, which fill so large a part of the volume, give evidence of extreme care and accuracy; no such complete list of the work of the latter has before this appeared. The book is enriched by several admirable reproductions, among which the *Dead Christ on the Knees of the Virgin*, Goltzius (No. 41, p. 412), is perhaps the happiest. The printing and paper and large octavo size are worthy of the contents of the volume, which, if not exactly a "Handbook" in the English acceptance of the term, is, and will always

remain, a monument of extraordinary and patient research, as well as a very valuable work of reference.

C. H. MIDDLETON-WAKE.

### THE DISCOVERY AT THEBES, EGYPT.

A GREAT sepulchral treasure, upon which the daily papers have of late been reporting with more or less accuracy, has been brought to light at Thebes. Some misconception having prevailed with regard to the identity of the royal mummies, and the way in which the discovery was brought about, readers of the ACADEMY will doubtless be glad to know the exact particulars.

Observing how, for the last ten years, relics of great value and rarity have been steadily finding their way from Egypt to Europe, Prof. Maspero had long suspected the Arabs of having found a royal tomb. When, however, an English traveller presented him, some little time ago, with a photographed reproduction of the last pages of a superb Ritual bought at Thebes, and that Ritual proved to be the funeral papyrus of Pinotem I., his suspicion became certainty, and he determined to get at the bottom of the mystery. Having succeeded Mariette-Pasha as Director and Conservator to his Highness the Khedive, Prof. Maspero proceeded last spring to make his first official trip to Upper Egypt. Arrived at Thebes, and confident that he had laid his finger upon the right man, he at once ordered the arrest of a certain well-known dealer and guide called Abi-el-Hasoul. This man (who, with his two younger brothers, lives in the tombs behind the Museum) was then conveyed to the district prison at Keneh, where for two months he maintained an obstinate silence. The other brothers, meanwhile, had the trade to themselves, and mutual jealousy at last moved the captive to betray their joint secret. Hereupon the Governor of Keneh telegraphed to Cairo. By this time Prof. Maspero had left for Europe; but Dr. Brugsch, Keeper of the museum at Berlin, and Ahmed-Effendi-Kemal, the acting secretary and interpreter, started immediately for Thebes, and transported the treasure to Cairo. I am indebted for these details to Prof. Maspero, from whom I have received a long and interesting letter dated August 4. Believing that he would not object, I translate word for word his account of the objects discovered: "We have our hands, not upon a royal tomb, but upon a hiding-place in which were piled—perhaps the great tomb robberies of the Twentieth Dynasty, or more probably at the time when Thebes was sacked by the Assyrians—thirty mummies of kings, queens, princes, and priests. Thus we have the mummy of a Pharaoh; that of Amenophis I. and of his son, Ahmes-nofertari; that of Thothmes II.; of Ramesses XII.; of Pinotem I.; of the Queen Nefer-kheb; of the Queen Nefermet, &c., &c.; a whole representing some 6,000 new objects, including five papyri, one of which is the funeral papyrus of the Queen Makera, of the Twentieth Dynasty, and two plaques similar to the one already published, and which, by the way, must have come from this source." Ramesses XII., it may be observed, was the Pharaoh who despatched the Ark of Khonsu to Ethiopia for the cure of the Princess of Sais—see De Rouge, *Sur une Stèle égyptienne* (1858), and Birch on "The Possessed of Egypt," *Records of the Past*, vol. iv. (1875); and Pinotem I. was grandson and successor of Herakleus, the usurping high-priest and chief of the Amen who deposed the successors of Ramesses XII. Pinotem reigned, according to Brugsch, for twenty-five years, and was conquered by the Assyrians under that leader

whom the author of the *Geschichte Aegyptens* styles "the great king of kings." Pinotem, possibly as a matter of policy, called his grandson by the throne-name of Thothmes III., and his granddaughter by the throne-name of Queen Hatasu. Hence the very natural error of the *Times* correspondent at Cairo, who believed he beheld in the newly discovered Ra-men-Kheper and Ramaka, the great Pharaoh and Queen of the Eighteenth Dynasty. The history of this same Ra-men-Kheper is also curious. While Pinotem, his grandfather, was at Tanis, awaiting the Assyrians, he was despatched to Upper Egypt to put down an insurrection at Thebes; but at Thebes his first act was to recall the banished Ramessides, and to accept his ancestor's former rank of high-priest of Amen. After this, we meet with some more princes of the name of Ramesses, ending with a Ramesses XVI. Princess Ramaka, whose name is written Karamat by Brugsch, married Shiahak I., and so became Queen of Egypt.

And now we ask, What has become of the mummies of all the missing Pharaohs between Raskenen and Pinotem I.? Where are the other Amenhoteps, the other Thothmes, the other Ramessides? Have they been dispersed, or are they still hidden in some cavern not yet discovered? Mariette-Pasha, it will be remembered, long ago advanced a theory that the great temples on the west bank opposite Luxor and Karnak were to be regarded as memorial chapels pertaining to the tombs of their founders in Bab-el-Molook; and he even suggested that subterranean galleries might possibly connect these temples with the tombs at the other side of the mountain. The hiding-place just found is said to be behind the Temple of Hatasu, at Deir-el-Baharee. It may yet prove to lead through the heart of the mountain into some tomb in the valley of the tombs of the kings; and may not similar tunnels exist in connexion with the Temples of Gorneh and Medinet-Haboo and the Ramessium?

There can, I imagine, be little doubt that the Prince of Wales's beautiful papyrus (which is still on view in the long Egyptian gallery at the British Museum) came from the hiding-place which has just yielded its treasure to Boolak.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

### THE CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT CHURCH STRETTON.

UNDER happy auspices, the Cambrian Society transferred its place of meeting this year to the English side of the border, and made closer acquaintance with the roads and hills, baronial halls and feudal strongholds, of South Shropshire, the camps and castles which environ the heights of the Wrekin, the Longmynd, and Caer Caradoc. Church Stretton, by its name, betokens its proximity to Watling Street, which here runs up the valley on its course from Magna or Kenchester to Uriconium or Wroxeter. Whatever is left of intelligence, *esprit de corps*, or enthusiasm as to earlier history centres in the dwellers round about this thoroughfare of the past; and hither, night after night, when the day's excursions were over, trooped natives and foreigners to compare notes with each other.

The evening meetings were well chosen and appropriate. Mr. Drinkwater, at Shrewsbury, where the club dined with a local society, read an erudite paper on "The Inner Wall of Shrewsbury;" and no small life was thrown into the history of the church of St. Mary, a puzzle of architecture of cruciform shape, and containing nave, side-aisles, chancel, transept, and two

chantry chapels. Beside the Norman semi-circular arches here, and those leading from the aisles to the transept, there is much to study in the judicious restoration of the fine old abbey-church; to say nothing of that problem which occupied archaeologists on Tuesday last—the stone pulpit in the garden overlooking the street, designed for a local brother to address his fellows from (similarly to the use adopted of old at Tintern, in Monmouthshire) while the brethren were at meals. These were but a prelude to those rare old houses, gates, and doorways—of which a prominent one was that of Mr. Lloyd—the Whitehall, and Rowley's mansion of the fourteenth century, with its original chestnut roof. But to explore the timbers of Salop you must not parcel yourself for churches, names, roofs, &c., but go in for one or other. So, dinner done, we went back to Stretton, where, at the evening meeting, the veteran Rev. J. D. Latouche read a lucid and learned paper from Mrs. Slackhouse Acton's notes on Stokesay Castle, which was to be visited on the morrow, *en route* for Ludlow—a paper which both described one of the finest examples in England of a castellated mansion of the thirteenth century, and also let the hearers into the touching devotion of the Earl of Craven for the Princess of Bohemia. It was at Stokesay, too, that was slain Sir William Crofts, in the words of Vicars "the best head-piece and the bravest man in that country slain in the place." Tradition tells that the men of Luston, whom he led to the fight, basely abandoned him in the hour of danger, and their descendants were taunted with their cowardice for successive generations. Much of the interior of the castle betokens some refinement of architecture, notably its principal apartment, with elaborate mantelpiece and wainscoted chamber, by some held not earlier than the second Charles. The gate-tower of the tower is an example of grotesque carving; and the church has two old carved pews, like those at Rhug Chapel, in Merionethshire.

The next day was given up to tracing the road of the Wenlock edge to the quaintly placed fabric of the priory of Milburgh, granddaughter of Mercian Kings, and the relic of her quondam seat and nunnery. Time will not permit our delaying over it; and, truth to tell, a feeling of *ζηηλασία* prevents many who have the possession of abbey-churches or priories from greeting enthusiastic strangers to shrines which they can best make their own by throwing open to the stranger's eye. The move from Wenlock was a hurried retreat. On from thence the archaeologists went (by rail) to the Cistercian monastery or "alluvial flat" of Buildwas, where the proportions of the building are ample and noble, and where there was every disposition to suffer liberal and intelligent admission to the chapter-house, the choir, and the rest of the interesting remains. Among these were the abbot's house, the ambulatory, the chapel, and a large hall of the thirteenth century with interesting doorways and carved stones. After making their way to Wenlock, and so to Acton Burnell to see the building where Edward I. held his first Parliament in 1283, the party got back by Leebotwood Station for Church Stretton, girding themselves up for a final excursion to Haughmond Abbey and Uriconium. Of the former, it is only necessary to say that it is still in its ruins a very charming old sanctuary of the Augustine canons, whose amply proportioned guest-hall (eighty-one feet long) and other striking features are enhanced by a striking view of the Breidden and Montgomeryshire hills. To have agreed to the inclusion of Uriconium and its treasures in the day's march, we take to have been flat slaughter of two birds with one stone, for which reason we shall forbear any description of the discoveries or researches of the day till some other occasion.

JAMES DAVIES.

### A PUBLIC ART GALLERY FOR MANCHESTER.

THE Royal Institution of Manchester, which was originally established on a similar basis to the Royal Institution of London, but which has developed more on the artistic than either the literary or the scientific side, is about to pass under the control of the City Council. The Royal Institution is the property of a body of shareholders, who are known as "governors," and they have offered, with a view of providing for Manchester an adequate art gallery, to transfer the building (which was designed by Sir Charles Barry) and its contents to the town. There is in it the nucleus of a permanent gallery, including Etty's famous picture of the *Sirens*, and ample accommodation for periodical exhibitions. Some internal alterations of the structure will make the galleries second only to those of the Royal Academy in size and adaptability. The Corporation have undertaken to provide an endowment fund of £2,000 per annum for the next twenty years; and the management will be vested in a composite committee, partly nominated by the City Council, and partly by the members of the existing institution. The negotiations have stretched over several months, but they terminated favourably on Wednesday week, when some modifications desired by the Corporation were accepted by the Council of the Royal Institution. It will be necessary to obtain parliamentary powers for the completion of the transfer. Manchester has thus become possessed in its civic capacity of a handsome building in the central part of the town, with the beginnings of a valuable art gallery and museum of sculpture. There is no doubt that it has lost many valuable legacies because there was no public gallery, and it may be hoped that the public spirit of the present generation will make amends for whatever may have been omitted in the past.

### OBITUARY.

In announcing the death of Signor Raffaele Pinti, of Berners Street, at the age of fifty-five, the *Times* says that, although best known as an eminent connoisseur and dealer in Italian works of art, he was also an artist of no mean powers. Born in the neighbourhood of Rome, Signor Pinti came to this country as a young man, and resided almost continuously in London. His good taste and great knowledge of Italian pictures, sculptures, and works of art in general, assisted by the relations which he maintained with possessors of works of art in all parts of Italy, enabled him during a long series of years to be instrumental in enriching the public and private collections of this country with many very important art monuments. Signor Pinti's enthusiasm and correct judgment in art, as well as his singular sweetness and gentlemanly grace of manner, will not soon be forgotten by those who knew him; and in many ways his premature death will be felt as a sensible loss.

### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE portrait of Card. Newman by Mr. Oulless, R.A., will be exhibited at the forthcoming autumn exhibition of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists.

If the ideal Christmas card (whatever that may be like) is not produced, it is not for want of encouragement by enterprising firms. Messrs. Hildesheimer and Faulkners' is the second exhibition in London this season, and the prizes offered amount to £3,500. This is, perhaps, the most noteworthy fact about the exhibition in Suffolk Street, which certainly contains some

very beautiful flower-painting, such as 229, 260, 419, 440, and a few charming groups of children, such as 223, but little that is fine in design or original in motive. A word of praise is due to the elaborate and skilful *Dream of Patience* (332), *Love's Young Dream* (319), *Japanese Fans* (689), *Owls* (1102), and *Cats* (1119). Among the other designs, there may be some as good; but as these are over 1,100 in number, and the majority are either only "very pretty" or feeble, we must leave it for the judges to discover them. The artists who have taken upon themselves the onerous duty of selecting the best hundred are Messrs. Millais, Marcus Stone, and G. A. Storey.

THE exhibition of the pictures, &c., selected by the prizeholders of the Art Union of London for 1881 was opened on Tuesday.

MRS. A. LEA MERRITT, the well-known American artist, is said to be painting a portrait of Mr. James Russell Lowell in London.

THE sale of the church ornaments and personal jewellery from Peru, conducted by Messrs. Foster, of Pall Mall, on August 4, fully justified the anticipations which we ventured to express. The total amount realised was £10,778. No less than £2,000 was given for the principal lot of the sale, described as "an antique chased fine gold monstrance, enriched with emeralds, rubies, sapphires, diamonds, pearls, and amethysts," which weighed 378 oz. A second gold monstrance, weighing 185 oz., in the ornamentation of which topazes were conspicuous, fetched £940. The life-size silver pelican, with enamelled gold breast and eyes of large cabochon emeralds, weighing 718 oz., brought £380; an antique enamelled heart-shaped gold reliquary, enriched with diamonds and garnets, £310; a curious silver-gilt mitre, with scrolls of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, &c., £273. Among the articles of personal jewellery, the highest prices obtained were—for two pair of Oriental pearl earrings, £235; for a gold-and-emerald cross, with gold neck-chain, £180; for another gold cross, set with emeralds, £175; for a pair of pearl-and-diamond earrings, £135; for a diamond cross, £126; for a brilliant cluster ring, £125.

*Richard Elmore's Liber Naturae* is the somewhat too ambitious title of a series of autotypes in sepia tint, published in quarterly parts by the Autotype Company, 531 Oxford Street. The part before us contains four autotypes from paintings by Mr. Elmore, which the artist has himself translated into monochrome expressly for the company. What the original pictures may be like we cannot say, but we regret our inability to praise these reproductions with any degree of warmth. They are pervaded by an unpleasant smudginess, which fails to give either breadth or mystery, and which we should be sorry to think an essential characteristic of this method of reproduction. The company may do a good work in popularising art, but it must improve upon this *Liber Naturae*.

MIDLE. MARIE NUSSBAUM, of Campagne Richemont, near Vevey, has gained a prize of £20 for each of the two sets of water-colour designs which she sent to the competition held at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, for Christmas and New Year cards. Middle. Nussbaum, whose father, Prof. C. Nussbaum, was for some years Principal of the Commercial College at Vevey, shows a natural aptitude for the artistic grouping of flowers.

It is intended to open an exhibition (chiefly of modern pictures) at the Working Men's College in Great Ormond Street, on Sunday, the 21st inst. The pictures will be got together by the Sunday Society, and are to be placed in the large lecture-room and the set of rooms opening out of it, one of which it is pro-

posed to devote to water-colour drawings by deceased masters of the English school. Among others, the following have already promised to contribute:—The Rev. Stopford Brooke, Sir Henry Cole, Mr. Walter Crane, the Rev. H. R. Haweis, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Mr. George Howard, M.P., Mr. Holman Hunt, Miss Clara Montalba, Lord Powerscourt, Prof. W. B. Richmond, and Mr. Thomas Woolner, R.A. It is requested that all offers of pictures and other communications may be addressed to Mr. J. W. Thompson, at 2 South Square, Gray's Inn.

MR. GEORGE GODWIN has been elected a life trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum, in the place of the late Frederic Ouvry.

WE quote the following from the *City Press*:—With the demolition of the church of St. Matthew, Friday Street, which, on its union with the parish of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, will probably soon be carried out, another of the few remaining churches in the City which were re-erected after the Great Fire in 1666 from designs by Sir Christopher Wren will pass away. The earliest record of the church is in 1322, when the patronage was vested in the Abbot and Convent of Westminster. When this establishment was dissolved and Westminster was made a bishopric by King Henry VIII., the living of St. Matthew's was bestowed on the new diocesan, but was afterwards given to the Bishop of London by Edward VI., who at the same time dissolved the bishopric of Westminster. After the Great Fire in 1666, by which the church was destroyed, the parish of St. Peter, Westcheap, was united to it, and in 1685, at a cost of £2,381 8s. 2d., the present church was built by Sir Christopher Wren. The formation of the church presents a curious peculiarity; it is sixty feet long and thirty-three feet broad, and the height being equal to the width, the area is in reality a double cube. The Communion table and rails, presented to the church by Mr. James Smyth in 1685, display some good specimens of carving; while the register books contain entries of the marriage, baptism, &c., of many members of the family of Sir Hugh Myddelton, who was also one of the churchwardens.

THE *prix de Rome* for architecture has been awarded as follows by the Académie des Beaux-Arts:—The *grand prix* to M. Deglane; the second *grand prix* to M. Maillart; the *second prix* to M. Julien. The *prix de Rome* for engraving has been unanimously adjudged to M. Lenain.

SEVERAL interesting Roman sculptures and inscriptions have been unearthed in Mainz the Roman Moguntiacum, during the last week in July, the chief of which have been sent to the local Museum für Alterthümer. One of these is the tombstone of a Roman standard-bearer of the XIV. Legion. It is a rounded niche at the top of the stone stands the figure of the deceased, but the inscription below is hardly legible. The second tombstone belonged to a soldier of the same Legion. It has no figure, but the inscription, which is in large clear letters, gives him the name as "Marius Servilius Seneca, son of Marius," and describes him as of the citizen class of the Fabii of Brixen (in the Tyrol), for years old, and nineteen years in service. The museum at Wiesbaden there is also a tombstone of a soldier of the Fabian tribe of Brixen. A third tombstone, roughly executed, is that of a Roman knight. He is represented on horseback, with a prostrate foe at his horse's feet whose long hair bound up in a knot indicates him as a German. The fourth monument is the most important, as it is one of the very rare specimens of the tombstones of men of civil calling. It represents a herdsman who was drowned in the Main. The tombstone is



three divisions. In the upper part stands an urn within a triangular niche; the inscription takes up the centre; the lower part contains a figure of the herdsman, whip in hand, a flock of four sheep and one goat, and a landscape indicated by two trees. The inscription runs, "Jucundus M. Terentii L. Pecunarius." This is followed by a metrical address to the "viator" who may chance to see the tomb. The inscription concludes with the words "Patronus de suo posuit." The museum at Mainz is rich in Roman military tombstones, but contained, until the addition of the present discovery, only one of a civilian—the boatman Blussus. The first of these four gravestones shows signs of having been used for building. At the upheaving of the piles of the old bridge of Karl the Great at Mainz, several Roman "finds" have lately been made, including the sandstone monuments of Tertinius Svitulus and another person whose name is illegible, two busts, and a mass of architectural and sculptural fragments. These discoveries go to disprove the theory that the bridge over the Rhine was built by the Romans, for they would never have used their own monuments or the pillars of their temples to serve as foundations. On Saturday, July 30, one of the divers brought up a Roman hammer stamped on one side with the letters "Val. Leg. XIII."

AN exhibition of engravings, both old and modern, of extreme interest is now on view in Paris at the Cercle de la Librairie et de l'Imprimerie on the Boulevard St. Germain. Many private collectors, notably Baron Edmond de Rothschild and M. Eugene Dutilleul, to whose stores of artistic wealth we bear witness in another column, have generously lent the rarest treasures from their portfolios. The entire history of engraving and its kindred arts may here be traced from the early German master, only known by the initials E. S. (1466), down to the most recent French etchings. Rembrandt is especially well represented with the portrait known as *The Burgomaster Six*, which fetched 17,000 frs. at the recent Didot sale, and a proof of the *Pièce aux cent Florins*, for which its present owner gave 30,000 frs. The *Catalogue de l'Exposition*, by M. Georges Dupleix, is itself a valuable work of art. It not only contains an historical sketch of the history of engraving, but is enriched with many plates taken from the magnificent art-books which French publishers are so lavish in producing.

IN face of the storm of congratulation with which Dr. Schliemann has recently been welcomed to Berlin, it may be worth mentioning that his "discovery of Troy" has by no means won universal acquiescence from the scientific archaeologists of Germany. Dr. Brentano has just published a pamphlet of considerable size, entitled *Zur Lösung der trojanischen Frage* (Halle: Henninger), in which he argues that the site of Homer's city is yet to seek.

AN important work of restoration was successfully finished last month in the cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle. The mosaics in the cupola, which had been almost obliterated by the white-wash of successive generations of vandals, have been replaced by Antonio Salviati, of Venice, the excellence of whose work we are familiar with in the Albert Memorial and the Wolsey Chapel at Windsor. Little was left of the old mosaics beyond a reminiscence that they represented Christ in his glory receiving the homage of the saints. A design had to be composed fresh in cartoons, from which M. Salviati executed his work. Three years were given him for his task; but he has accomplished it in two years, to the complete satisfaction of all who have seen the new mosaics.

WE learn from the *Times* that the demolition of the bakers' ovens and other wretched edifices

built up against the posterior portion of the Pantheon has revealed the grand old walls which connected it with the *thermae* of Agrippa, of which plans and engravings are to be found in the works of Fea and other archaeological writers.

THE French Government have made their usual large number of purchases at the Salon, notwithstanding that it has passed from their control. Among the works in sculpture bought are M. Allar's marble group, *La Mort d'Alceste*, which won the medal of honour; M. Allouard's *Bacchus d'Enfant*; *Cephale et Procris*, by Damé; *Eros*, by Coutan; *Femme jouant avec son Enfant*, by J. B. Hugues; and *Saint-Jean*, by Dampit.

THE *Revue politique et littéraire* for August 6 contains an enthusiastic description, by M<sup>me</sup>. O. Coignet, of the female art-school founded at Rome by Miss Mayor. Up to the present time Miss Mayor has herself defrayed the greater part of the expenses, but she now appeals for public subscriptions to place on a permanent basis the work which she has so unselfishly inaugurated.

A PORTION of the *prix* Marcellin-Guérin has been awarded by the Académie française to M. Eugene Müntz for his authoritative work on Raphael.

FRANCE apparently likes to proclaim her belief in *Gloria Victis*, for the Paris Municipal Council have decided to grant permission to all provincial towns that shall desire it to reproduce in bronze M. Mercier's celebrated group now placed in the Square Montholon. The converse sentiment has done its worst in flooding Germany with hideous monuments. It must detract seriously from the joy of the conqueror at the present day to know that he and his deeds are sure to be cast in bronze.

SINCE the completion of Cologne Cathedral, the band of German architects who accomplished that great work have naturally been looking out for some other undertaking of similar character. German ardour likewise seems more willing to expend itself in great works of restoration and completion than in original achievement. The restoration of Strassburg Minster was long considered, but finally it has been decided that Aix-la-Chapelle shall be the next great national undertaking. This beautiful basilica dates back to the time of Charlemagne, and is far richer than Cologne in archaeological interest and historical associations. Indeed, no other building in Germany can claim such a momentous past as that which contains the tomb of the first German Emperor. It is, of course, a national duty that such a building should be preserved as far as possible, but it is doubtful whether posterity will thank the present age for its completions and reconstructions. One of the main proposals at Aix-la-Chapelle is to rebuild the tower of the eastern *façade*, which was burnt down two centuries ago. This is to be rebuilt according to the original design; but it is not stated how, in the nineteenth century, the faith and aspirations are to be reconstructed out of which such buildings grew, as it were, spontaneously, in mediæval times. Now, at best, all that can be attained is a forced imitative construction, not a free growth; and, this being the case, it might be wiser for the present age to express its own thoughts and science, rather than attempt to turn back to the designs of an age of faith, when the faith necessary for carrying them out has long been dead.

AT the last meeting of the Académie des inscriptions et belles lettres, M. Henzy announced that important discoveries had been made in Mesopotamia by a Frenchman, M. H. de

Sarzec, who has been conducting explorations in that country despite a most unhealthy climate and disturbances among the native tribes. It was stated that M. de Sarzec's discoveries throw valuable light upon the origin and history of Chaldean art; but details are wanting.

THE publishing house of Ernest Leroux, at Paris, has just issued the first part of a magnificently illustrated work by M. O. du Sartel, entitled *La porcelaine de Chine: origines, fabrication, decors*. This first part treats of Chinese porcelain in Europe; and four more parts will be required to complete the work.

ACCORDING to the American papers, the next annual exhibition of the Society of Painter-Etchers will be held at New York.

#### AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTIS & Co., Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

#### PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

#### THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c.	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

Post. 8vo, 138 pp., price 1s. 6d.

A MEDLEY of NOTABLES: What they said and What others said of them. By G. F. S.

"This little book contains on one side of each page a quotation from some well-known author, and on the other side a brief notice of this author by other authors. If we turn to Shakespeare, for instance, we find quoted Dame Quickly's description of Falstaff's death, while there are given notices of Shakespeare by Keats, Ben Jonson, Browning, Barnfield, and by some anonymous writer who likely enough is the editor. From him we learn that 'Shakespeare went before all men, and stands in the array of human intellect like the sun in the system, single and unappropriated.'"—*Saturday Review*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post-free.

#### STUDIES IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The Sun; Transit of Venus; Spectrum Analysis; the Moon; the Stars and Planets; Comets and Meteors; Atmospheric Electricity; Whirlwinds; Glaciers; the Telephone. By W. J. MILLAR, C.E., Secretary to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; Author of "Principles of Mechanics," &c.

"This work consists of chapters from several sciences—astronomy, electricity, heat, light, &c. They cover a good deal of ground, and include objects as wide apart as whirlwinds and spectrum analysis, glaciers and the telephone."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

"We can confidently recommend Mr. Millar's volume to the attention of both of teachers in search of an elementary text-book, and to private students, as well as to the general reader. It unites the utmost lucidity with strict scientific accuracy, and deals with ascertained facts rather than with vague theories."—*Grosvenor Daily Telegraph*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

# W. H. SMITH & SON'S SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, 186, STRAND, LONDON, and at the RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.

1.—This Library is established in connexion with Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON'S numerous Railway Bookstalls; it embraces all the most important Works of History, Biography, Travel, Fiction, Poetry, Science, and Theology, as well as the leading Magazines and Reviews.

2.—Subscribers can only change their Books at the Depot where their names are registered, but they may transfer the place of exchange *by giving notice to the Clerk in charge of the Depot at which they obtain their books*. There are 500 Bookstall available for this purpose. Of the current periodicals, one only at a time is allowed to a Subscription under Five Guineas, and Subscriptions will not be accepted for the supply of Magazines and Reviews only.

3.—The Books are delivered at the Bookstalls, carriage free. A Subscriber may exchange once a day; the Clerk in charge will obtain from London any Work in the Library which a Subscriber may desire to have. **NOVELS exchanged only in unbroken and complete Sets.**

4.—London Subscribers transferring their Subscriptions to a Country Depot will be entitled only to the number of volumes which the Country terms assign to the amount they subscribe; similarly, Country Subscriptions transferred to Town become subject to the London regulations.

5.—Subscriptions may commence at any date, and are payable in advance at any of the Railway Bookstalls, or 186, Strand, London.

6.—Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON beg to impress upon their Library Subscribers the fact that much disappointment and inconvenience would be avoided if they would, in all cases, give to the Clerk in charge a list comprising at least *twice* as many titles of works as they wish to exchange.

## I.—FOR SUBSCRIBERS OBTAINING THEIR BOOKS FROM A LONDON TERMINUS, OR 186, STRAND—

	6 Months.	12 Months.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For One Volume at a time ... ..	0 12 0	1 1 0
<i>(Novels in more than One Volume are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Two Volumes ... ..	0 17 6	1 11 6
<i>(Novels in more than Two Volumes are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Four " " ... ..	1 3 0	2 2 0
For Eight " " ... ..	1 15 0	3 3 0
For Fifteen " " ... ..	3 0 0	5 5 0

## II.—FOR SUBSCRIBERS OBTAINING THEIR BOOKS FROM A COUNTRY BOOKSTALL—

	6 Months.	12 Months.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For One Volume at a time ... ..	0 12 0	1 1 0
<i>(Novels in more than One Volume are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Two Volumes ... ..	0 17 6	1 11 6
<i>(Novels in more than Two Volumes are not available for this class of Subscription.)</i>		
For Three " " ... ..	1 3 0	2 2 0
For Four " " ... ..	1 8 0	2 10 0
For Six " " ... ..	1 15 0	3 3 0
For Twelve " " ... ..	3 0 0	5 5 0

## III.—FOR COUNTRY BOOK CLUBS, READING SOCIETIES, &c.

For Twenty-four Volumes at a time ... ..	5 5 0	9 9 0
For Thirty-six " " ... ..	8 0 0	14 2 6
For Forty-eight " " ... ..	10 10 0	18 16 0
For Sixty " " ... ..	13 0 0	23 9 0
For Seventy-two " " ... ..	15 10 0	28 2 0
For Eighty-four " " ... ..	18 0 0	32 15 0

For every additional Twelve Volumes, £4 12s. 6d.

TERMS FOR SPECIAL TRAVELLING SUBSCRIPTIONS, Lists of Books in circulation, or any other information can be obtain at any of the Railway Bookstalls, or at 186, Strand, London.

*A Catalogue of Surplus and New Books, offered at greatly reduced prices, is published Monthly, and can be had upon application at the Bookstalls. Also a Catalogue of Books in elegant bindings for Gentlemen's Libraries.*

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1881.

No. 485, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

### TWO BOOKS ON BYRON.

Byron. By John Nichol. "English Men of Letters" Series.

Poetry of Byron. By Matthew Arnold. (Macmillan.)

THESE two volumes, the former of which we have left too long unnoticed, are the result, as applied to Byron, of the desire so characteristic of the last quarter of this century to analyse and summarise existing knowledge. Prof. Nichol has endeavoured to comprise in one small volume all that is most valuable in Moore's Life, and the numerous other Lives and contributions toward the biography of the great poet which have appeared since. Mr. Matthew Arnold's intention has been (in his own words) "to separate, from the mass of poetry which Byron poured forth, all the higher portion so superior to the mass;" so that we have in these two volumes a microcosm of Byron by two thoroughly able writers and critics.

There is little but praise to be spoken of Prof. Nichol's book. Its principal defect, and this is one for which he is not responsible, is its shortness. The few years of Lord Byron's life were so full of strong and various exertions, everything that flowed from his pen, whether of prose or verse, was so quick with his own life, that even the smallest note was a fragment of autobiography. Prof. Nichol's task was not the usual task of an autobiographical biographer; he had not to separate what was altogether worthless from what was not, but to discriminate (often a very difficult exercise of judgment) between what was vital and what was only of great interest. His space allowed no further margin, and his selection has been nearly faultless. In what he has himself said with regard to the poet, whether as to his character or his work, the same judicial faculty is well seen. Always careful in thought, terse and often striking in expression, the commentary of his book, whether narrative or critical, binds his facts and quotations in a web which is both firm and elastic. Although Prof. Nichol's portrait of Byron has not that freedom and boldness which could only be gained by a larger canvas and a fuller brush, it has more of these qualities than is usually found in a miniature.

One of the necessary shortcomings of a condensed Life of Byron is the restraint demanded in quotation from his works; and the ideal biography of the poet would contain far fuller and lengthier extracts than Prof. Nichol has been able to give. It is, however, one of the special merits of his book that the

lines he inserts are well chosen and aptly placed, and the only complaint of this sort which we think can fairly be made against the author is not in connexion with the life, but the genius of his subject. We think he should have given one of the best of his lyrics entire, say the "Isles of Greece," or, if this were too long, "Oh! Snatch'd away," surely one of the most perfect as well as tender songs in the language. To do this would have been only fair in a volume which states somewhat too absolutely, if not too strongly, the common cry against Byron on the score of want of "art." Prof. Nichol tells us that "Scarce a page of his verse even aspires to perfection," without stating that many pages, especially of his later work, reach it without aspiration. We read, "If, as he [Byron] professed to believe, 'the best poet is he who best executes his work,' then he is scarcely a poet at all," without hearing how, in spite of this, he was a poet, and a great one. And, finally, in a sentence intended to be condemnatory, Byron's latest biographer names among his defects a quality which is one of his chief claims to distinction as a poet. "He is habitually rapid and slovenly, an improvisatore on the spot when his fancy is kindled, writing *currente calamo*, and disdaining the art to blot." Should he not have added that the virtues of Byron's verse are inextricably bound up with these defects, and that it is impossible to say how much of the vigour and dash, the spontaneity and life, of his poems would have been lost if he had been slower in writing and more careful in correction? One loss we should certainly have had, and that is in quantity; and quantity, though not admirable in itself, was necessary in order to reach the goal of *Don Juan*. He was ill-trained as a poet, and could never have attained to his supreme excellence not only as a versifier, but "an artist," if he had stopped to measure his paces with those of others. He gave the reins to his genius (as wild a steed as Mazeppa's), accomplished a greater distance in a shorter time than any other poet on record, and arrived in a country which no poetic steed had ever trod. By that time he could manage it as absolutely as it was possible to manage such a fiery creature. He could make it turn and leap as he would, and never lost his seat. Shall we say he was an unskilful horseman because he could not make it caracole?

Mr. Matthew Arnold, with finer poetical sympathy, yet scarcely with full justice, after denying him "any fine and exact sense for word and structure and rhythm," says, "When he warms to his work, when he is inspired, Nature herself seems to take the pen from him, as she took it from Wordsworth, and to write for him as she wrote for Wordsworth, though in a different fashion, with her own penetrating simplicity." This is no doubt true in a sense, and pretty; but it is scarcely fair to Byron to represent him as responsible for the faults of his work when it is bad, and as a kind of poetical automaton when it is good.

It seems to us idle to question whether it was carelessness or incapacity that made one who could write so well frequently write so ill; the fact that he could write so well is against the theory of incapacity, and the fact

that he improved steadily to the end is also against it. But it is quite enough to know that, if he had the power of control, he did not care to exercise it. In life he did not control his passions; but he was always stronger than they, even when he allowed them to carry him away. It is certain, in all intellectual work, that minds which have a preference for one form of activity are comparatively, and sometimes extraordinarily, loth to stir in a different direction. In Byron's case, preference is too weak a word to denote his craving for creation. He could add line to line and page to page without fatigue, and the sight of proofs was a stimulus to production instead of correction. He may or may not have had the powers necessary to perfect with the care of a Tennyson, but it is certain that he never had a fair chance for their exercise; his fecundity spoilt his garden.

It is partly because of want of regular form and distinct sequence in his great works that Byron suffers so irremediably when judged by a volume of extracts. His Eastern tales are like gorgeous pieces of Indian jewellery, imposing and brilliant in the mass, but when the best stones are taken out and put on a string we see that they are flawed and ill-cut. Of his later and better works of length, such as the last two books of the *Childe* and *Don Juan*, the connexion of the stanzas, though often loose, is always vital. They are like a chain of mountains, whose beauty and grandeur cannot be seen by a fragment here and a peep there. Mr. Swinburne felt this, and no doubt Mr. Matthew Arnold does too; but the former showed his feeling in his selection, whereas the latter does not. Mr. Swinburne gave us in *The Shipwreck* a whole mountain *en bloc*; Mr. Arnold gives us chips. Unless it is Mr. Arnold's Preface, we know nothing that has lately disappointed us so much as Mr. Arnold's selections.

Mr. Swinburne's aim was to include nothing "unworthy to share or unfit to secure the fame of Byron," and, with the exception of one stanza, his success was indubitable; but Mr. Arnold is more ambitious. He claims to include all the higher portion of Byron's verse. We cannot for a moment concede that he has done this, and we are sure that he has admitted some verse which does not belong to this higher portion, and which is "unworthy to share Byron's fame." *Loch Na Garr* is an interesting poem, but its verse cannot be called of a high quality, any more than the prosy, unmusical *Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte* or the halting anapaests and cheap rhetoric of *Napoleon's Farewell*. Nor is the divisional arrangement kept with the accuracy we should have expected from Mr. Arnold. To mention only two out of many instances, what does the sonnet to Bonnivard do among the "Descriptive and Narrative," or the stanza, "And if I laugh at any mortal thing," among the "Satiric"? These faults, and the absence of an Index, seriously damage the work as a book of reference to well-known passages which would otherwise be its chief value to those who know Byron. To those who do not, we hope it will act as a stimulus to study his best poems in full, for some of the extracts are quite uninteresting by themselves and one (*Childe Harold*, canto iv., stanzas 130, 131)

renaîtrait parmi les bons citoyens, amis de l'ordre et de la monarchie" (*Le Comte de Fersen et la Cour de France*, i. 232).

As to the question of Louis' sincerity in relation to the Assembly of the Constitutionists, it is not one over which it is longer possible to dispute:—"Je n'entends pas moi-même," Marie-Antoinette writes to her confidant, Fersen,

"et je suis obligée de réfléchir pour voir si c'est bien moi qui parle, mais que voulez-vous? Tout cela est nécessaire et croyez que nous serions bien plus bas encore que nous sommes, si je n'avais pas pris ce parti tout de suite; au moins gagnerons nous du temps par là, et c'est tout ce qu'il faut. Quel bonheur si je puis un jour redevenir assez pour prouver à tous ces gueux que je n'étais pas leur dupe!"

There is something painful in such revelations as this of the feelings entertained by the Queen towards men who, whatever charges she had to make against them, at least loyally and sincerely stood by the constitutional throne, and were ready to risk their lives for hers. Among the "gueux" of whom she speaks in these contemptuous terms are Barnare, the Duke de la Rochefoucauld d'Amville, and Count Louis de Narbonne, a man of whom Mortimer Terneaux asserts that he might have saved the monarchy. It is comprehensible that Marie-Antoinette should have regarded foreign aid as the one means for the restoration of order and revival of the royal authority; but can it be the serious opinion of M. Taine that a policy which relied on no party in the interior, and called on the foreigner to dictate to the nation at the sword's point, could in any case have resulted otherwise than in disaster? It is difficult to believe, and is rendered the more so by the concluding pages of his own book, where, in strange contrast with much that has gone before, he describes with what enthusiasm the country flew to arms in defence of its independence, and how faith in the Revolution and the ideas of liberty, equality, and the rights of man made of the volunteers on the frontier brave and magnanimous heroes. BERTHA M. CORDERY.

#### *A Pageant, and other Poems.* By Christina G. Rossetti. (Macmillan.)

ANYTHING sweeter or more beautiful and, at the same time, more subtly conceived than the title poem of Miss Rossetti's new volume it would be difficult to desire and unfair to expect. Those who long for something simply thought and felt, and yet informed throughout by strength and fervour, will find the "Pageant" grateful and charming. The personifications presented are the months of the year, represented half as boys and half as girls, and the dramatic element in the poem is concerned with the race of the seasons to overtake each other. Simple as the scheme is in outline, it affords opportunity for many a collateral touch of passion to which a more elaborate design might not so naturally lend itself. Even the stage directions are made the channel for the display of the closest insight into the workings of Nature, and are in themselves as poetic as anything communicated in the text. Indeed, though admirably

adapted for representation by children, the pageant would even lose something in the acting by the difficulty of conveying by action the subtle sense of natural phenomena which finds perfect expression in the unspoken prose. No ordinary methods of presentment could afford an adequate concrete realisation of the sweetness of the idea embodied in the note employed to mark the departure of March and advent of April:—

"Before March has done speaking, a voice is heard approaching, accompanied by a twittering of birds. April comes along singing, and stands outside and out of sight to finish her song."

To grasp fully by seeing it depicted the whole sense of the ordinance of Nature by which April casts forward into March the essence of her loveliness before the substance of it can yet be felt requires on the part of the observer all the instinct of the poet. In the simple note, however, the idea is projected, and stands revealed to eyes that do not of themselves penetrate that open secret of Nature; and the same observation of her inner mysteries is throughout this poem made manifest. When May arrives, "unperceived by April," she divides an armful of all sorts of flowers with her; when July comes, with a basket of many-coloured irises slung upon his shoulders, he finds that the longest day has slipped by his sister June while she slept. Than all this (done everywhere with the eye direct on Nature) the dialogue itself does not contain a more exquisite sensitiveness to change of mood. As to Miss Rossetti's especial vocation for depicting Nature's changeful aspects, it must be said, her prefatory "key-note" notwithstanding, that she is never so happy as when realising the gentler side of Nature's temper—her stillness, which the rippling of rivers or twittering of birds makes yet more still, her cloudlessness, her hopefulness and peace. With Nature's less tractable moods of mist and wind, and with her sterner heights of hill and fell, the poet displays less sympathy, and it may be doubted if, together with her love of loveliness, she could possess the gift that compasses them. This point is the worthier of remark from the clear tendency Miss Rossetti has shown, more than ever in recent years, to drop into a despondent personal tone, which, though wholly natural and unforced, is clearly somewhat pampered, even in the face of robust prompts. Such a tone as I speak of finds vent in the admirable "Ballad of Boding" (a poem full of symbol, and surpassed for truth and fervour by nothing in this volume), and in certain sonnets distinguished by strength of exceptional ascetic passion. Tenderness more true, and resignation more beautiful, nevertheless, do not find utterance in English poetry than is found in the following, which I quote from a series entitled "Monna Innominata":—

"If there be anyone can take my place  
And make you happy whom I grieve to grieve,  
Think not that I can grudge it, but believe  
I do commend you to that nobler grace,  
That readier wit than mine, that sweeter face;  
Yes, since your riches make me rich, conceive  
I too am crowned, while bridal crowns I weave,  
And thread the bridal dance with jocund pace.  
For if I did not love you, it might be  
That I should grudge you some one dear  
delight;

But since the heart is yours that was mine  
own,  
Your pleasure is my pleasure, right my right,  
Your honourable freedom makes me free,  
And you companioned I am not alone."

Surely it is a mistake to think that even "occasional" poetry that is cheerful and hopeful must, by virtue of these subjective qualities, be drawn merely from fancy; or that the poetry of which sadness is the governing constituent must of necessity be drawn from feeling. The brighter side of life has its appeal for the imagination and its profound response in the affections, though it is true that unhappiness calls the utmost powers and passions into play. It may be doubted whether Miss Rossetti is right in saying that, if the great poetess of our own day and nation had been unhappy instead of happy, she would have bequeathed to us, in lieu of the "Portuguese Sonnets," a "donna innominata" more worthy to occupy a niche beside Beatrice and Laura.

"Brandons Both," though touched with the poet's characteristic sadness, is a sweet little idyl written in a rarely musical tripping metre of which I do not remember to have met with any other example.

"Oh, fair Milly Brandon, a young maid, a fair maid!

All her curls are yellow and her eyes are blue,  
And her cheeks were rosy red till a secret care made

Hollow whiteness of their brightness as a care will do."

The interweaving of various movements in this metre is very ingenious—lending itself to a most happy variety of feeling. The slower measure of the close of the line coming after the quick beat of the opening produces a sensible effect as of certain Old-English ballads when sung. The lyrics in this volume have that mingled music, sweetness, emphasis, and condensation which should belong to all examples of pure song, whose first function is to live in the air. There is nothing better among them than the one called "Golden Silences":—

"There is silence that saith, 'Ah me!'

There is silence that nothing saith;

One the silence of life forlorn,

One the silence of death;

One is, and the other shall be.

"One we know and have known for long,

One we know not, but we shall know,

All we who have ever been born;

Even so, be it so,—

There is silence, despite a song.

"Sowing day is a silent day,

Resting night is a silent night;

But whoso reaps the ripened corn

Shall shout in his delight,

While silences vanish away."

T. HALL CAINE.

#### *A Dictionary of Quotations from the English Poets.* By Henry G. Bohn. (George Bell & Sons.)

THE venerable author of this admirable selection of the choicest passages in our national poets printed, about fourteen years ago, 500 copies of this work for presentation to his friends. Since that time four copies have been sold at public auctions, three of them for five guineas a-piece, and the other for only half-a-guinea less. Such a



marked testimony of public approbation turns the critic's office into a sinecure. All that he can do is to applaud the liberality of Mr. Bohn in reprinting for the gratification of the world at large a volume which has received such a singular mark of private approval; and to express his confident assurance that the present edition, to be obtained at the cost of a few shillings, will be scanned as eagerly and referred to as frequently as that which changed hands after the expenditure of a five-pound note.

There are about 8,000 quotations in Mr. Bohn's treasure-house of extracts, covering the five centuries from *The Canterbury Tales* to the *In Memoriam* of the Poet Laureate. They show a breadth of reading which would be remarkable even in the case of a student who had confined the reading of a long life to poetry alone. Some of the extracts are from authors whose works were much admired when Mr. Bohn first commenced collecting quotations "sixty years since," and some are from writers who could never have been popular at all. In the first rank comes Pomfret; in the second, such scribblers as Francklin and Freeman, a brace of poor tragedians. The strangest part is that the few selections from such writers, thanks to the judgment of the extractor, are almost the only lines in which they deviated into sense.

It is not difficult to discover in opening this volume which English writer has supplied the greatest number of quotations for the English market; it is the old story, "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." Shakspeare has furnished Mr. Bohn with at least three times as many extracts as any other writer. For the honour of the second place there is a gallant contest between Pope and Byron. Butler's *Hudibras* and Young's *Night Thoughts* should be bracketed for the third place; in fifty pages taken at random from the body of the book, eighteen passages were quoted from the one and sixteen from the other.

Scarcely a subject which the reader can think of has not, owing to the compiler's extensive range of reading, one or more apposite quotation ready for his purpose. Every incident in life may be found in these pages. Life itself is the subject of nearly seven pages, and ten times as many extracts. Twenty-six pages are devoted to love and lovers, and eight more to marriage. On the "last scene of all," death, Mr. Bohn has filled about ten pages, and refers his readers to the kindred heads of grave and mourning for some more. Still, with all the care and industry of the collector, a few quotations have been omitted which we might expect to have found in their proper places. I looked under the word "Loyalty" for Butler's lines on the dial and the sun, but found them not. There is no quotation under "Lark" from Shelley's ode, and no reference under the head of "Swans" to the bird which floated double on St. Mary's lake. It is inevitable that this should be so. Did not the compiler of a book on proverbs, when he presented a copy of his volume to Queen Elizabeth, discover, to his mortification, that he had omitted the first proverb which the Queen used to him?

But it is time to stop. I can only say in conclusion that it is as difficult for a reviewer

to cease from writing about Mr. Bohn's volume as it will be for the reader to shut it when he has once opened its pages.

W. P. COURTNEY.

*England Without and Within.* By Richard Grant White. (Sampson Low.)

MEN who know both England and America almost equally well are sure to take up with some misgivings any book by an Englishman about America, or by an American about England, especially when written by a person whose acquaintance with the country he describes has been but a short one. They expect almost inevitably to find on either side much hasty misapprehension, much unreasoning prejudice, and much ungenerous criticism, which a fuller knowledge would probably have modified in a kindlier direction. It seems, indeed, as though Englishmen and Americans were destined to misunderstand one another on a short acquaintance—as though they required a long familiarity in order to recognise each other's good points.

From any such initial predisposition against England, however, Mr. Grant White is singularly free. Priding himself upon being a Yankee of the Yankees, born in the Wilderness of North-west New York, educated in New England, descended from eight generations of Anglo-American ancestors, and arbiter (as we all know) of the only real English undefiled now to be found upon the face of the earth, Mr. Grant White came to England as to the land of his forefathers, and he judges of everything English with a loving gentleness which prepossesses even the captious critic at once in his favour. The fact is, our author's prejudices are all of them almost more English than American. He has a low opinion of Irishmen, Germans, emigrants, and so-called "Americans" generally; he never prints the last-named noun, in fact, except, as we have done, in quotation marks; and he considers nobody as a real thorough-going fellow-countryman except the descendants of those English families who settled in America before the revolution. His Anglo-Saxonism is as pronounced in its way as that of Mr. Freeman himself—if Mr. Freeman will pardon us the use of that heretical, but very convenient, phrase. As our great historian scorns Scots and Welsh and Irish so utterly that he wholly excludes them from his ethnical We, so Mr. Grant White excludes from his category of true Americans everybody whose ancestors landed in America since the eighteenth century. England is thus to him the old home of the Yankee race; and all English history before the revolt of the colonies is part of the annals of his own people. Never, he tells us emphatically in his first chapter, never was he so much at home as he was in England.

To do Mr. Grant White full justice, it must be admitted that most of what he has to say is truthful, that a great deal of it is acute and subtle, and that all of it is extremely interesting. It is always pleasant to hear what a friendly critic has to say about us; it is doubly pleasant when the critic is on the whole so flattering and courteous as Mr. Grant White. Why, he even praises our hotels—a piece of international generosity

which seems really incredible to any man who has ever tried and compared the average American and English inns. If good nature, kind appreciation, and a strong determination to be satisfied and delighted with everything—including our little boxes of railway-carriages, our idle aristocracy, and our nationally disgraceful climate—if all this could soften the hearts of Englishmen to Mr. Grant White, surely his chatty, amiable, amusing book ought to be received all round with a perfect chorus of unmixed congratulation.

Nevertheless, there are some odd little points in these essays which candour can hardly permit us to pass by, for all the author's flattering salves to our collective vanity. The function of a review is to speak the truth without fear or favour; and we must not be led into abdicating our duty by the overwhelming consciousness of Mr. White's delicate and graceful compliments to the English nation. The truth is, a great deal of the book is, and must be, sadly superficial. The very title, in the vastness of its promise, reminds us somewhat too painfully of Count Smorltork's great work on England, composed after six weeks' acquaintance with our island and people. Almost every American-born man who comes to Europe can remember the time when he would have faced the task of writing on Britain within and without as easily and jauntily as Mr. Grant White; but, if he has lived a year or two in England, he has probably long outlived that facile stage, and would almost as soon dream of disputing *de omni scibili* like the Admirable Crichton. People accustomed to a relatively simple homogeneous society, with little history and few strongly marked classes, are prepared to describe the manners and habits of the English offhand, as readily as they would describe the manners and habits of the Andaman Islanders. But people who have once begun to comprehend the vast complexity of an old civilisation, with its ranks, its social classes, its civil and military organisation, its Church, its sects, its history, its ethnography, its universities, its institutions, its endless intricacies of law and procedure, would never venture upon framing all the easy generalisations which new-comers reel off so readily on the slightest hints or scraps of evidence. Just remember what a difficult thing it is to understand a single English parish, with its ecclesiastical history, its local arrangements, its manorial *status*, its infinite wheels and springs and bearings—or just try to set forth lucidly to an enquiring stranger the constitution of the University of Oxford, and then consider the value of the judgment a man is likely to pass upon England generally after a few weeks or months of residence in our midst.

Accordingly, it must be allowed that Mr. Grant White is often wrong, though more often in matters of feeling than in positive matters of fact. He himself believes that most Englishmen are disgracefully ignorant of America; but, indeed, the cases he cites seem to us natural enough, and not near so heinous as many to be observed in most educated Yankees when talking of Europe. His own little inaccuracies are just of the sort which he would seize upon at once in an Englishman speaking of America; as where

he talks of "Knole," of "Euston Street," and of "Mac Allum More." He constantly represents Englishmen as using forms of speech which are certainly not English in any grade of life—as *pok* for park, *Hi* for I, and *paound* for pound. He also makes vulgar English speakers aspirate unemphatic vowels, which is in practice never done; and such slips in a professed student of the English language are really serious. But the oddest part of the book is perhaps the exceeding thinness of its erudition. Mr. White is greatly annoyed because English people advised him to read *Kenilworth* before going to see the castle, and otherwise took it for granted that he knew very little beforehand about English history and literature. Now, it is true he knows the Elizabethan dramatists well; but he knows very little of earlier history. He himself tells his American readers, in all seriousness as somewhat of a novelty, the story of "Non Angli sed Angeli;" and treats them, on the occasion of his visit to Canterbury, to a full account of the conversion of Kent. He talks naïvely of a portrait by Masaccio, "who preceded Raffael and even Leonardo." Again, he says, "Dugdale quotes from the record of an old trial or examination in which a certain baron of Norman descent is asked by what title he holds a certain manor; whereupon *produxit in curiam [sic] gladium suum antiquum, &c.*" This is positively the way in which so sensitive a scholar alludes to the pleas of *quo warranto* and the reply of Earl Warrenne. When a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* discourses thus to a presumably cultivated American audience about commonplaces of traditional history, how can Englishmen avoid taking it for granted that the average Yankee really does know very little of the past in England? Fancy an English writer on America retailing for us the story of George Washington and the Indian! But there is a worse case than these in the last chapter, where we are told that Philistinism is "the unreadiness of the Saxon Athelstane developed into a social and intellectual power of inertness." Shade of Æthelstán, has it come to this, that a scholar of English history should confound your name with that of the redeless Æthelred! We hand over Mr. White at last to the tender mercies of Mr. Freeman.

Nevertheless, we must not part on bad terms with so kindly a censor. That in some points at least he has thoroughly appreciated English feeling is clear from the delightful definition which he quotes from a friend—"A gentleman in England is a man who has horses and hot-houses." Indeed, we are half ashamed of ourselves for having found it in our heart to peck at Mr. White for minor errors; and we can only make amends by advising everybody to read for himself what is at bottom a most interesting, amusing, and valuable book. If it leaves us, as before, with some passing doubts respecting the profundity and accuracy of Mr. White's scholarship, at any rate it shows him to us as a wide-minded, courteous, and great-hearted gentleman, free from all petty provincial prejudices, and no unworthy descendant of those Puritan ancestors whom he is so proud to trace to the old England of the seventeenth century.

GRANT ALLEN.

*The Sonnets of William Shakspeare.* Edited by Edward Dowden. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE latest theory of 1880 regarding Shakspeare's Sonnets was that of Mr. G. Travers Smith, of Tasmania, in the *Victorian Review* for last December, pp. 253-58.

"The secret of the Sonnets, of the one hundred and twenty-six, is simple. They were addressed to his [Shakspeare's] son. Not a son by Anne Hathaway, but to an illegitimate one by some other woman—the evidence would go to show by some woman of high rank. . . . Sonnet xxxiii. is conclusive, even if we did not know Shakspeare's love of the pun or play on a word:

'Even so, my Sun one early morn did shine  
With all triumphant splendour on my brow.'

Absurdity of this kind, interpretation like Dr. Leo's—that "Ullorxa" in *Timon* means £5 or £3 6s. 8d.—one is safe not to find in any book by Prof. Dowden. On the contrary, what one is sure to find there is sound judgment, caution, penetration, and the outcome of study deep and wide. Naturally, therefore, as regards Shakspeare's Sonnets, Prof. Dowden is on the side of those who, from Wordsworth to Spalding, have recognised the fact that Shakspeare has spoken his heart in his Sonnets, as Spenser did in his, as Mrs. Browning in hers, as Tennyson in his *In Memoriam*. To the Dublin Professor the words of measureless love, of anguish under neglect, of the "hell of time" passed when divided from the loved friend, of the struggle between passion and conscience, which the Sonnets contain are not

"a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing"

of Shakspeare's own experience, but revelations of the spirit and nature of the Master whose disciple and apostle Prof. Dowden is.

Seeing in Daniel's *Delia* (1592) Shakspeare's model—for in that "Diction, imagery, rhymes, and, in sonnets of like form, versification, distinctly resemble those of Shakspeare"—Prof. Dowden traces "briefly the sequence of incident and feelings in the sonnets 1-126," and shows how, though divided into six or seven groups, they link on to one another, and are all addressed to the beautiful young man whom Shakspeare loved. The second division of the Sonnets, 127-152, which records Shakspeare's passion for a dark temptress, which "is a whirl of moral chaos,"

"does not exhibit alike intelligible sequence . . . it may be, no possible arrangement can educe order out of the struggles between will and judgment, between blood and reason; tumult and chaos are, perhaps, a portion of their life and being."

Nevertheless, the point of connexion between the related sonnets of this division is pointed out in the Notes, though Prof. Dowden has not been drawn as I have to Shakspeare's fine sonnet of remonstrance with his own soul, No. 146, ending with his declaration of his belief in its immortality:—

"Buy terms divine in selling hours of dross!  
Within be fed; without, be rich no more;  
So shalt thou feed on Death, that feeds on men,  
And Death once dead, there's no more dying then."

As some readers of Chaucer make a fancy picture of him from his Prologue to *The*

*Canterbury Tales*, and insist that the merri-ment of that represents his whole life, so certain readers of Shakspeare draw a fancy sketch of him from his Fourth-Period plays, and assure us that through all his life the creator of Venus, Juliet, Hamlet, Othello, is fitly typified by Prospero. The Minor Poems of Chaucer show the falsity of the picture drawn of him, and the Sonnets the untruth of the sketch that his carelessly or wilfully blind admirers make of Shakspeare. As Prof. Dowden says:—

"Shakspeare of the Sonnets is not the Shakspeare serenely victorious, infinitely charitable, wise with all wisdom of the intellect and the heart, whom we know through *The Tempest* and *King Henry VIII.* He is the Shakspeare of *Venus & Adonis* and *Romeo & Juliet*, on his way to acquire some of the dark experience of *Measure for Measure* and the bitter learning of *Troilus & Cressida*. Shakspeare's writings assure us that in the main his eye was fixed on the true ends of life; but they do not lead us to believe that he was inaccessible to temptations of the senses, the heart, and the imagination. We can only guess the frailty that accompanied such strength, the risks that attended such high powers; immense demands on life, vast ardours, and then the void hour, the deep dejection. There appears to have been a time in his life when the springs of faith and hope had almost ceased to flow, and he renewed these, not by flying from reality and life, but by driving his shafts deeper towards the centre of things."

That this view of Shakspeare is the true one, and that it gives quite a new interest to the watcher of his development through the successive periods of his work is, in my judgment, certain.

Prof. Dowden's is the only edition of Shakspeare's Sonnets with notes sufficiently full, yet not overdone. It is the best, as containing the soundest views, and most efficiently explaining the relation of the Sonnets to one another and to Shakspeare. It is admirably printed and bound, and can be unhesitatingly recommended to every student of English poetry. The only drawback to the book is the portrait, which I am bound to call miserable. It misrepresents terribly the fine Kesselstadt death-mask, the unfortunate identification of which with Shakspeare's face is due simply to the fact that a mask—doubtless of some German—was found in a little German town some thirty or forty years ago, with April 23, 1616, inside it. If only it had been an ugly mask, instead of a fine one, no human being would have thought of fixing it on Shakspeare.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

*The Other Half of the World.* By Mrs. Edward Liddell. (Strahan.)

WE have here an over-true picture of that side of the world which lies in perpetual shadow—not, indeed, wholly unrelieved by gleams of light, but yet sadly dark, and full of evil omens. One fact which the recent census has brought into prominence is the irregular distribution of our increased population. The added millions are not to be found on the country side, where they can have air to breathe and space in which to move, but in the crowded cities, where life in every sense is a harder struggle, and the conditions of existence are often of the most

dismal character. Each year increases the number of those who, with no special aptitude or desire for work, augment our urban "labouring classes." They come from all quarters, with a vague notion that good wages and easy work are to be had in London or in some other great centre of so-called "civilisation;" and, having once settled therein, they grow hopeless or careless about bettering themselves. For a few months in the year they can earn a fair livelihood and enjoy to the full the delights of the gin-palace and the cheap music-hall; but throughout the winter there seems nothing open to them but theft and beggary, and so they quickly adopt those callings and train up their children—in spite of Board schools—to walk in the same pleasant and not unprofitable paths. The growth of this half-working and potentially criminal class is a very ugly fact, which no man or woman who has the good of his fellow-countrymen at heart would wish to ignore. Mrs. Liddell's experience has chiefly lain, it would seem, in the manufacturing towns of the North, where over-competition for honest work is not so severe as in London. But even when there is no "strike" or "lock-out" to affect the condition of trade, idleness, improvidence, vice, and drunkenness are ever-present factors of misery. The shadow that rests on "the other half of the world" is none the less real because it is made by the dwellers therein. Perhaps the most hopeful element in it is that, being human in its origin, human agencies may help to dispel it.

Mrs. Liddell, by her painfully interesting book, performs a double service. First, she excites our pity, or rather our sympathy, for these dwellers "in darkness and in the shadow of death;" and then she sets forth those remedies which her own experience has proved to be most efficacious in alleviating their condition. The first section of the book is the more interesting, for the authoress possesses considerable descriptive power, and writes simply and truthfully. In fact, she is content with the pathos which the incidents themselves furnish, and does not seek to exaggerate it by fine writing. The religious tone which pervades her narratives is genuine and catholic. Both she and her husband (with whom she was a fellow-worker) belong probably to what is called the "Evangelical school," but there is no narrowness or bigotry in their creed. Scepticism is not to them a matter to be denounced or simply deplored, but one which awakens their sympathies and interest; and Mrs. Liddell recognises the difficulties which beset the working classes very frankly. "In our factory towns," she observes,

"everything helps to drag the soul down. The lack of all beauty and all refinement, with their inspiring tendencies, must tell upon the mind and heart. Men may care nothing for God in the midst of Divine beauty, either of nature or art; but they will care less, if possible, where ugliness and money-making rule the day and God is hidden out of sight. And then Christianity often appears to be hollow and meaningless with most men. All the godless streets where drunkenness and unnameable sins abound, and the sound of the Great Father's name is only known in the coarse jest or foul oath—all these are peopled with so-called Christians."

And the result often is that men whose

spiritual faculties have been in some measure developed get disheartened and disgusted, and at last, out of a sort of honesty, declare their disbelief in any higher or more enduring life.

As to the remedies which Mrs. Liddell has to suggest, we cannot say that they possess much novelty. Drink is, in her opinion, the hydra which has to be attacked by every weapon that can be found. Among such must be reckoned the pledge and the guild. But these are rather reclamatory than preventive means. What is really wanted is that we should expel the lower craving by implanting a desire for something better—by infusing tastes which a habit of thrift would enable the poor to gratify, and by helping them to secure for themselves dwellings in which health may be maintained, and cleanliness, chastity, and domestic comfort placed within their reach.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

*Rome and Carthage: the Punic Wars.*  
"Epochs of Ancient History." By R. Bosworth Smith. (Longmans.)

THIS text-book is abridged from the author's larger volume entitled *Carthage and the Carthaginians*, a work which fully embodies all the best and latest information on the subject, and was written in the light of personal investigations on the ancient sites. Little, indeed, remains to be gleaned from any fresh researches where the work of destruction has been so complete. We must await new data from inscriptions before we can advance much farther in reconstructing the life of ancient Carthage or of its parent nation. Still, Mr. Smith's admirable description of the locality adds greatly to the interest of his chapter on the siege of Carthage. It need hardly be said that, throughout the whole of the military history of Rome, there is no period which invites separate study so much as that of the Punic Wars. Readers of the original work will be glad that the task of chronicling this epoch for school purposes has fallen to a writer who commands such minute knowledge along with such power of spirited description. Our author's style is lively and pointed to a fault; and nothing could be better suited to young students than his brilliant presentation of this grand historical tragedy.

Mr. Smith has purposely placed Carthage rather than Rome in the foreground in order to impress his readers with the greatness of Rome's rival. His narrative of the fall of the Phœnician city is coloured by strong sympathy with the vanquished, as might be expected in so enthusiastic a champion of the Semitic civilisation as the author of *Mohammed and Mohammedanism*. He not only regrets the loss of those "elements of civilisation and progress which Carthage might have transported into Europe," but he holds that the presence of a powerful rival across the sea might have mitigated some of the "worst excesses" which accompanied the erection of the Roman Empire. The Mediterranean, he says, was intended by Nature

"to be the highway of independent nations, each, perhaps, endeavouring, but each, unhappily, failing, to conquer its neighbours, in-

stead of becoming a Roman lake, connecting nations whose separate existence had been stamped out of them, and all of them controlled, assimilated, civilised—if we like to call it so—by the all-levelling power of Rome."

But Mr. Smith has a large fund of enthusiasm; and, though he does not distribute it quite impartially, he has enough and to spare for both antagonists. His chief delight, however, is in Hannibal. Of all the eulogists of the Punic chief, Mr. Smith strikes the highest note in the chorus of applause. He lauds his hero as "the foremost general of all time . . . one with whom it were scant justice to compare either Alexander or Caesar or Marlborough." None will call in question the extraordinary personal greatness exhibited in Hannibal's unshaken ascendancy over his multifarious host, and in the strength of mind which he displayed in victory as well as under defeat. But where is the positive evidence of that incomparable generalship which Mr. Smith ascribes to him—in common (we grant) with the great majority of authorities?

The Roman disasters (which made Hannibal's name so terrible as to silence all criticism) were directly due, not to his own strategy, but to the enormous blunders of the Roman commanders, combined with their hopeless inferiority in cavalry. In regard to Hannibal's motives, it seems to us that Mr. Smith ascribes too much both to his love of Carthage and to his supposed hatred of Rome. For the latter, indeed, there is no better evidence than the romantic but very improbable story of the oath administered to him by Hamilcar—a story which may well have been invented by Hannibal himself for the sake of *prestige*, like the dream in which he pretended that the gods had appeared to him to urge the expedition against Rome. His chief motive in the invasion of Italy must have been the passion for adventure and military glory, stimulated by an audacious Oriental imagination, and by something of the same wild ambition to emulate Alexander the Great which had previously impelled Pyrrhus to a similar enterprise.

GEORGE C. WAER.

#### NEW NOVELS, ETC.

*Ivy: Cousin and Bride.* By Percy Greg. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*A Will and a Way.* By Lady Georgiana Fullerton. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

*The Story of Helen Troy.* By the Author of "Golden Rod: an Idyl of Mount Desert." (Sampson Low.)

*One of Three.* By Jessie Fothergill. (Bentley.)

*Nanta.* By "Luigi." (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

*Uncle Anthony's Note-Book.* By Mary Caumont. (F. V. White & Co.)

In *Ivy* Mr. Percy Greg is neither philosophico-satirical, as in *Across the Zodiac*, nor heroic and adventurous, as in *Errant*. He has set himself to produce a study in character and manners; and he has succeeded but badly. It is not that he is stupid, nor that he is careless or ignorant. On the contrary, he is clever and thoughtful; he knows his subject; and he has gone to work with great seriousness and determination. But the task he has

essayed is not that one for which he is best fitted. For the presentment of a more or less imaginative actuality, his hand appears to be too heavy, and his mind too positive and slow. His personages are so many tabulations of appropriate data, so many aggregations of co-ordinate facts; and their endeavour to seem human and alive is depressing. Their speech, too, is formality itself. They talk as if they had only studied style in scientific books; their sentences are correct, colourless, and monotonous, as if they were charged, not with human sentiment, but with political economy. As the story is a love-story, telling how, under very peculiar circumstances, the noble Ethart Glynne constrained himself to marry his cousin Ivy, and then refused to consummate the marriage until, after months of life in common, he had learned to love her, its interest, as may easily be imagined, is not exactly enthralling, nor its claim upon public attention very clearly made out. Mr. Greg has invented an ingenious complication to compel his Ethart into wedlock, and has imagined in the said Ethart an uncommon type; but, as far as the story proper is concerned, he has not succeeded in doing much besides. There are some clever sketches of journalistic life and character—both a good deal idealised, it may be—in *Ivy*; but the impression that the book produces is one of mingled earnestness and dulness.

The principal objection to Lady Georgiana Fullerton's new story is that it is less a novel than a tract in novel form. It is a tale of the French Revolution; and all the bad people in it are Terrorists, while all the good ones are Catholic Royalists of the first magnitude. The heroine, Mdlle. Aline des Elmes, is a young lady of great virtue and the strictest principles. She is exposed to a number of dreadful hardships, which she endures with all the constancy and propriety imaginable. Her "sorrow's crown of sorrow" is won when, to save the lives of her two beloved brothers, whom she dearly loves, she consents to become the wife of the blood-stained Terrorist, Hippolyte Parcin. The one condition she makes is that the marriage shall be solemnised according to the rites of Holy Church. A non-conforming curate is found (for Aline and her friends have nothing but disdain for priests who recognise the Revolutionary Government), and the ceremony is performed. Instantly the Terror comes to an end, and Hippolyte and his father are hurried off to Paris for trial. There Hippolyte has nightmares of grisly heads and bloody corpses; but Aline—who is all the while in love elsewhere—succeeds in saving his head from Sanson, and in persuading him that the Goddess of Reason is a mistake. Hippolyte is converted without more ado; so he goes out with Hoche into the West, and there, for allowing some Royalists to escape, he is presently shot. Afterwards, when everybody is either converted or properly punished, Aline is allowed to marry the man of her heart; and the pair settle quietly down to building hospitals and model cottages, and generally exampling their friends and neighbours. Included with "A Will and a Way" are two other stories—"The Handkerchief at the Window" and

"The Lilies of the Valley." In the first, an adaptation from a Scottish tradition, the spirit is equally pietistic. A lover perils his life to save his mistress from the Black Death; he succeeds, but the end is that she takes the veil, while he becomes a monk. "The Lilies of the Valley" is akin to the two others. I must add that all three are pleasant reading as fiction, and of unwonted merit as tracts.

*The Story of Helen Troy* is an American story. Its tone is that of high life as practised in New York; its incidents are not exciting; its characters are neither heroic nor interesting; its flavour—which is a mingled one of aesthetics, and sumptuous raiment, and alliterative poetry, and polo, and flirtation, and Gounod's songs, and extravagance, and blue china, and other attributes of rank and fashion—is as of London at second hand, an American London. The plot is not remarkably intelligible. Arthur Russell is enamoured of Helen Troy. But the beautiful and unscrupulous Blanche de Préville inveigles Arthur into a kind of attempt at flirtation, and then goes off and marries Helen's papa. After which Helen and Arthur come into fortunes and are comfortably wed, and the book's at an end. It is brightly and cleverly written, and it may be easily read.

Miss Fothergill's *One of Three* tells how the lovely and accomplished Margaret Barlington, who is "a considerable heiress," and whose "tout ensemble was charming," disguised herself as a governess and won the heart of the gifted Louis Baldwin, a young and peculiar medical man, who never told lies, and could not abide deceit of any sort; and how, after quarrelling dreadfully with the object of her affections, and refusing eligible offers for his sake, she was finally permitted to marry him. The book is loosely written throughout, and in places it is a little vulgar and skittish. It is amusing in its way, however, and it fills not three volumes, but only one.

*Nanta* is described as "A Tale." It is rather the rough draft of one, and might have been expanded into an average novel. In its present form it is both skimpy and tedious. The characters are half conceived, the incidents are half told, the plot is half made; it is a feeble little welter of brigands, duchesses, penitent peers, births, marriages, and sudden deaths. It means well, but it is only bewildering.

*Uncle Anthony's Note-Book* is a little sheaf of old-fashioned allegories and tales for the young. It is pleasantly intended, and its moral is "Be virtuous and you will be happy." It is perhaps too frankly innocent for the babes and sucklings of modern civilisation, but it should find plenty of small readers for all that. W. E. HENLEY.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*The New Politicus: a Dialogue concerning the Necessity of a National Religion.* By Frank B. Y. Radcliffe. (O. Kegan Paul and Co.) It is pleasant to find that the revival of eighteenth-century ways of thinking is to be carried out all round. Mr. Radcliffe has caught the mannerism of Plato in his expository dialogues very happily, and he has employed it to set out the good old-fashioned argument for an Established Church. In a short Intro-

duction the author indicates that he wishes to convince gainsayers rather than to edify those who already agree with his results; then he recounts a conversation between a model politician, who "is not frightened by Old-World tales about religion and the gods, nor does he believe in any practical form of religion, for he is a philosopher," and Lord Bacon, who shows the politician in a vision the efficacy of religion in general in promoting victorious courage, and of Christianity in particular in promoting self-sacrifice. On the strength of these visions Lord Bacon, who, throughout the dialogue, narrated by the politician, is designated "The Stranger," preaches the doctrine that all politicians ought to cherish a traditional arrangement for enlisting enthusiasm on the side of reason. It is admitted as magnanimously as if Butler had never written that all our actions are ultimately self-regarding; and the superiority of Christianity to Humanitarianism is placed in this, that Christianity has a graduated scale of motives for men of all degrees of refinement, while Humanitarianism can only appeal to the pick of the race. It might be objected that, as a matter of fact, regulated enthusiasm cannot be commended, that sometimes there is more of it, sometimes less, and what there is of it takes now one direction and now another; forty or fifty years ago the disposable enthusiasm was almost wholly Christian, now a large, perhaps a growing, proportion is Humanitarian. This does not affect the author's argument that the Christian enthusiasm is, so far as experience goes, the most useful, and the objections from disestablishment in Ireland and from the growing discontent of the Ritualists are neatly parried. The argument would be more effective if the author could have refuted the complaint of the Ritualists that they are held to a bargain which they never made, and have developed a theory as to the position of men like Mr. Spurgeon, who certainly seems able to work and utilise a good deal of regulated enthusiasm. At first sight, every such success goes to prove that an Establishment may soon be superfluous, though there is something in Mr. Radcliffe's paradoxical contention that the distracting multiplicity of sects makes a National Establishment all the more necessary, in order that the unsectarians, who he thinks are still the majority, may have something to rally round. It should be added that the political plea for letting the Christian Establishment live as long as it can because it is useful is reinforced by a graceful and earnest statement of Pascal's plea for believing and practising the best creed that one knows on the chance that it may turn out to be true.

*The Poems of Lord Herbert of Chesham.* Edited, with an Introduction, by John Hurton Collins. (Chatto and Windus.) Lord Herbert's character and life, his position in the history of religious philosophy, his relationship as brother to George Herbert, and as poetical disciple to Donne, form sufficient justification—if such were needed—for reprinting his poems. The historical student of literature cannot but wish to reconstruct the environment of the leaders of literature, and the work of minor writers forms part of that environment. Such books as this may lie in libraries until they are needed; no reader is compelled to enumber himself with dull verses as spiritual impedimenta. Further than this in commendation of Mr. Collins' attempt to cheat oblivion of its prey we cannot go. Lord Herbert was not a poet; but he was a man of singular character and of considerable culture, a man not devoid of some talent for verse-making, who, when he wrote in verse, expressed himself as often felicitously and as often musically as a cultivated man will who is no poet. Mr. Collins's Introduction says excellently all that can be said by a literary advocate on behalf of the poems, calling



special attention to Herbert's chief claim to be remembered in the history of English poetry—his successful treatment of the *In Memoriam* stanza, which had been used previously, but perhaps less successfully, by Ben Jonson.

*English Political Leaders.—Sir Robert Peel.* By G. Barnett Smith. (Isbister.) The first thought in the mind of every reader of this biography will be that the publisher has made a judicious selection in beginning a series of memoirs of English politicians with the life of Sir Robert Peel. He was pre-eminently the "common-sense" leader of the House of Commons, and there was neither glare nor glitter in his policy. Whatever may have been said and done by disappointed friends and open foes in the past, there is now no feeling save that of respect for the motives which prompted Sir Robert Peel in his public life, and his reputation is dear to every section of his countrymen. Mr. Barnett Smith's estimate of Sir Robert Peel's character is the commonly accepted theory; he denies to Peel the highest position as a parliamentary leader and an original thinker, but concedes to him the fame of having been the "greatest member of Parliament that ever lived." It is, perhaps, idle to speculate on what would have happened had the world's course passed in a different channel, but we confess to have often mused on the probable combinations which would have taken place in the political world but for that fatal accident on Constitution Hill. In his tribute to the busy statesman's liberality towards men of poetic or artistic talent, such as Tom Hood and B. R. Haydon, the biographer dwells on the most pleasing side of Peel's private life. There is but one other name that can rival his for generosity toward distressed men of genius; we need scarcely say that we are thinking of Burke, and the assistance which he gave from far scantier means to Crabbe and James Barry. Mr. Barnett Smith has written his Life of Sir Robert Peel with commendable simplicity of style, and without any straining after effect. The occasional variations from plain narrative which he has allowed himself lead us to believe that had he acted differently the result would not have enhanced his reputation. To say that Peel must be depicted "with the homely traits of a Teniers" is not a very happy expression; nor is the statement that he possessed a "high and ample forehead, not too grand a portico," conspicuous for its good taste. We do not think that Lord Palmerston entered upon official life in the Ministry of Mr. Spencer Perceval (as Mr. Barnett Smith states on p. 7), and we object to the error in spelling on p. 36 of a Minister often referred to even in these days as a master of parliamentary forms and precedents.

*Evelina.* By Frances Burney. With an Introduction and Notes by Annie Raine Ellis. "Bohn's Novelists' Library." (Bell and Sons.) A readable, cheap, and well-annotated edition of *Evelina* is a thing to be accepted with unqualified gratitude. Nothing need be said about the book itself; the seal of a century's approbation is set on it; and we can only hope that Messrs. Bell and Mrs. Ellis will follow it up with *Cecilia* and *Camilla*—we shall not trouble them with *The Wanderer*. The editor's Introduction, though exceedingly learned and full of information, is somewhat desultory, and, we think, a little mistaken in plan. It is surely unnecessary to slay Croker over again, and to pile upon his twice-slain corpse additional victims in the shape of Lady Llanover and Mr. Hare. Mme. d'Arblay's reputation is, we can assure her editor, quite safe. There are also some odd critical statements here. Far be it from us to speak with anything but cordial appreciation of M. Charles Monselet; but to call him "the living French writer who has the

most wit at will" is a little rash. However, there is good work in the essay; and, after all, nobody need read it who does not like.

*Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute.* Vol. XII., 1880-81. (Sampson Low.) In the present volume are published eight papers read before the Institute during the past session, together with a very full report of the discussions thereon. Among the contributors are Sir Bartle Frere, Sir B. Temple, and Sir Alexander Galt; but for the most part the subjects of the papers, though no doubt of high interest from a colonial point of view, are hardly such as to attract much attention from the general public. Exception, however, ought, perhaps, to be made in favour of Mr. T. B. H. Berkeley's memoir on the past, present, and future of the Leeward Islands, and Mr. Thomas Archer's on the history, resources, and prospects of the promising colony of Queensland. We regret to see that there are no maps accompanying any of the papers. This, in our opinion, is a mistake, for maps, like illustrations in ordinary works, would greatly increase the interest and value of such an annual volume as this. In the year just ended the council only spent about a tenth of their income of £3,500 on publications, so that want of means need not have stood in the way of such an improvement.

*Literary Art: a Conversation.* By John Albee. (New York: Putnam's Sons.) Dr. O. W. Holmes, the late Sir Arthur Helps, and other persons have a good deal to answer for in the stimulus they have given to conversation writing, the most tedious of all literary forms in incompetent hands. Perhaps Mr. Albee will be angry with us for indicating vernacular exemplars, and prefer that we should suppose him to have followed Plato and Schelling. However this may be, his work cannot be honestly said to have made any great impression on us, or to have left us any clear idea of what he considers literary art to be. It is scholarly enough in form, but trivial in substance.

*Latter-day Teachers.* By R. A. Armstrong. (O. Kegan Paul and Co.) This is a curious and instructive little book. It consists of "pulpit lectures," and might itself make a good text for a pulpit lecture which it is no business of ours to preach here. The outlines of the lectures may, however, be indicated by saying that Mr. Armstrong's teachers are Mill, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Theodore Parker, Prof. Tyndall, and Canon Farrar; that he knows a great deal more about St. Paul than "the worthy compiler of the Acts;" and that he expresses profound grief at Mr. Arnold's relapse from his theological studies into the editing of little books of poetry.

*The Choice of Books.* By C. F. Richardson. (Sampson Low.) Hand-made paper, gilt tops, rough sides, large margins, and parchment bindings make an excellent stamp for a literary guinea, but the book's the gold for a' that. We cannot honestly say that there is much gold in Mr. Richardson, though he is most creditably minted. Snippets of quotation, strung together by commonplace comment, hardly deserve such a pretty get-up.

*Literary Style.* By W. Mathews. (Trübner.) This is a very inferior book to Dr. Mathews' *Oratory and Orators*. Every American citizen is so accustomed to public speaking that, if he be moderately laborious and well instructed, what he has to say about it must have some value. But literary style is perhaps not among the most prominent parts of the goodly heritage of an American citizen. Dr. Mathews' work is a heterogeneous collection of essays, some of which have absolutely nothing to do with the subject, while those which have something to do with it are mainly remarkable for extreme

triviality of thought, clumsiness of expression, and a very liberal use of plumes borrowed without too much acknowledgment.

*Men of Light and Leading.—Wordsworth.* By A. J. Symington. In 2 vols. (Blackie.) This is a conscientious and painstaking book which might have been comprised in one volume if the author had been less lavish of quotations from his subject's poems. Mr. Symington's criticism is well intentioned but feeble, his narrative power inconsiderable, and his sense of humour limited. But he is neither bumptious, nor affected, nor inaccurate.

*Studies of Assassination.* By Wirt Sykes. (Sampson Low.) In a ferociously seeming little book bound in black and red, with a very neat gilt dagger on the side, Mr. Sykes has told for the lovers of horrors the stories of St. Bartholomew's Day, of William the Silent, of the Gunpowder Plot, of Charlotte Corday, of Lincoln (it will be observed that the essays are rather bewilderingly named—sometimes from the victim, sometimes from the assassin, and sometimes from the event), and of Alexander II. The book is fairly written, though Mr. Sykes' statements are often contestable; but his papers do not rise above the level of a fair "headed" newspaper article.

*Myths from the Metamorphoses.* By the Rev. G. Litting. (Newman.) This is one of the many attempts to tread in the footsteps of Lamb. The book, which is in size a very small one, is considerably better than most of its kind. The insistence on the mythical-moral character of the stories ("Deucalion and Pyrrha; or, the Preservation of Piety and Innocence;" "Phaethon; or, the Rashness of Youth;" &c.) may be thought evidence of doubtful critical judgment; but it does not go further than the titles.

*Light Refreshment of Different Sorts.* By T. B. Heathorn. (Remington.) Capt. Heathorn's light refreshment is very light indeed, and, if the jest were not too obvious, it might be said to be not very refreshing. There is verse, prose, and drama in the book; and the author evidently has good spirits and good intentions, both of which are excellent things.

*Die Forsters und die Humboldts.* By A. Dove. (Leipzig: Duncker and Humblot.) We can recommend this little monograph, which is short, well printed, and deals in an interesting way with interesting people.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

We hear from a Cambridge correspondent that Prof. Seeley is preparing an address on "The Study of History," to be delivered in October before the Birmingham Historical Society, of which he is the president this year. Prof. Seeley, as head of the Cambridge School of History, is known to hold opinions differing widely from those popularly entertained on his subject; and we understand that he will probably state them pretty strongly in his Birmingham address.

M. AMÉLINEAU and another French scholar have recently visited Oxford on a mission from the French Government for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the Coptic MSS. preserved in the Bodleian Library and elsewhere.

THE new edition of Mr. Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, which was originally published by Mr. William Pickering, and has long been out of print, will be issued by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, probably about Easter next. Mr. Maskell has recently spent some weeks in Oxford examining the

treasures of the Bodleian for the purposes of the revised and enlarged re-issue of this work.

COL. LAURIE, whose work on *Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma* received marked appreciation last year, is about to publish another book on Burma, entitled *Ashé Pyee: the Superior Country*, setting forth the great attractions of Burma for British enterprise and commerce. The book will be issued by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.

MR. A. W. ROBERTSON, of whose *Catalogue* of the Anderson Free Library we were able to speak favourably last week, is at present engaged in the work of re-organising and preparing a catalogue of the Earl of Fife's library, at Duff House, Banff. This is a somewhat miscellaneous collection of more than 15,000 volumes, mostly accumulated towards the end of last century, and apparently rich in many of those rare and valuable editions which bibliophiles delight in. There is also a large collection of miscellaneous pamphlets of the Cromwellian and Restoration periods, which Mr. Robertson hopes to be able to examine in detail; and, what is not very common in a private collection, a large number of Spanish works.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN AND CO. are about to issue an *Illustrated Universal History*, which has been in preparation for some years past. It will be published in serial form, and the first part will very shortly appear.

MR. R. H. SHEPHERD has in the press an entirely new edition (being the fifth), revised and enlarged throughout, of his *Bibliography of Ruskin*. Only 250 copies of this edition will be printed, and each copy will be numbered. Subscribers must send their names, on or before October 15, to Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, 5 Bramerton Street, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

MISS PHIPSON is preparing a book on *Natural History in Shakespeare's Time*.

A WORK by the late Prof. W. B. Hodgson, of Edinburgh, entitled *Errors in the Use of English*, will be published almost immediately. It gives numerous examples, from contemporary literature, of the misuse of particular words, and of offences against grammatical concord and rhetorical arrangement. A memoir of Prof. Hodgson by Prof. Meiklejohn, of St. Andrews, is also in preparation, and will contain extracts from the correspondence between the deceased and many British and foreign notabilities.

MRS. MACQUOID has a new story in the press, entitled *Little Fife*, which will be shortly published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

MESSRS. JAMES NISBET AND CO. are preparing for the press a new work by the Rev. James Neil, formerly Inoumbent of Christ Church, Jerusalem, author of *Palestine Re-peopled*, &c., to be called *Palestine Explored*. It will contain the result of his own most recent discoveries touching the manners and customs of the people, and also an account of the recent investigations of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have now ready the fourteenth part of Grove's *Dictionary of Music*, from "Bichter" to "Schoberlechner."

THE last addition to the Rolls Series is the third volume of the *Calendar of Home Office Papers of the Reign of George III.*, edited by Mr. R. A. Roberts. It carries forward the Calendar for three years, from 1770 to the end of 1772, on the plan originally laid down by Mr. Redington, the editor of the previous volumes.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, honorary secretary of the Hull Literary Club, will commence at an early date, in the *Ashdon Reporter*, a series of papers dealing with local popular antiquities,

under the title of "Gleanings of Lancashire Lore."

WE are glad to hear that a movement is on foot to establish a local literary publication under the title of the *Yorkshire Magazine*.

WE learn from the *Manchester Guardian* that the Rev. Edmund Hogan, S.J., of Dublin, is about to publish a *Description of Ireland and of the Power of Irishmen*, written by Laurence Nowell, and now in the British Museum. This Nowell, who died about 1576, was a son of John Nowell, of Whalley, and brother of the famous Dean of St. Paul's. He was himself Dean of Lichfield, and a man of some mark in the Church, although now better remembered as a profound scholar and one of the great restorers of Anglo-Saxon learning. Many of his collections are among the Cottonian MSS. The account of Ireland will be copiously annotated, and is one of a series which Father Hogan is bringing out relating to the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland. These will include *Ibernia Ignatiana*, 1607-50; Haynes's *Observations on the State of Ireland in 1600*; and *Manners and Customs of the Irish in the Sixteenth Century*.

A MEMBER of the Browning Society estimates the total number of lines written by Mr. Browning at about 97,000, something like a fourth less than Shakspeare is calculated to have written.

THE annual volume, now in the press, of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland will be *The Destruction of the Bruiden da Derga*, one of the most ancient Irish historical tales of the pre-Christian period. The editor is Mr. W. M. Henessey, who has also supplied a translation and notes. The two last productions of the indefatigable secretary of this association, the Rev. James Graves, are *The Church and Shrine of Saint Manchan* and *A Brief Memoir of the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, known as the Fair Geraldine*. Of both of these the impression is limited to fifty copies, at half-a-guinea; and application should be made to the author, Stonyford, Co. Kilkenny.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. have sent us the three latest additions to their series of "Standard Novels," published uniformly in small post octavo at six shillings. These are *Mary Marston* and *Guild Court*, by George MacDonald; and *A Sailor's Sweetheart*, by W. Clark Russell. Mr. MacDonald, no doubt, has his own circle of readers; but for our part we have derived more pleasure from a re-perusal of *A Sailor's Sweetheart*, which is one of the best examples of the interest which our modern Marryat of the commercial navy is able to arouse by simple narrative told in his own simple style.

THE ancient documents of Wells Cathedral have recently been overhauled by Mr. W. De Gray Birch, Keeper of the Charters in the British Museum; and Canon Bernard has just made the following report to the Dean and Chapter:—

"Many of the documents contain important notices of historical and political events, both general and local; records of matters of the highest value in relation to the history of the revenues and fabric of the cathedral; and instances of great interest to the student of church and monastic antiquities, paleography, manners and customs, and topography. Many also have been exposed to damp and dust for so long a period that they have become seriously injured and mutilated."

ON the occasion of the Queen's visit to Edinburgh, the honour of knighthood will be conferred on Mr. Boyd, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and on Mr. Collins, late Lord Provost of Glasgow, both of whom are publishers.

LAST week we reported the opening of the

free library presented by Sir John Anderson to the Aberdeenshire town of Woodside. We now hear that Mr. Gilstrap, of Firnam Park, Bury St. Edmunds, has offered a similar gift to his native town of Newark. He proposes to build a free library, furnish it with books, endow it for the maintenance of a custodian, and hand it over to the Town Council under the Free Libraries Act, stipulating only that it shall be so managed as to give the greatest benefit to the greatest number, and desiring that no political or sectarian objects should be promoted. In these days, when primary education is provided for out of the rates, we can conceive no object more appropriate for the satisfaction of local munificence than the foundation of libraries, which ratepayers are unwilling to establish at their own charge.

THE diocesan synod of New South Wales have passed a resolution that the Revised Version of the New Testament be not used until sanctioned by the bishop; but several of the clergy have already adopted its use on their own responsibility.

THERE are no less than four editions of the new *Encyclopædia Britannica* in the United States, says the *Boston Literary World*:—

"(1) The original Edinburgh edition, bearing the imprint of the Blacks; (2) The American importation, bearing the imprint of Little, Brown and Co., which, with that exception, is precisely the same as Black's, the sheets being brought over and bound here—9 dols. a volume; (3) J. M. Stoddart and Co.'s reprint, Philadelphia, which is a reprint in fact, but a very fair one—5 dols. a volume; and (4) An American edition, printed by authority from the original plates, but on a lighter paper, and with narrower margins, so bringing the price down to 5 dols., in competition with Stoddart's. For our own use, if we had to buy, we should prefer No. 4 to No. 3, but No. 3 to either No. 2 or No. 1."

WE take the following from the *New York Critic*:—Walt Whitman has just returned from a trip to Long Island, on which he was accompanied by Dr. R. M. Bucke, of Ontario, who is engaged upon a Life of the "good gray poet." The title of the book will be *Walt Whitman: a Study*. It will be illustrated with a picture of the poet's birthplace and an etched portrait, and will probably be published in the spring of 1882. The book will be divided into two parts, one biographical, the other critical. Walt Whitman's poems will soon have the recognition of a well-known publishing house. Messrs. James R. Osgood and Co., of Boston, will publish *Leaves of Grass* without any expurgations, the author having made this a condition of his contract. The book will contain many new poems, and will for the first time fulfil what Walt Whitman says has been for years his main object in relation to the publication of his works—namely, "completeness and relative proportion."

IN advance of the news, apparently, of Dr. John Hill Burton's death, Mr. Tripplé, of Philadelphia, announces a limited facsimile reprint of the first edition of his *Book-hunter*, with an added Index, to be issued in September.

MESSRS. J. AND R. OSGOOD, of Boston, will publish early in September, as a holiday gift-book, Owen Meredith's *Lucile*, in large octavo, with upwards of 160 wood-engravings after designs by prominent American artists.

IT is stated that Tourgenieff, the great Russian novelist, has tried his hand at writing some children's stories, which may be expected to appear by Christmas.

M. A. BARDOUX, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, and the ill-fated proposer of "scrutin de liste," has published (Paris: Calmann Lévy) a work entitled *Le Comte de Montlosier et le Gallicanisme*, which throws much

light upon French history in the beginning of the present century.

THE publication of the *Memoirs* of Barras, which we announced some weeks ago, has been postponed for the present. At the same time, it is stated that the work will consist of four, instead of eight, volumes.

RUDOLPH AND KLEMM, publishers at Zürich, have begun the issue of an "English Library," which will contain standard works by English and American writers. The following have already appeared:—Mark Twain's *Sketches*; *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*; *She Stoops to Conquer*; and Marlowe's *Tragical History of Doctor Faustus*. The price of each volume, in paper, is only fifty centimes.

It is stated by the *Opinione* that an Italian translation of the present Pope's original compositions in Latin verse has been prepared by Pietro Silorata, and will shortly be published in Rome. It is well known that Leo XIII. is a sound and elegant scholar, and it seems a pity that his Latin verses should be presented to the world in the diluted shape of a translation. Let this version be executed with the greatest amount of skill that can be imagined, still it will necessarily fail to convey to scholars any idea of the precise skill with which the author of the original can wield the Latin tongue.

*Das Magazin für die Literatur des In- und Auslandes*, which claims to be the oldest literary Review in Germany, having been founded in 1832, will be from October next the recognised organ of the Allgemeiner deutscher Schriftstellerverband, or association of German authors.

THE Heraldisch-sphragistische Ausstellung, or heraldic exhibition, which we have already announced, is fixed to be held in Berlin during the months of April and May of next year, under the presidency of Prince Karl, brother of the Emperor. The organiser of the undertaking is Count von Stillfried-Alcantara, grand master of the ceremonies at the German Court.

THE congress of learned societies which will be held at the Sorbonne next year has issued its programme of fifteen subjects for discussion. Among these, according to the *Revue critique*, are the following, for the treatment of all of which appeal must be made to original documents:—the origin, object, and development of pilgrimages prior to the sixteenth century; the organisation of guilds in France, also prior to the sixteenth century; the state of primary instruction in France before 1789.

WE have received the first number of a new French weekly paper, *La Révolution: Revue politique, scientifique, et littéraire*. The editor is M. Albert Regnard, who lived in England during the last ten years. The several subjects are treated with much knowledge. The paper opens with a series of articles entitled "La Vérité sur l'Irlande."

*Erratum*.—In the review of Prof. Paley's *Bibliographia Græca* in last week's ACADEMY, on p. 143, col. 3, line 5, for "Aristotle" read "Aristarkhos."

## ORIGINAL VERSE.

TONALD SHAW, B.D.

(Suggested by Dr. Cunningham's speech in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on "An Educated Ministry.")

My name is Tonal'd Shaw, and I come from Loch-inva,  
For my knowledge of ta Greek well known in  
Embro College;  
I am Tonal'd Shaw, B.D., and ta good Professor B.  
Said no student could excel Tonal'd Shaw in  
general knowledge.

I've been licensed for three years, and begin to  
have my fears  
That I've wasted too much time on my college  
education;  
For ta people nowadays choose ta candidate who  
brays  
Like Balaam's ass, or roars like ta genuine bulls  
of Bashan.

My cousin, Shon McCall, who never knew no Greek  
at all,  
Was called ta other day to ta parish of Glen-  
heather;  
For Shon thumps ta Bible well, and dwells largely  
upon hell  
As ta verra hottest place in ta verra coldest  
weather.  
Though Shon knew no Greek at all when a student  
at ta hall,  
Shon could put ta heavy stone and could throw  
ta heavy hammer;  
He could play ta pipes and sing, and could tance  
ta Highland fling,  
But he wass an awful dunce at ta Greek and  
Hebrew grammar.

I was asked to preach one day in ta parish of Glen-  
strae,  
And I preached a fine discourse, and I made a  
good impression,  
And I thought my chances sure until dominie  
McClure  
Said Tonal'd Shaw had doubts apout ta West-  
munster Confession;  
That ta great Professor Smuth, who said Moses  
wass a muth,  
Thought Tonal'd would be sure to make a splen-  
did reputation;  
That ta learned Doctor Crieff, of all heretics ta  
chief,  
Said "Shame that Tonal'd Shaw should not have  
a congregation."

So they thought I wass not sound, and when  
election day came round  
They chose Shon Grant who wore ta spotless tie  
and collar;  
Though ta factor of ta laird to ta tenantry declared  
They should vote for Tonal'd Shaw, ta shentle-  
man and scholar.  
But Macleod of Balmaquhair said he did not like  
long hair,  
That I did not preach at all, but behaved like a  
playactor;  
And his daughter and his wife said that not in all  
their life  
Had they heard a man like Grant, and they  
washed to spite ta factor.

They should all deplore ta day they took patronage  
away  
From ta men of common-sense and ta men of  
education;  
But they washed to dish ta Frees, and confound ta  
great U.P.'s,  
And they dish'd poor Tonal'd Shaw and ta Zion  
of ta nation.  
For I'm not so verra sure that our Zion is more  
pure  
Than it wass in ta old times when ta patron  
chose ta pastor;  
What a shame that Tonal'd Shaw should herd  
sheep in Lochinva;  
To lose such men as Tonal'd is a national disaster.  
TONALD SHAW, B.D.

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* for June and July concludes the historical notes on the Dukedom and Principality of Gerona by Julian de Chín. A short biography of all who have borne the titles of Prince or Princess of the Asturias and Gerona, and many interesting notices from original documents, are inserted, especially two letters of Philip II. to the Jurados of Gerona announcing the arrest and the death of Don Carlos. A chapter from a forthcoming work by J. Coroleu, on the "Superstitions of Humanity," treats of those of the Greeks in classical authors. The continuation

of the Life of Felipe de Malla, by F. de Bofarull, maintains its interest, dealing with the close of the great Papal schism. Padre Fita terminates his most valuable "Suplementos" to Larramendi's dictionary, supplied by Frere José de Maria. He also mentions some Basque MS. dictionaries in possession of Padre Arana, one of which contains 34,083 words. C. D. Bazan announces the discovery of a Keltiberian town at Valderebollo, between Brihuega and Cifuentes; numerous Keltiberian coins and vast heaps of *débris* show the site of a city of some importance. Lastly, there is an excellent article, with engravings and translations, by F. Codera y Zaidin, on the Arabic coins of Tortosa at the beginning of the twelfth century, forming the most authentic history of this petty Moorish kingdom.

THE September number of *Harper's Magazine* will include illustrated papers on "The English at the Sea-side," by W. H. Ridinger, and on "Summering among the Thousand Isles" (of the St. Lawrence). Among the illustrations to the latter is a portrait of Dr. J. G. Holland, the editor of *Scribner's*, whose summer residence occupies one of these islands—a pleasant example of the amity of the rival magazines. Two other illustrated papers are of special art interest, "The Girls' Sketching Camp," and on "The Framing and Hanging of Pictures."

THE September number of the *Journal of Education* will contain complete time-tables of eighteen principal English public schools; and also of a French Lycée and a German Gymnasium. From these it appears that the hours (including preparation) of secondary schools in England, Germany, and France are in the ratio of four, six, and seven. In this calculation no account is taken of the holidays, which are at least twice as long in England as on the Continent.

## OBITUARY.

THE CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN.

BORN in Paris in the first year of the present century, the Chevalier de Chatelain, whose death took place on August 15, formed one of a group of which Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc have been prominent figures. Of his earlier life in France but little is known; he was imprisoned for some political offence, probably connected with the press; his property was confiscated, and he was forced to fly to England, where he remained ever since, occupying himself in literary pursuits. He always adhered to the strong political views which led to his quitting France, and this made it undesirable for him to return to his native land during the Empire. He strongly approved of the expulsion of the Jesuits, and his works abound with vigorous expressions of political feeling. A very curious prediction is found in a work of his, entitled *Ronces et Chardons, à propos of the reign of Louis-Philippe*, who came to the throne in 1830, and abdicated in 1848. We present it in its English form, as translated by the late Mdme. de Chatelain:—

"When the second Empire shall in Paris prevail  
(Alack! 'tis no merry conceit),  
Only eighteen short years shall his prayers avail  
To keep him upright on his feet.  
So says in clear tones in his conjuring book  
Nostradamus the great, and 'tis there you must  
look."

Louis-Philippe was born in 1773, and married in 1809. The figures of both these dates added together give eighteen—the number of years that he reigned. The literary work which brought him the most fame is his translations from English poets into French, such as *The Canterbury Tales*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, and the *Winter's Tale*. His *Beautés de la Poésie anglaise*, in five volumes, contains over 1,000 poems

from Chaucer to Tennyson and Swinburne translated into French. He frequently contributed verses to the newspapers and magazines, and at one time acted as musical critic on one of the journals.

In 1843 he married Miss Clara de Pontigny, whose acquaintance he made in connexion with the translation of some of his poems into English. Few marriages have been so happy as this; and it may be remembered that they were, on one occasion, the recipients of the celebrated Dunmow fitch of bacon. After thirty-three years together, his adored wife was taken from him, and was buried, in 1876, at Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, a favourite spot of both—in former days they had often explored the woods together. After this, his health gradually gave way, and for the last eleven months he had been confined to his bed. He very quietly breathed his last, looking forward with confidence and happiness to the prospect of rejoining his wife, by whose side he was buried, at his own request, on the 22nd inst.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE most difficult conviction to bring home to the curators of museums is that of the necessity of catalogues. It is not enough to acquire, arrange, and guard collections; it is also incumbent on those in charge of them to publish their contents. Half the value of a collection is lost by the want of a catalogue, which in many cases serves the purposes of ocular inspection, and in all cases makes the collection to some extent serviceable to students at a distance. The British Museum, though considerably in advance of foreign collections, is still very deficient in catalogues. It is true the great Library Catalogue is at last in progress, and the MS. department has just brought out a thick Index of Additions. The Egyptian and Assyrian department, however, is seriously behindhand in this respect, and the department of Mediaeval Antiquities has nothing to show of the kind. Greek and Roman Antiquities are much better treated; but the department which stands far at the head in point of publication is the Medal Room. It is true this pre-eminence is of quite recent date. There were no catalogues when Mr. R. S. Poole was made Keeper of Coins eleven years ago; but during his reign immense activity has been displayed, and eighteen volumes of catalogues are now published, or in the press, or in progress, exclusive of three guides.

Of these eighteen volumes, eight belong to the Greek series. Five of these are published—(i.) Italy, (ii.) Sicily, (iii.) Thrace, (iv.) Seleucids, (v.) Macedon—and are the work of Mr. Poole himself and his colleagues, Mr. B. V. Head and Mr. Percy Gardner; the sixth, containing the Coins of the Ptolemies, by Mr. Poole, is now in the press; and the seventh and eighth, on Thessaly and Boeotia, respectively by Mr. Gardner and Mr. Head, are in progress.

The Catalogue of Oriental Coins, by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, is even further advanced. Six volumes—(i.) Eastern Khaleefehs, (ii.) the early Mohammedan Dynasties, (iii.) the Houses of Seljook, Urtuk, and Ayyoob, (iv.) the Coinage of Egypt, (v.) the Coins of the Moors in Africa and Spain, (vi.) the Coins of the Mongols—are now published; the seventh, containing the Coinage of Bukhara from the time of Tamerlane to the present day, is in the press; and the eighth, the Coins of the Turks, is in preparation. Of the Roman Catalogue, one volume, by Mr. Grueber, on the Medallions, is published, and another is preparing. The Mediaeval collection has not yet been attacked; but the Chinese Catalogue, which will probably

extend to three volumes, has been committed to the charge of M. Terrien de la Couperie, who is now at work upon the first volume.

Beside these volumes, which describe the treasures of the national collection with a fullness and to an extent which is not approached in any foreign museum, the department of Coins has issued guides to the exhibition of coins and medals in electrotype which has lately been added to the attractions of the long gallery of the King's Library. Mr. Head's guide to the Greek coins there exhibited was so popular that the edition was exhausted in less than a year; and of the second edition, which is to contain seventy autotype photographic plates of 800 coins, in ten issues, the first issue, which appeared in June, was out of print by August 1. The other two guides have only just been published: one is Mr. Grueber's guide to the exhibition of English medals from Edward VI. to the Battle of Waterloo; and the other, Mr. Keary's guide to the Italian medals of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They will be found exceedingly valuable to students of history and *cinqcento* art, and, like Mr. Head's Greek guide, will probably do much to render the study of medallic art interesting to the uninitiated.

A great feature in all these publications is the illustration of every volume by a series of plates, executed by the autotype photographic process from plaster casts of the coins. Nothing has yet been found which represents coins more clearly and accurately; and a considerable share of the value of the catalogues belongs to the numerous plates which accompany the descriptions of the coins.

At the present rate of progress, nearly the whole of the magnificent collection stored in the Medal Room ought to be described and published in another ten years. The Mediaeval and Indian series, however, may postpone the completion of this enormous undertaking. As it is, the row of catalogues already published by the Keeper of Coins and his coadjutors forms an imposing array; and their example might be followed with advantage, not only by other departments of the British Museum, but also by the curators of the many foreign collections who have hitherto loved darkness rather than light for the treasures in their charge.

### THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Library Association will be held in London on September 13-16. The meetings will take place in the Hall of Gray's Inn, under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Russell, Q.C., Master of Gray's Inn Library. The arrangements, which are not yet complete, include visits to Stationers' Hall, where the registers and plate will be open to the inspection of members, to the libraries of the three other Inns of Court and of the Incorporated Law Society, and to the cathedral library of St. Paul's.

The subjects for consideration comprise the whole question of legislation for free public libraries; the cataloguing rules, adjourned from the meeting at Edinburgh last year; and the results of an enquiry into the subject of binding, also directed by the Edinburgh meeting.

Notice has been given of the two following motions, to be proposed at the annual meeting by Mr. E. B. Nicholson:—

"That this association is in favour of the general principle of opening public libraries, museums, and other galleries for some part at least of every Sunday, though particular local circumstances may sometimes render the present application of this principle useless or undesirable."

"That the provisions of Sir John Lubbock's Free Libraries Bill, as proposed to be amended by the mover, be discussed and voted on *seriatim* by the meeting."

A Report, dated August 11, has been presented to the council by a special committee appointed, in accordance with a resolution unanimously passed last year at Edinburgh, to consider the subject of the training of library assistants. It is proposed to provide for the examination of candidates for the post of library assistant who have not been actually engaged as such, and to grant them first and second-class certificates of proficiency. This will naturally involve some direction as regards special studies and the choice of the books to be read, with, perhaps, the arrangement of courses of lectures on matters connected with bibliography and librarianship.

### SELECTED BOOKS.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- HOBBS, Thomas. *Leviathan*. A New Reprint. Oxford: Thornton. 12s. 6d.  
LANGSDORFF, K. V. *Die Landwirthschaft im K5nigr. Sachsen u. ihre Entwicklung in den J. 1876 bis einschl. 1879*. Dresden: Schönfeld. 5 M.  
LAY, F. *Ornamente südasiatischer nationaler Haus- u. Kunst-Industrie*. 13. Lfg. Wien: Halm & Goldmann. 30 M.  
MORSELLI, H. *Der Selbstmord*. Ein Kapitel aus der Moralistik. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 6 M.  
PISCHON, C. N. *Der Einfluss des Islams auf das k5nigliche, soziale u. politische Leben seiner Bekenner*. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 3 M.  
ROUSSELOT, F. *La Pédagogie féminine*. Paris: Delagrave. 2 fr.  
SCHLIERMANN, H. *Orhomomos*. Bericht 5b. meine Ausgrabn. im b5otischen Orhomomos. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 3 M.

#### THEOLOGY, ETC.

- BIBLIORUM Sacrorum graecus Codex Vaticanus. Auspice Pio IX. Pontificis Maximo collatis Studiis Caroli Verulone et Josephi Cosca editus. Tomus VI. Rome. 100 fr.  
DELITZSCH, F. *Wo lag das Paradies? Eine biblisch-assyriologische Studie*. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 20 M.  
HAUPT, P. *Der k5nigschriftliche St5ntf5thbericht*. Eine Episode d. babylon. Nimrodepos. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 2 M.

#### HISTORY.

- CALENDAR of Home Office Papers of the Reign of George III. 1770-1773. Ed. R. A. Roberts. Longmans. 15s.  
JORDAN, G. *Ragewins gesta Friderici imperatoria*. Nine Quellenkrit. Untersuchung. Straassburg: Tr5bner. 2 M.  
RECHTA Archiepiscopatui Magdeburgensis. Hrag. v. G. A. v. M5lverstedt. 2. Thl. Von 1193 bis 1289. Magdeburg: Baensch. 6 M.  
SALZER, J. M. *Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Siebenb5urger Sachsen*. Wien: Graessner. 12 M.

#### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ALMQUIST, T. *Monographia Arthoniarum Scandinaviae*. Berlin: Friedl5nder. 3 M.  
BOMBICOLI. *Mineralogia descriptiva*. Milano: Hoepli. 12 fr.  
OLEVY, P. T., u. A. GRUNOW. *Beitr5ge zur K5nnisse der arctischen Diatomaceen*. Berlin: Friedl5nder. 12 M.  
FERRI, E. *Teoria della Imputabilit5 e Negazione del libero Arbitrio*. Milano: Hoepli. 10 fr.  
KARWISKI, F. *Ueb. den Einfluss einiger Hergriffe auf den Herzmuskel d. Froesche*. Berlin: Mayer & M5ller. 1 M.  
LAPPARENT, A. de. *Trat5 de G5ologie*. 1<sup>re</sup> Fasc. Paris: Savy.  
RABENHORST, L. *Kryptogamen-Flora v. Deutschland, Oesterreich u. der Schweiz*. 1. Bd. Pilze v. G. Winter. 4. Lfg. Leipzig: Kummer. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
REICHENBACH, H. G. *Olea botanica Hamburgensis*. Fasc. II. Part I. Leipzig: Adel. 4 M.  
WULFPING, C. *Ueb. die Verbindungen d. Thymochlons m. Methylinamin*. Jena: Neumann. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
ZART, G. *Einfluss der englischen Philosophen seit Bacon auf die deutsche Philosophie d. 18. Jahrh.* Berlin: D5mmler. 4 M.

#### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ARNOLDT, R. *Der Chor im Atrammmon des Aeschylus scenisch er5utert*. Halle-a-S.: M5hlmann. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
BRANDT, O. *Quaestiones Propriae*. Berlin: Mayer & M5ller. 1 M. 30 Pf.  
FISCHER, H., u. A. WIEDERMAN, *Ueb. babylonische "Talismane" (Cylinder u. andere Formen) aus dem histor. Museum im k5niglichen Landeshofl. Joannaeum zu Graz, mineralogisch u. arch5ologisch bearb.* Stuttgart: Schweizerbart. 10 M.  
KONIG, F. E. *Historisch-kritisches Lehrgeb5ude der hebr5ischen Sprache*. 1. H5lfte. Lehre von der Schrift, der Aussprache, dem Pronomen u. dem Verbum. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 16 M.



CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HITTITE TITLE OF DAMASCUS.

Queen's College, Oxford: Aug. 22, 1881.

The country of which Damascus was the capital in the time of Benhadad, Hazael, and their successors, is called in the Assyrian inscriptions (e.g., *W. A. I.*, 9, 50) by a name which has hitherto been a great puzzle. This is Gar-imiri-su. Now the name of Carchemish, the Hittite capital, is written Gar-gamis in the Assyrian texts, the same character expressing the first syllable in both instances. Gar-imiri-su is Gar-imiris, with the Assyrian case-ending -u, and it will therefore be seen at once that Gar-imiris (in Hebrew letters גַּר־יְמִירִיס) is exactly parallel to Gar-gamis. It has long been assumed that Gar in Gar-gamis signified "town" or "district;" and the assumption is now confirmed by our finding it twice replaced by the Assyrian ideograph of "country" in the name of Gar-imiris (*Lay.*, 92, 98, 103). Gar-gamis, accordingly, will be "the country of Gamis;" Gar-imiris, "the country of Imiris;" and we are justified in concluding that Gar was the Hittite word for "country." I have already compared Gamis in Gar-gamis with the name of the Gam-gumians, a tribe related to the Hittites, and a little to the north of them, and explained the final s as the mark of the genitive (*Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, vii. 2). Gar-imiris will then be the "country of the Imirians," in Hebrew גַּר־יְמִירִיס, or "Amorites." Now, the Egyptian monuments tell us that Kadesh, the southern capital of the Hittites in the age of Ramses II., was on the Orontes, "at the lake of the land of the Amorites." I conclude, therefore, that the title given by the Assyrians to the kingdom of Damascus was derived by them from the Hittites of Carchemish, and came down from a time when Hittite supremacy extended as far south as the country afterwards ruled by Damascus. The overthrow of Kadesh and the retreat of the Hittite power from "the land of the Amorites" was followed by the rise of Damascus. An interesting historical fact is thus brought out by the name sometimes given in the Assyrian texts to the kingdom of Damascus; to say nothing of the interpretation it affords us of a Hittite word, as well as the form of the Hittite genitive plural.

A. H. SAYCE.

JĀTAKA STORIES—THE MYTH OF THE SIRENS.

Wood Green, N.: Aug. 22, 1881.

The story of the five hundred merchants and the *rakkhasis*, translated by Prof. Beal from the "Chinese-Sanskrit," and quoted by Mr. Axon in his interesting communication to the ACADEMY of August 13 (No. 484, p. 121), is a veritable *jātaka* tale, the Pāli text of which is printed in Fausbøll's *Jātaka*, vol. ii., p. 127, under the title of the "Valāhassa-jātaka" (= Cloud-horse *jātaka*). It is much shorter than the Chinese version. The scene of the Pāli story is laid in the city of Sirisavattu, in Ceylon (Tambapannidipo). The introduction to the "Valāhassa-jātaka" is altogether different to that given by Prof. Beal.

In the *Jātaka* story Buddha is represented as admonishing one of his disciples who was desirous of returning again to the lay state, having fallen a captive to the charms of a certain woman he had seen. The naughty "brother" is told that women who, by their arts, cause men to lose their virtue or their wealth are *yakkhīs*, that by their blandishments get men into their power and eat them. In the Chinese version five hundred men escape by means of the horse *Kṛśi*, but in the Pāli story only half this number are rescued by the Bodhisat under the form of a "white horse."

The moral of the Pāli story is this, that those

who follow not the Buddha's advice will come to grief just as those merchants did who were eaten by *rakkhasis*; but those who take advice will safely reach the further shore (Nirvāṇa), as the merchants did by means of the white horse (*valāha*).

*Valāha* (though not registered by Childers) is a horse, and, in mythology, one of the horses of Vishnu. The epithets applied to it are *sabbasato*, *kḍḍasato*, and *muñjakeso*.

This *jātaka* contains one or two contributions to Pāli lexicography:—

1. *Kutta* (in *itthi kutta vildasāhi*), p. 127, l. 16; *itthi kuttana*, *ibid.*, l. 19.

2. *Murumurāpetvā*, p. 127, l. 22. At first sight this word looks like a causative of the root *mri* (cf. the Vedic form *mumurat* = *mā-rayatu*), but a closer examination of the passage in which it occurs leads me to consider it as a kind of denominative verb of onomatopoeic origin, like our words *munch*, *chump*, *crunch*, &c. In Marāṭhī *muramura* = muttering, grumbling, and this seems to be a prakṛitised form of the Sanskrit *murmura*, which in Pāli would become *muramura* or *mummura*. The Sanskrit word means "a fire made of chaff;" curiously enough, in the second volume of Fausbøll's *Jātaka*, ii., p. 134, ll. 2, 8, the form *mummura* (not in Childers) actually occurs in the sense of *kukkula* = Sanskrit *kukkuta* = the hot ashes or embers of burning chaff or straw (cf. Marāṭhī *mumbara*, *mumara*, *mumra*, embers). In Hindi *muramurā* signifies rice pressed flat and eaten raw; in Marāṭhī it means parched rice, imitative of the sound made in crunching such food.

While on the subject of *Jātakas*, it may not be out of place to note that Mr. Beal's *Romantic History of Buddha* contains several birth-stories. The Foolish Dragon, p. 231, will be found in Fausbøll's *Jātaka*, vol. i., pp. 158, 278. The Merchant who struck his Mother, p. 342,\* is, perhaps to be identified with *Jātaka* No. 82.

As the Index to Mr. Beal's interesting work is very imperfect, I here append a list of what seem to be "birth-stories":—

	PAGE
1. The story of Yasōdhara . . . . .	81
2. The story of the Nobleman who became a Needle-maker . . . . .	93
3. The story of Gotami . . . . .	99
4. The story of the Resolute Merchant . . . . .	227
5. The story of the Two Parrots . . . . .	229, 351
6. The story of the Cunning Tortoise . . . . .	230
7. The Prudent Quail . . . . .	233
8. The Previous History of Yasada . . . . .	270
9. The story of Narada . . . . .	275
10. The story of Upāsana . . . . .	305
11. The Religious Servant-Girl . . . . .	321
12. The Peasant's Wife . . . . .	323
13. The Shell-Merchant . . . . .	331
14. The story of Upālī . . . . .	353
15. The story of Bahūla . . . . .	361, 363
16. The story of the Pious Elephant . . . . .	367
17. The Bird with Two Heads . . . . .	381
18. The history of Maniruddha . . . . .	383

R. MORRIS.

THE REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

St. Lawrence, Ventnor, I.W.: Aug. 15, 1881.

At the close of some remarks on the Revised Version of the New Testament in the ACADEMY of July 9 last Prof. Dickson observes, "I have written this letter because it seems to me due to the American scholars that those who substantially agree with them should say so." Will you permit me to follow his example in your columns? There are many points in which I concur with him in regretting that the suggestions of the American committee were

\* See Tawney's *Kathā-sarīt-sāgara*, p. 555, and the *Antiquary* for September 1880.

not adopted, but I will confine myself to one which has not, perhaps, hitherto received the full amount of consideration which it deserves—viz., their advice to adopt uniformly the rendering "Holy Spirit" instead of "Holy Ghost."

There are two obvious reasons for preferring the former. One, that, as the Professor points out, "it is the word 'Spirit' and not 'Ghost' that now really represents to the English mind the significance that still pertains to the German 'Geist.'" The other, that the word "ghost" commonly signifies an apparition from the dead. Neither of these reasons is unimportant, but neither, perhaps, is so important as some other considerations involved in this question.

The first of these to which I wish to call attention is the desirableness of preserving, wherever possible, and as far as possible, every indication of sameness of thought and belief between the Israelites under the old dispensation and Christians under the new. How can we ever hope to persuade the Jews if, instead of cordially recognising the points in which we might be at one, we positively widen unnecessarily the breach between ourselves and them? Now, we ought to be agreed in our ideas respecting the Spirit of God—so far, at least, as the meaning of that and other cognate expressions is concerned. We accept their scriptures. Whether we read those scriptures in the original Hebrew or the Septuagint Greek, or even in any modern version, we can scarcely fail to perceive that their forefathers were perfectly familiar with the idea, whatever it was, of that Spirit. No doubt when we read the New Testament we find very much more frequent mention of it, as it is but natural that we should, considering that it was manifested, poured forth, or given, in more copious measure and more various ways, and to far greater numbers, after the day of Pentecost than before. On that day, and for many a day after, it might almost be said that the unselfish wish of Moses was realised, and "all the Lord's people were prophets." But this was only a more signal manifestation of the same Spirit which moved the prophets and psalmists and holy men of old. The same word, *רוח*, a word, be it noticed, which is sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine, expresses it throughout the Hebrew scriptures; the same word, *πνεῦμα*, throughout the Septuagint and the New Testament. Nay, I might go further, and say I believe, with truth, that in all the chief modern versions the same word, whatever it may be, is adhered to consistently in each of them throughout. In French it is "Esprit" in German "Geist," in Italian "Spirito," in Spanish "Espíritu," and so on. Only in English are there two words, one of which, the word "Ghost," predominates, where it is admissible at all, in the New Testament, while we may search for it in vain in the Old, except in the sense of giving up the "ghost."

Now, there is no necessity whatever for this difference. The word "Spirit" would have sufficed just as well in the New Testament as in the Old; and by uniform adherence to it English readers would have been aided to perceive, and would have been frequently reminded of, the unity of faith which, in this respect, pervades them both. Nor could the Revisers have objected to it on the ground either of sense or sound or good taste, for they themselves repeatedly employ it.

Again, it is desirable to preserve and exhibit whatever unity of idea pervades the writers of the New Testament when compared with each other or with themselves. One, and that the most obvious, way of doing this would be to render the word *πνεῦμα* when it refers to the same idea always by the same English equivalent. At present we read, "Why hath Satan filled thy heart to lie to the Holy Ghost?" and

then, a few verses farther on, "How is it that ye have agreed together to tempt the Spirit of the Lord?" Of course one sees why the change is made, but what one does not see is why, since the word "Spirit" was inevitable in the latter of these verses, it was not preferred in the former.

Etymologically, no doubt, "Ghost" and "Spirit" both mean the same thing, but they are not convertible terms. We have a beautiful prayer which runs thus: "O Lord, send thy Holy Ghost and pour into our hearts that most excellent gift of charity," &c., and another which runs thus: "O God, the King of Glory, . . . we beseech thee, leave us not comfortless; but send to us thine Holy Ghost to comfort us," &c., &c., but it is only the accompaniment of the epithet "holy" which makes either of them tolerable to an English ear. In countless instances we should be shocked by the use of the word. Possibly, it is a consciousness of its ordinary meaning as an apparition which confines within very narrow limits its use in reference to God, while there is no such limitation in the use of the word "Spirit." But by the usage of our language the Revisers are compelled, as were the translators of our Authorised Version, to drop it immediately after using it in more instances than need be enumerated. I will take leave to mention only one, which may serve as an illustration also of some other inconveniences accompanying the preference of the word "Ghost."

After translating Matt. iii. 11 by "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire," the Revisers are compelled to drop the word Ghost, and write, "he saw the Spirit of God descending as a dove." Here, as in the two verses already quoted from the Acts, if they had used the word Spirit in the first verse, there would have been no necessity for any such variation at all. But the course they adopted seems to have had a positively injurious effect on their version in other ways. Thus it entailed the necessity of also inserting the definite article here, although its absence in the original is not without significance, but indicates a certain largeness, traceable also in many other passages, such as we are sensible of when we read "let there be light"—not *the* light. They might, perhaps, have rendered the words by "He shall baptize you with Holy Spirit and fire," but they could not say, "He shall baptize you with Holy Ghost and fire." Possibly, also, it may have had some influence in determining them to render *ἐν* by "with," although the preposition "in" would seem perfectly allowable here, and more truly express the contrast between immersion in water and immersion in Holy Spirit and fire. Not that even the word "Spirit" is a perfect equivalent for *רוח* or *πνεῦμα*. It has practically lost for us that physical sense of breath or wind which still clings to them, and enabled the hearers of the Baptist to feel that there was a metaphor in *πνεῦμα* as well as in *רוח*, and that each alike was contrasted in a metaphorical sense with *ὕδωρ* in its literal sense. To them he seemed to say, "I indeed baptize you in water, but he shall baptize you in holy wind (or breath) and fire." The consciousness of a metaphor would not impair their sense of some great reality behind it, but it would probably have the effect of lifting their imaginations up from any material baptism at all to one which was wholly spiritual.

But I quite admit that it was not in the power of the Revisers to convey to English readers by any one word the full effect of the language of the Baptist on his hearers. They could not well employ here either "breath" or "wind." It is simply one of those innumerable cases in which the usages of speech differ so widely in different languages that no one word will adequately convey in one the sense of what is,

notwithstanding, its nearest counterpart in another. All that I contend for is that "Spirit" would everywhere have been better than "Ghost," which is so often impossible.

But there is another objection to the word "Ghost." It has, practically, certain theological or dogmatic associations which do not attach themselves to "Spirit" in anything like the same degree. The latter word is less formal, wider, larger, more free. What most English people first think of when they read or hear of "the Holy Ghost" will, probably, be the third person of the Trinity. Now, without at present entering into the general question whether the *ἅγιον πνεῦμα* does really ever mean such a person, it is enough to ask whether it can possibly have that meaning here. Was either the Baptist who used the words or the evangelist who records them thinking of, or intending, any such idea? If even the Revisers themselves would hardly venture to maintain that they were, I submit that they are hardly justified in rendering those words by a phrase which, to nine readers out of ten, will seem to imply that they did so think and intend. Perhaps this was one reason which influenced the American committee in their judgment, and led them to place on record their preference of the word "Spirit" throughout.

However that may be, there are reasons enough without that, as it seems to me, why we may well concur with them in their opinion, and view with deep regret the resistance of our Revisers to their wishes.

CLEMENT B. HUE.

#### THE GEOGRAPHY OF EARLY ENGLAND.

London: Aug. 25, 1881.

The remarks in a letter addressed to the ACADEMY of the 13th inst. by Mr. Henry Bradley, respecting the shortcomings of the "Map of the British Isles before the Norman Conquest" in Spruner's *Historical Atlas*, will be heartily responded to by a wide circle of readers. The mixture of languages and jumble of centuries, perhaps, more conspicuous on the border-land of Devon and Cornwall than elsewhere; while the name for the county of Devon which has been evolved out of the map-maker's consciousness, is a marvel of perverted ingenuity.

A method of improving the state of the case that suggests itself is the following. Let a date be taken, say the year 1000; and let a blank map of each county, or small group of counties, having only hills and rivers marked, and drawn on the same scale, be committed to someone specially acquainted with the history of that locality to be filled in. A set of instructions should accompany—as that all names of places are to be inserted that are to be found in any English or Saxon chronicles, histories, charters, wills, or manumissions of any age from 450 to 1000; the spelling to be that of the year 1000, or as near to it as possible; pre-Saxon writers like Nennius, and fabulous and spurious histories and instruments, to be excluded; Latin names to be kept out; Norman and Domesday spellings to be avoided; questionable sites not to be marked, but to be adverted to in a written appendix accompanying the returned map; the whole to be edited by a single person, or by a committee of three qualified persons, who will have to exercise judgment as to the insertion of important, and the omission of insignificant, names. Then, and perhaps not until then, will a map of Anglo-Saxon England be constructed worthy of the name. For all present needs, there seems no reason why the whole of the Anglo-Saxon period should not be comprised in one map. Double-named places, like Whitby and Christchurch, Hants, might have both their names inserted, one above the other.

J. B. DAVIDSON.

#### THE LATE DATE OF OUR HOMER.

Combe Vicarage, near Woodstock: Aug. 22, 1881.

In the ACADEMY of August 20 Prof. Sayce (in his review of Paley's *Bibliographia Græca*) says that he has been driven at last, by what seems to him an overwhelming weight of philological evidence, to adopt Prof. Paley's opinion as to the late date of our existing Homer.

By way of supplement to his remarks on the language of the poems, and to his speaking of the care taken not to allude to writing being "one of the many illustrations of affected antiquity which they offer," I would mention an observation of Coleridge, given in his *Table-talk* (January 4, 1823):—

"I confess I doubt the Homeric genuineness of *δακρυβέν γελῶσα* [*Il.* vi. 484]. It sounds to me much more like a prettiness of Bion or Moschus."

Perhaps this observation, in a book I read as a boy, drew my attention to the questionable-ness of the commonly received antiquity of our Homer. Be this as it may, I was struck with it long ago, and my subsequent studies have strengthened the impression.

As to the very outset of the *Iliad*, the address there to the Muse does not seem to me to smack of very high antiquity. I would add that there is, I think, an un-antique artificiality, as well as an un-Homeric subjectivity (if there is in actual existence such a thing as "the Homeric"), in the lines invoking and lauding the Muses which usher in the Achaean muster-roll (*Il.* ii. 484-93). I scarce need say that the mention of the Muses in the last book of the *Odyssey* (*Od.* xxiv. 60-62) is well-nigh admitted to be an interpolation.

But the subject is too large for a little appendix to an article.

JOHN HOSKYNs-ABRAHAM.

#### SCIENCE.

*A Handbook of the Vertebrate Fauna of Yorkshire.* By W. E. Clarke and W. D. Roebuck. (Lowell, Reeve & Co.)

It was a happy thought of Messrs. Clarke and Roebuck to put out this *Handbook* in time to aid the many naturalists who will make incursions into "the queen of all the shires on this side Trent," as Drayton calls Yorkshire, during the visit of the British Association to its capital. Much has been done of late years to illustrate the flora and fauna of the county; and the compilers of the useful lists before us have largely benefited by the writings of their predecessors in this subject, as well as by the assistance of many living zoologists. They have adopted the best modern classifications of vertebrates, and paid every attention to avoid mistakes in printing. The result is a very creditable piece of work; a volume which cannot fail to be serviceable to science, by showing concisely what has already been effected in studying the fauna of Yorkshire, and to what points future observers should direct their attention. Without any verbiage or attempts at fine writing, the compilers go direct to their mark, to give lists of the Yorkshire mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes; and to point out what species are now found in the county, with occasional notes on their more important members. A few words are also appended, mostly borrowed from Mr. Harting's book, on those species which have become extinct within the historical period. It is now a simple matter for the naturalist who uses this book to obtain a conspectus of the fauna of Yorkshire.

Would that some other important tracts of the kingdom were surveyed by equally capable writers!

A glance at a geological map of Yorkshire shows that this great county of 6,150 square miles, "a kingdom that doth seem a province at the least," is in truth an epitome of English strata and a natural division of the island, rivers, sea, and mountains combining to enclose it. Between the drift and post-Tertiary land of Holderness to the Palaeozoic formations of the north-west corner of the shire, chalk, oolite, new red sandstone, the coal measures, and mill-stone grits are successively represented, each, with its peculiar physical character, offering an appropriate home to distinct floras and classes of animals and birds. It is not surprising, therefore, to find a large proportion of the whole fauna of the British Isles domiciled in this province. The tables of this *Handbook* enable us to express it more exactly. Thus, 46 of the 72 British species of mammals occur in Yorkshire, 307 of 380 birds, 10 of 16 reptiles, and 148 of 249 fishes; or 513 out of the total of 717 species contained in the British fauna. Devon and Cornwall is probably the only other British natural-history province which could be compared for richness with Yorkshire. Norfolk, indeed, may vie with it as regards birds, but the bold headland of Flamborough probably invites not only more birds on migration but also more distinguished strangers than the sandy flats of the Southern shire. Some of our rarest birds have been obtained in the district surrounding Yorkshire's great chalk promontory. The county at large can boast four birds which were procured in it and are unique in Great Britain—the lesser kestrel, the mottled owl, Bulwer's petrel, and the cuneate-tailed gull.

After an excellent Introduction on the physical characteristics of Yorkshire, Messrs. Clarke and Roebuck begin with the mammals. Among much of extreme interest to naturalists we shall only pick out a plum here and there. Thus, the wild cat was trapped for the last time in the county at Murton about 1840. The Hambleton Hills were its latest haunt; but, to omit antiquarian notices, the celebrated legend of the Cressacre family at Barnborough may fairly be accepted as a sign of its wider dissemination. The last of the so-called wild white cattle of the shire was killed in 1859 in consequence of the degeneration of the breed. Gisburn Park and Burton Constable thus lost their great ornaments. The roe deer is now only known in a domesticated state. The dormouse is found in the county, though it does not extend into Scotland, and is, curiously enough, absent from Norfolk. Among reptiles, with the exception of two chelonians, the leathery and the hawk's bill turtle—accidental visitors from tropic seas—there is not much that calls for remark in the Yorkshire fauna, save that the very local natterjack toad has recently been added to it by Mr. Roebuck. It is somewhat scarce, but yet a native of Mytton on the Lancashire border. Bell gives another habitat for it on the shores of the Solway Frith.

A rich list of fishes is obtained from the North Sea, owing to the long seaboard of the county. At Malton numerous species of

fresh-water fish are found, the barbel being probably the only one wanting. Banks' oar-fish may be named as being occasionally cast up on the coast. The trout and grayling of the interior are celebrated. For an account of the singular malformation of the trout in Malham Tarn, the reader must be referred to the *Handbook*.

The compilers have naturally bestowed much attention on the birds of the county; and the pages devoted to this part of their subject are fuller and, to our mind, more interesting than the rest of the book. That Scandinavian form of the common dipper, *Cinclus melanogaster*, has been obtained several times in the East Riding. The nightingale finds its Northern British limit some twenty-one miles north of York. The Dartford warbler has been seen on more than one occasion in the extreme south of the county. The pied flycatcher is numerous, if local. That graceful little bird, the goldfinch, we regret to learn is becoming scarce, as in so many other localities—a victim to modern farming and indiscriminate shooting before the Bird Bill protected it. A very few ravens yet breed on the north-western fells, and there are suspicions that a pair may exist in Cleveland. The three harriers are now very seldom obtained; 1840 was the last year in which the avocet is known to have bred in England; its nest was on a sandy island at the mouth of the Trent. Many interesting notices are brought together in the *Handbook* concerning the great bustard, which was known on the Yorkshire Wolds in the first quarter of the century. It may be hoped that more information on this now extinct bird will come in to the compilers from game lists, old letters, and the like, in consequence of these notices being printed.

We might dwell at length on many more topics—antiquarian details about the cost of wild fowl in old days, decoys, heronries, the seals which used to frequent the coast, the respective increase or decrease at present of different Yorkshire species of vertebrates; but here we stop, trusting that we have sufficiently whetted the appetites of many English naturalists and directed them to this carefully written book for satisfaction. Perhaps some zoologists may find their way from York during the excursions of the next fortnight to the cliffs of Flamborough. While studying the enormous assemblage of sea-birds (if the gunners from the large Midland towns have not frightened them from their haunts) under Messrs. Clarke and Roebuck's auspices, it may be hoped that

"Amongst the white-scalped cleaves this wonder see they may,  
The Mullet and the Awke, my fowlers there do find,  
Of all Great Britain brood, birds of the strangest kind,  
That building in the rocks, being taken with the hand,  
And cast beyond the cliff that pointeth to the land,  
Fall instantly to ground, as though it were a stone;  
But put out to the sea, they instantly are gone,  
And fly a league or two before they do return,  
As only by that air they on their wings were born" (*Polyolbion*, lib. xxviii.).

M. G. WATKINS.

THE NEW FRENCH ANTHROPOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

*Dictionnaire des Sciences anthropologiques.* 1<sup>re</sup> livraison. A—AM. (Paris: Octave Doin.)

THIS dictionary of anthropological science, of which the first part has just been issued at Paris, will excite some interest, not only by reason of the want that is felt of such a work, but also on account of the high reputations of some of the contributors. It would be difficult to discover a work which is more needed than a dictionary of anthropology, embracing, as the title-page of this *livraison* indicates, ethnography, manners, laws, arts, industries, religions, archaeology, philology, and anatomy; and, it may be added, one which demands more care and caution in its execution. Anthropological science, than which none is more generally valuable, has steadily progressed of late years, and it is very important to have the latest results in all its branches collected in the convenient form of an encyclopaedia. If M. Letourneau and his colleagues succeed in doing this, they will deserve well of the Republic which they adorn. But it is necessary, before we thank them, to be quite sure they have really accomplished what is required—to examine whether they have entered upon their work in that spirit of sound research which is essential to scientific exposition, even in a popular form; and whether they have kept pace with the times, and have made themselves duly acquainted with the most recent discoveries. Without the fulfilment of these two conditions—a scientific spirit and adequate knowledge—their work would be of small service. In a dictionary we require all attainable facts, and their reasonable explanations, set forth plainly and impartially. If the facts are scanty and the explanations defective, or if both are permeated by the spirit of party, which gathers instances in order to support foregone conclusions, the work will be worse than useless.

Unhappily, the *Dictionnaire des Sciences anthropologiques* is open to criticism on both these heads. It is the fashion to think that the casting off of religious belief frees the mind at the same time from all prejudice and bigotry. This work, however, reminds us that there is a fanaticism of unbelief as well as of faith. It is possible to be a materialist, and yet to see things in a perverted light; unconsciously to twist facts to agree with fanatical prejudices, and to treat scientific subjects on an *a priori* theory which is deaf to reason. The gentlemen and scholars who edit and contribute to the new anthropological dictionary all belong to the French materialist school. So great is their unanimity that nothing will be found in their writings which conflicts with their theory of the universe; their facts are chosen to the one end of proving a theorem accepted before they began. It is foreign to our object to discuss this materialist theorem, but it may surely be urged that there is want of dignity in a scientific work which loses no opportunity of making a side-thrust at Christianity. It is not worthy of a professedly serious contribution to science to include in the article

on "Ages (fabuleux)" such a sentence as this:—

"Quatre mille ans avant notre ère les grandes Pyramides attestaient déjà une civilisation puissante et florissante, alors que le créateur biblique n'était pas encore sorti de son repos;"

and the flippant remark is injured by the fact that, according to the margin of the ordinary English Bible, the date of the Creation was 4004 B.C. This is merely a chance example of the bias which pervades this dictionary. Its writers are many of them scholars and men of learning; but, as a whole, the staff of contributors are noted rather for prejudice than for impartiality, and it is not to them that we should look for a straightforward and impartial exposition of facts.

But, on the second count, it is impossible to acquit the writers of carelessness and neglect of the means of knowledge. On many subjects they are altogether out of date. Such articles as "Abor," "Ahoms," "Aka," "Aléontes" (in which nothing is said of the people who speak the Aleonte language), are quite obsolete; and the writer of the article "Accadien" is apparently unaware of the discoveries of last year, and confuses the Accadian and Sumerian dialects together. Five lines are given to "Akra," although we have grammars and vocabularies of the language, which is, moreover, peculiarly interesting in its phonetics. It may be demanded in a dictionary that some consistency be observed; but we find the article "Afrique (Ethnographie)" mentioning "un lien intime entre toutes les langues de l'Afrique," while in "Afrique (Langues de l)" it is stated that "la plus grande partie de ces idiomes sont certainement indépendants les uns des autres;" and the classifications of languages in the two articles differ essentially. The same want of system is to be observed in the transliteration of foreign names. Why give *Achantis* and *Aschantis*, *sechuana* and *sétchouana*? A very serious fault is the almost entire absence of references to authorities—except the works of collaborateurs, such as M. Hovelacque's *Avesta*, which is referred to in preference to the great work of du Harlez; but M. Hovelacque is a contributor to the dictionary.

We do not wish to say that the new *Dictionnaire des Sciences anthropologiques* is disappointing in every part of its first number. There are able articles, like M. Picot's "Albanais," which is well arranged, and possesses the rare merit of indicating the proper authorities. M. G. du Mortillet contributes several excellent notices, among which "Ambie" and "Alignement" may be specified. But, as a whole, the dictionary is not a scientific work. It is written with a strong bias in favour of certain theories, and its authors are often not sufficiently well-read in their subjects to know the danger of cantering over slippery ground. The general tone is light and the treatment sketchy. It is the writing of journalists, in appearance, rather than of savants. The articles of M. Ch. Letourneau may be taken as examples of what to avoid. They are strongly marked by fanaticism; they contain only such facts as suit the preconceived theory of the writer, selected

without serious examination, so that one exceptional instance is made to serve the purpose of a wide induction; and they abound in what may be called scientific chit-chat, anecdotes, strange experiences, and travellers' tales, which are out of place in a work of this kind. It is surprising that scholars like M.M. Bertillon, de Quatrefages, Condereau, Picot, and Topinard should allow their names to be associated with a work which contains so much that is subversive of the true spirit of scientific enquiry and exposition.

TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*Report of the Migration of Birds in the Spring and Autumn of 1880.* By J. A. Harvie-Brown and J. Cordeaux. (Sonnenschein and Allen.) We are glad to see that Messrs. Harvie-Brown and Cordeaux are continuing to issue schedules year by year to the different lightship and lighthouse keepers round the coasts of Great Britain in order to ascertain facts bearing on the migration of birds. Such a scheme requires the observations of many years before any trustworthy generalisations can be drawn. It is gratifying to find that more intelligent interest is now taken in the collection of facts by the lighthouse men themselves, whose labour in recording them is entirely voluntary. Naturally, sea birds have increased greatly on the isle of May since the Bird Bill became law. We trust that they are not exposed to the merciless massacre which befel the gulls at Flamborough this year at the beginning of August from the Sheffield and Birmingham roughs. Many of the facts here put on record are of great interest to ornithologists. Conclusions will come, it may be hoped, after a time. At present it is found that the largest immigrating flights occur about the middle of October, and that the birds cross at the narrowest part of the German Ocean. In fine weather they fly at a great height; if wet and cloudy, they keep but a slight distance above the waves. Young birds seem to cross some weeks in advance of the old. In the spring immigration males often come in flocks before females. Old-fashioned ornithologists will be surprised to hear that it is now known that such common birds of the country as skylarks, robins, starlings, and rooks cross from us to the Continent, and *vice versa*, every year, often in very large flights. At Heligoland, the half-way house as it were, skylarks were in 1880 noticed migrating in "hundreds of thousands." Rooks, too, crossed the North Sea to us in enormous numbers in the middle of October 1880. There is doubtless much mortality in bad weather even among the large birds during their migration. Thus, Mr. Cordeaux was told by an old fen farmer that many years ago, when a great gale swept the Lincolnshire coast at the time the hooded crows crossed, the coast was afterwards strewn with their dead bodies. "Practically, such birds as the lark and starling are migrating all the year round." In November a new bird was added to British ornithology, the desert wheatear (*Saxicola deserti*), which was obtained near Alloo; and another wholly unknown bird was reported at midnight, September 8, in dirty weather, to have been seen off the Longships. This marvel is described as having "the shape and size of a starling, pattern and hue of a partridge, with its legs covered over with stiff feathers." It is certainly like no bird "in the flesh" which is known to us.

Among the Rocks around Glasgow. By Dugald Bell. (Glasgow: James MacLehose.) One of the most vigorous of our provincial

geological societies is that of Glasgow. Mr. Dugald Bell acted for some time as honorary secretary to this society, and in that capacity made careful notes of the excursions which are periodically organised to enable the members to study the local geology. These notes, having been expanded into a series of sketches, were contributed from time to time to the columns of the local newspapers; and, at the request of the author's friends, they are now reproduced in a revised and extended shape, accompanied by a coloured geological map of the district. They thus form a neat and modest little volume, which, without any pretension to scientific depth, deals with the subject in a light and gossip style, pleasantly interspersing the scientific facts with amusing bits of anecdote. Although this introduction of anecdote and poetry is, perhaps, rather overdone, we do not hesitate to say that the work is creditable alike to author and to publisher, and that it will not only be read with interest by those who took part in the excursions, but may serve as an agreeable guide to any geological stranger who, finding himself in the district, cares to use his hammer "among the rocks around Glasgow."

#### OBITUARY.

CAPT. POPELIN.

ONLY last week we announced the death of Dr. P. Matteucci, the Italian traveller, who was the first European to cross Northern Africa from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Guinea, and who landed in England only to die of fever.

We now learn from the *Indépendance belge* that the homicidal enthusiasm of African travel has claimed a fresh victim in Capt. Emile Popelin, the leader of the second Belgian expedition to Central Africa. The news comes by telegraph from Zanzibar. The cause of death assigned is fever (from which he is known to have long suffered), aggravated by disease of the liver; but the actual place of death is not given. It may be assumed to be on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, where Capt. Popelin had proposed to establish a new station on the western side, opposite Karema, but somewhat more to the north.

Capt. Popelin was young, having been born in 1847, but not so young as Dr. Matteucci, who was only twenty-nine years old when he died. He first went to Africa in 1879; and was expecting to be relieved next spring by Capt. Hansens, who has already left for Zanzibar.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

At the jubilee meeting of the British Association, which will open next week at York, we believe that some interesting papers will be read in the Geographical section, reviewing the progress in our knowledge of the geography of various parts of the world during the past half-century. Asia and Africa will be respectively dealt with by Sir Richard Temple and the Rev. Horace Waller; Mr. Clements R. Markham will naturally discourse on the Arctic regions; and oceanic discovery in all its phases will be undertaken by Sir F. J. O. Evans, the Hydrographer of the Admiralty.

From time immemorial, we believe, it has been customary for the Hydrographer of the Admiralty to make his annual Report, not to his official superiors, but to the President of the Royal Geographical Society, in whose anniversary address it was always incorporated in *extenso*. The arrangement was, no doubt, an irregular one; but this year the Report was missed from its usual place, and has for the first time appeared as a



parliamentary paper. One of the most interesting parts of the Report deals with the surveying operations of H.M.S. *Alert* in Magellan Strait, and her subsequent voyage across the South Pacific Ocean. The account of the voyage of Staff-Commander Boulton along the little-known north-east coast of Labrador is, perhaps, of more general interest. Advantage was taken, we learn, of the yearly visit of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Labrador* to their extreme settlement in Ungava Bay, in the south of Hudson's Straits, to despatch that officer to make such partial surveys as the occasion afforded. During this interesting trip, which occupied thirty-seven days, he was able to assign fairly exact positions to many of the principal headlands and outlying islands, and to make many useful geographical observations. His account of the climate is not attractive, as during August small icebergs were seen, and ice formed during the night in Nachvak Bay. Between Koksoak River, the extreme point reached, and Cape Chudleigh, and thence also to Nachvak Bay (N. lat. 59°), Ekimo are the sole inhabitants. It is worthy of note that, owing to the absence of trees, firewood is one of the annual supplies sent to the station in Nachvak Bay. During the long winter season intercourse is occasionally kept up by means of dog-sledges between the various posts and missionary stations from N. lat. 54° to 59°.

THE Pope has lately appointed M. d'Abbadie, the well-known explorer, a commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, and, as a special attention, sent the insignia to him by the hands of Mgr. Massaja, formerly Vicar-General of the Galla country. M. d'Abbadie, it may be remembered, spent ten years in travelling through Abyssinia, and it was almost entirely through him that a missionary expedition was sent to the Galla country.

M. GEORGES REVOIL, whose return from Somali-land we recorded last week, has already given some account of his scientific expedition in that country before the Marseilles Geographical Society, to which he had been indebted for a useful loan of instruments. M. Revoil gave a general sketch of his route, which traversed the whole of the country inhabited by the chief Somali tribes. Systematic opposition to his farther advance beyond the Karkar Mountains compelled him to return to the coast, where by chance he claims to have made a very interesting discovery. In a *tumulus* which he had an opportunity of opening and examining, he found some remains which he believes to point to the existence of a Greek colony on the coast; and he thinks that their descendants are still to be found in a light-coloured Galla tribe living farther south.

THE Rev. W. Deans Cowan, of the London Missionary Society, has just published at Faravohitra, Madagascar, a brochure entitled *The Tanala*, giving a general description of the Tanala country and the people in that island, but reserving for a future occasion the various customs and ceremonies of the inhabitants. The paper before us is illustrated by a sketch-map of the south-east province of Madagascar from Mr. Cowan's own surveys; and it is interesting to note that this map was drawn on stone by Rajemisa, presumably a native of Madagascar. Mr. Cowan has also published, at Antananarivo, a list of Madagascar birds, together with the native names among a few of the different tribes.

In order to bring the Argentine Republic prominently before European readers, the National Government have just published at Buenos Ayres translations in English, French, German, and Italian of a portion of the Visconde So Januario's Report on his mission to the

republics of South America in 1878-79. This contains some interesting information in regard to the geographical situation, territory, and climate of the Argentine Republic, and the formation of the pampas is also referred to.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Origin of Split Boulders.*—Large boulders of hard rock, such as carboniferous limestone and silurian grit, are not infrequently found scattered over the surface of the northern part of Lancashire and the neighbouring border of Yorkshire. It is notable that some of these boulders are split completely through, the fragments being either scattered about or still held in apposition. Dr. Ricketts, of Birkenhead, has contributed an interesting paper on this subject to the Liverpool Geological Society, which has been printed, with illustrations, in the society's *Proceedings*. It has been suggested that the boulders may have been split by a fall from a height at the end of a glacier, or from a high cliff, or may have been shattered by the impact of the ice, in which they were embedded, against a ledge of rock. But the boulders offer no evidence of having been subjected to such rough treatment; and Dr. Ricketts therefore concludes that the splitting must be due, not to any sudden shock, but simply to the long-continued action of atmospheric agencies, such as successive variations of temperature and moisture, frost and thaw, which would produce frequent expansions and contractions of the rock, especially if joints originally existed in the boulders.

A COMPLETE programme of the local arrangements in connexion with the jubilee meeting of the British Association in York, from August 31 to September 7, has been issued by the hon. local secretaries, the Rev. T. Adams and Dr. Tempest Anderson. A short chapter on the zoology of Yorkshire is contributed by Mr. W. Eagle Clarke and Mr. W. Denison Roebuck (being a condensation of the volume reviewed in the ACADEMY this week), and one on the botany of the district by Mr. Thomas Gough, B.Sc. An interesting sketch of the York founders of the Association is written by Archdeacon Hay. The Archbishop of York is the president of the local executive committee; the acting-chairman is the Lord Mayor of York. The first general meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 31, at eight p.m., in the Exhibition building, when Mr. A. C. Ramsay, Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, will resign the chair; and Sir John Lubbock, president-elect, will assume the presidency, and deliver an address. On Thursday evening there will be a *soirée* in the assembly rooms and concert rooms; on Friday evening, Prof. Huxley will give a discourse on the "Rise and Progress of Palaeontology." On Saturday evening, Prof. Osborne Reynolds will deliver a lecture to the operative classes. On Monday evening, Mr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, will give an address on the "Electric Discharge: its Forms and its Functions." On Tuesday evening there will be a *soirée*. On Wednesday, September 7, the concluding general meeting will be held at 2.30 p.m.

THE *General Bibliography of Astronomy*, which is now in course of publication by M. Havermans, of Brussels, under the editorship of MM. Houzeau and Lancaster, has now reached the third part of the second volume.

THE Royal Zoological Society of Amsterdam has just published a catalogue of its library, containing 4,361 works in Dutch, Latin, and various other languages.

### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

MR. HENRY SWEET will read a paper next session at the Philological Society on the Welsh verb and on Welsh genders. It seems that you cannot apply a participial adjective to a noun; and the genders are capricious. English nouns adapted into Welsh follow the genders of the Welsh words they displace.

MISS JANE LEE, the learned daughter of the Archdeacon of Dublin, was charged by her old teacher, Prof. Benfey, before his death, to English the whole of the great Sanskrit epic, the *Mahabharata*, 80,000 lines, as only fragments of it had been translated before. Miss Lee has begun her task. She is also to help Prof. Atkinson in his *Old-Irish Dictionary* for the Royal Irish Academy; and she will probably contribute papers to the New Shakspeare and the Browning Societies during the ensuing session.

M. GEORGES EDON recently read a paper before the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, which occupied two meetings, upon certain violations of the law of quantity to be found in early Latin poets, chiefly in Plautus and Terence. The cases considered may be exemplified by those in which the second *e* of *senectutem* and the second *a* in *amat me*, though both long by position, are required to be short by the metre of the lines in which the words occur. After rejecting the explanation of some German philologists, notably Coorsen, that one long syllable ought to be read instead of two short ones, by the omission of a vowel, so as to make "senectutem" and "amt me," M. Edon suggested his own theory—that where, in the comic poets, a vowel before two consonants remains short, one of the two consonants was in popular pronunciation mute, and that the poets followed this popular pronunciation. We should thus have "sene'tutem" and "ama' me." In support of this theory, M. Edon quoted from Marius Victorinus, who says that, to avoid the lengthening of a short syllable before two initial consonants in dactylic poetry, *flagello* and *graves* ought to be pronounced as "fagello" and "gaves;" and Priscian's *dictum*, that Lucan's line ending *distincta smaragdo* requires the *s* of *smaragdo* to be lost. He also adduced numerous examples from MSS. and inscriptions where consonants are dropped, from which he argued that these consonants were probably also dropped in popular pronunciation. M. Edon referred the origin of this ingenious speculation to a hint of M. Baudry.

UNDER the title of "Grande Bibliothèque provençale," M. Albert Savine, of Aix, proposes to publish a series of volumes containing documents, either rare or hitherto unedited, relating to Provence. Each volume will consist of a text, carefully edited, with a few notes, together with a biographical, and where necessary a bibliographical, notice. The first of the series will be a narrative, hitherto unpublished, of the disturbances of 1648.

ON August 14, a bronze bust of J. J. Courtaud-Diverneresse, the Greek grammarian, was inaugurated at his native town of Felletin, in the department of Creuse. Part of the expense was defrayed by the French Government; the rest of the money required was got together by a committee, presided over by M. Egger. The sculptor was M. Cougny.

AMONG the recent publications of M. Ernest Leroux are the first series of the selected works of the late A. J. Letroune, consisting of two volumes, entitled *Egypte ancienne*, edited, with an Index, by M. Fagnan, with a portrait by Delaroché; the first part of M. Barbier de Meynard's *Turko-French Dictionary*; and the *Sefer Namel*, or narrative of the travels of Nassiri Khosrau in Syria, Palestine, Egypt,

Arabia, and Persia in the twelfth century, edited by M. Ch. Schefer, with six chromo-lithographs.

THE *Gramática Bascongada* of Don Arturo Campion is nearly finished. An account of the inedited materials used will shortly appear in the *Euskal-erria*. The author is at present busied on the phonetic system; his labours are based on over 2,000 examples taken from all the dialects and sub-dialects of the Basque.

A FINE bust of Ritschl has been modelled by the sculptor Adolf Hildebrand, of Florence. Those who may wish to possess a plaster reproduction of this are requested to address themselves to Prof. Ribbeck, of Leipzig. The price is ten marks; and the profits of the sale will be devoted to augmenting the library of the Leipzig philological school.

M. HENRI CORBIER has just been appointed by the French Minister of Public Instruction to deliver a course of lectures at the *Ecole spéciale des Langues orientales vivantes* upon the history and geography of the countries of the extreme East. This chair was originally founded for Pauthier, who only occupied it for a few months; and it has remained vacant since his death.

THE death is announced, at Ragatz, in Switzerland, of Théodor Bergk, a scholar of the school of Hermann and Dindorf. He was born at Leipzig in 1812; and from 1843 to 1853 he edited the *Zeitschrift für Alterthumswissenschaft*. His best known work is an edition of the Greek lyric poets; of a History of Greek literature which he proposed, only the first volume ever appeared.

DR. HEINRICH FISCHER, of Freiburg, and Dr. Alfred Wiedemann, of Leipzig, have published three tables of photographs and fifteen wood-cuts of Babylonian cylinders in the Historical Museum of Graz, which were presented to the Archduke John of Austria by Mr. Rich, of Bagdad. The tables are accompanied by mineralogical and archaeological introductions.

## FINE ART.

*An Essay on the History of English Church Architecture.* By George Gilbert Scott, F.S.A. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

WHEN, nearly half-a-century ago, a few young men at Cambridge first found out that old churches were worth studying, and invented the new science of "ecclesiology," they set to work with much zeal, and, as might have been expected, at first made some strange mistakes. But they did a good work. The study soon became popular, and it comes of the movement which they set going that now most educated Englishmen know at least something of our ecclesiastical architecture. The Ecclesiological and other kindred societies never, however, got really to the heart of the subject. They concerned themselves more about the various parts of which churches are made up than about the churches themselves. They had much to tell about mouldings and *piscinae*, about painted glass and the local varieties in the form and position of steeples, and a hundred such matters, and they gave us some excellent monographs on particular buildings. But, apart from mere architectural detail, we cannot learn from them what were the essential differences between, say, a parish church of the twelfth century and one of the fifteenth. The great store of material which they collected is most useful to those of us who, like Mr. Scott, now take up the study and try to carry it forward; but they have left

enough to be done to make it still as interesting as ever.

Mr. Scott's book is not a history of English church architecture, but rather a series of essays upon its different periods, alternating with others, which he calls *discursus*, upon various subjects more or less directly connected with the text. It is not a book to begin upon, and it would probably confuse the student who might take it up without some earlier preparation. But others will find in it much that is new; and, if they cannot agree with all Mr. Scott's speculations, they will find them at least worth consideration. His usual method is to take some typical buildings and trace their histories separately through the period he has under consideration, explaining the bearing of each successive change on the general history of the art as he goes along. This gives interest and point to each case when taken separately, but it leads to a good deal of repetition, and encourages a habit of wandering off into collateral subjects, to which Mr. Scott is rather addicted. These *obiter dicta* are the weakest part of the book. So long as the author keeps to his own subject, what he says is nearly always good, and often very good; but when he breaks away to others he now and then makes strange statements. For example, on p. 96 he defends the story of St. Alban and Amphibalus, and on the next page he tells us that the bones examined by Germanus in 429 were destroyed by Henry VIII. Now, surely Mr. Scott cannot have searched the matter out, or he would know how little that can be called history remains when the evident fiction is taken away from the tale, and how very damaging some of that little is. It is probably true that at some time or other a martyr named Alban suffered at Verulam, and that his tomb was known by tradition when Germanus visited Britain, and was examined by him. But that is really all about which we can be in any sense certain. We do not know the date of the martyrdom. The story as we have it may contain some slight tradition of the true facts; but all the details, including Amphibalus himself, come to us only from the *Acts* forged in the twelfth century. Then as to the relics. It is possible that the body enshrined by Offa was the same that had been seen by Germanus; but there is an ugly story about its removal to Ely, to be out of the way of the Danes, and the refusal to give it up again on the return of peace. There is not room for much doubt that another body was at that time substituted at St. Albans, and that the statement that the real body had not been removed at all was false. The relics of Amphibalus and his companions seem to have been the result of some twelfth-century barrow-digging.

Mr. Scott begins with a preliminary chapter on the general subject of the arrangement of early Christian churches before the conversion of the English, and two *discursus* bearing on the same subject. He contends that the arrangement of the early churches, which we are accustomed to call basilican, is not in any way derived from that of the secular basilicas, but that it comes from the earliest days of Christianity, and is a Christian

adaptation of the arrangement of the Jewish temple. There is much force in the argument drawn from the dissimilarity in form between the secular and the ecclesiastical basilicas. But if there is no connexion between the two, the use of the word *basilica*, as meaning a Christian church, all over Western Europe, including England, is curious, and needs explanation. The *discursus* on the adaptation of the "action" of the Apocalypse to the plan and ritual of an early church is exceedingly ingenious, and it is difficult not to be convinced by it.

The next chapter covers the period from the mission of St. Augustine to the Norman Conquest, and is, perhaps, the most interesting of the whole. On one point here I must differ a little from Mr. Scott—namely, the degree in which the tradition of the Ancient British influenced the form of English churches. That it did influence it he allows, but he gives more importance to the basilican—i.e., the Roman—tradition. Now, it is perfectly true that this basilican tradition ruled the plans of the monastic and cathedral churches; but, as I tried to show in a paper read a year ago at the Lincoln meeting of the Archaeological Institute, and since printed in the *Archaeological Journal*, there are two distinct lines of tradition, the *regular* drawing its origin from the Roman Church, and the *secular* coming from the Ancient British. Our parish churches represent the latter, and the steps by which they grew from the earliest British type to the more complicated form of later times can be distinctly traced. This double tradition is of some historical importance, for it gauges for us the relative shares of the Roman Mission and the older Celtic Church in making up the Church of England. The new-comers, better organised and more polished than the others, knew better how to make themselves acceptable to the powers that were, and so obtained all the places of authority; and, as they themselves supplied the historians, we have little record of any except them and their disciples. But fabrics of our parish churches give evidence of a strong non-Roman tradition, which can be accounted for only by the existence of a very large Celtic element in the rank and file of the early English Church.

One of the most curious points in the history of the basilican form of church is the removal of the altar from its primitive position at the west to the east end. The key to this is to be found in the double churches which have an altar at each end. Mr. Scott has put the matter very clearly, using chiefly Eadmer's description of the first cathedral at Canterbury and the well-known early plan of the Abbey of St. Gall. The western altar was that at which the people worshipped; but the monks wanted an enclosed choir, so they made one with its own altar at the other end. As the abbey grew in importance, the eastern came to be considered the high altar, and that at the west at last appeared abnormal in the eyes of men accustomed to eastward altars in both regular and secular churches. And it was moved—not really done away with, but taken from the west to the east end of the nave, where it still continued to be the people's altar. This last change was made at Canter-

bury when Lanfranc rebuilt the church at the end of the eleventh century. Mr. Scott supposes that, when Augustine repaired the old church of the Roman believers which he found at Canterbury, he added the monks' choir, thus doubling the length of the building and introducing the eastern altar. This is not unlikely, but the addition may possibly be later; and I think that there is evidence that basilican churches with the altars at the west ends were built in England after the time of Augustine.

The last three chapters go over more familiar ground, and little need be said of them. Mr. Scott tells the story well, and sometimes—as, for example, where he traces the history of King's College Chapel—he makes it specially interesting. But all through there is the same passing over of the parish churches. With scarcely an exception, the illustrations are drawn from monastic and collegiate buildings. This is the more singular, as in his last *discursus* he shows himself not to be ignorant of their separate history and interest. The same fault even reaches minor subjects; for in a *discursus* on the history of the chasuble we are told that the form of that vestment which came in at the end of the twelfth century "continued in use with little or no further change until the Reformation," and that this was the "only curtailment" received up to that time. Now this is quite true as to abbeys, where customs changed slowly, and to a great extent true as to cathedrals and the older colleges; but I do not think many such vestments would be found in English parish churches in the sixteenth century. There the chasuble had its sides cut quite away, and its orphreys were a broad band down the front and a cross on the back; and I strongly suspect that this form of vestment is of English origin. A degradation of it is still used in France and Belgium.

As I have spoken so freely of what appear to me the faults of the book, I must, at parting, say that they bear only a small proportion to its merits; and that Mr. Scott's work is a solid addition to the store of the student of old churches.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.

#### SOME BOOKS ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

*Die Werke italienische Meister in den Galerien von München, Dresden und Berlin.* Ein Kritischer Versuch von Ivan Lermoloff. Translated from the Russian by Dr. J. Schwarze. (Leipzig: E. A. Seemann.) This is an attempt on the part of a well-known Russian art-critic, Ivan Lermoloff, to apply the inductive method, which has yielded such great results in science, to the domain of art. Taking certain peculiarities in the form-drawing of the master he is investigating as a basis, he submits all pictures attributed to this master to a comparative analysis, and pronounces them to be genuine or not according to the results gained by this method. It is desirable, undoubtedly, that scientific knowledge should regulate the judgments of art-critics, and that art-criticism should not be, as it is mostly at present, a mere expression of individual taste, insight, or sentiment; but, on the other hand, the greatest care is needed before pictures, long revered as expressing the thought or the spirit of the master to whom they are

attributed, are rejected because they fail in some little technical point noticed by the sharp experimentalist, who has, perhaps, failed to perceive altogether the true meaning or subtle beauty of the work he condemns. Dr. Lermoloff differs considerably in some of his judgments from the art-historians Crowe and Cavalcaselle, although they also rely much on the inductive method for discovering the truth about old painters and their works. Dr. Lermoloff would seem to pay especial attention to the drawing of ears and hands in certain schools of art, and trusts, we think, too implicitly to the indications thereby afforded. These, of course, are extremely valuable, but they require to be taken as part of the whole evidence, not as furnishing sufficient evidence of themselves.

*Etudes archéologiques.* By Ph. Déthier. (Constantinople.) This is a posthumous work, containing the contributions made to classical archaeology by Dr. Déthier, the late Director of the museum at Constantinople. Those who were acquainted with him will know what to expect—a good deal of information about the classical antiquities preserved at Constantinople, a fair knowledge of the best classical authors, a smattering of classical archaeology, an utter ignorance of what has been done of late years in this department of science by Western scholars, and some curious theories about mythology which take us back to the days of Lord Bacon and his Atlantis. Dr. Déthier will be best and most favourably known by his memoir on the inscription relating to the Drères of Krete, which was published in the *Memoirs* of the Academy of Sciences at Vienna in 1864. In the present volume the best articles are the earlier ones, on some of the sarcophagi in the Stamboul Museum, one of which Dr. Déthier believed to have once contained the body of the poet Euripides; the most interesting is the last, on some curiously rude sculptures from Darfur, which have already been noticed in the *ACADEMY* (September 20, 1879), where the inscription upon them was not read quite in the same way as that proposed by Dr. Déthier, who makes it ISIGVAR; and a row of human heads on a kitchen shelf was described, a scene altogether misinterpreted by the Doctor. The value of his own speculations on the subject may be judged from the fact that he thinks the bas-reliefs were the work of "Tchingani," or Gypsies, "mixed with the remains of Vandals in Libya about A.D. 600."

*Zur Lösung der trojanischen Frage.* By E. Brentano. (Heilbronn: Henninger.) This pamphlet reads too much like the expression of personal animosity towards Dr. Schliemann, and more especially Prof. Virchow. But it is now too late to revive the claims of Bunarbashi to represent the site of Troy, or of any other old site whatsoever; Hissarlik is the only spot in the Trojan plain which satisfies the conditions required by modern archaeology for the position of a prehistoric city. The notion that the coast-line of the Troad has been altered during the last 4,000 years has been shown by Mr. Frank Calvert to be altogether unfounded, and the attempt made by Dr. Brentano to dispute the identification of the Skamander is unsuccessful. It is a pity that writers should argue such questions of archaeology and topography without having first studied the matter on the spot; and the charge of inconsistency brought by the author against Dr. Schliemann only shows that the latter is imbued with the true spirit of science, which teaches us to give up at once our most cherished opinions as soon as further discovery proves them to be untenable.

*The Serpent-Tempter in Oriental Mythology.* By Hayes Ward. Dr. Ward has done well to reprint his very interesting article on the Serpent-Tempter, which appeared in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* a short time since. He has

proved that, although the cuneiform legend which George Smith supposed to contain an account of the Fall is really a hymn to the Creator, early Babylonian engraved gems show conclusively that a story of the Fall similar to that in Genesis once existed among the Babylonians. One of these, representing a deity smiting a flying serpent, he has found in the possession of Prof. Wells Williams, of Yale College. He appends to this article another, which will interest students of Isaiah. In this he has given a statistical account of the words found in the two parts of Isaiah and the earlier and later books of the Old Testament, noting where similar words occur, and counting up the results. He claims to have established in this way—(1) that the second part of Isaiah belongs to the pre-exilic period, and (2) that it was written by the same author as the first part. Assaults as well as defenders of the unity of Isaiah will have to examine carefully Dr. Ward's arguments.

WE have received from Herr E. A. Seemann, of Leipzig, the first two numbers of a second edition of the *Textbuch zu den kunsthistorischen Bilderbogen*, which now bears the name of its author, Dr. Anton Springer. It shows the usefulness of these picture-sheets that a second edition of the text to them should be so soon required.

#### THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY AT THEBES, EGYPT.

IN reply to numerous letters of enquiry from various quarters, I hasten to place before readers of the *ACADEMY* some additional particulars of the great discovery at Thebes, premising that I am indebted for this intelligence to the great courtesy of Prof. Maspero, who permits me to publish the facts under the authority of his name.

It seems, unfortunately, but too certain that the discovery—though of immense importance *per se*—is in some respects less startling than it appeared to be on the first report; and that those correspondents who have confidently proclaimed the finding of the greatest Pharaohs of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasties will have to admit that they were too readily misled by appearances. The mummy-cases when first discovered were piled in the utmost disorder in a small chamber measuring some twenty-three feet by thirteen. They had evidently been opened and searched by the Arabs, and have doubtless been despoiled of many precious things. Several mummy-cases are found not to belong to their present occupants, the names on the cases not corresponding to the names on the bandages of the mummies. Thus, a certain Princess Merit-Amen lies in the coffin of a priest named Sonoo; Queen Ansera (Eighteenth Dynasty) lies in the coffin of the Lady Rai, who was nurse to Queen Ahmes-Nofretari; and Pinotem II. lies in a coffin which bears the cartouche of Thothmes I. Other mummy-cases are empty—as, for instance, that of Rameses I.; while the coffin of a Princess Mashontimoochoo contains a false mummy, in the shape of a piece of wood enveloped in bandages to represent an actual corpse. The Arabs are doubtless answerable for much of this displacement and confusion; and most of the mummies, their bandages and amulets, will need careful scrutiny before their identity can be positively determined.

As regards the two to which public attention has been chiefly directed—namely, the mummies supposed to be those of Thothmes III. and Rameses II.—they are precisely those which present the most difficulties, and are consequently the most doubtful. The mummy-case which bears the cartouche of Ra-men-keper has evidently been broken open at some remote

date. It was found to contain objects bearing the cartouches of Thothmes III., and there would therefore seem to be ground for believing that it really is the mummy-case of that great Pharaoh. But then the occupant of this case is of most ambiguous aspect, and measures only 1 metre 55 centimètres in length. Supposing even that the process of mummification may have had the effect of somewhat reducing the corpse, it is difficult to believe that this mighty hero could have shrunk to a stature of something like 61 inches. The mummy-case attributed to Rameses II. is described by Prof. Maspero as being of unpainted wood, bearing a royal effigy, of which the eyes, the uræus serpent, the beard, sceptre, and whip, are coloured black. On the breast are two cartouches, which read Rameses Mer Amen, Ra-user-Ma Sotep-en-Ra, but which are not spelled with precisely the same hieroglyphic characters as the names of Rameses the Great. "It is this personage," writes Prof. Maspero,

"whom it has been sought to identify with Rameses II. To this identification I see many objections, the chief of which is based on the fact that the mummy-case, which is of very fine workmanship, presents every characteristic of mummy-cases of the Twentieth Dynasty, including the orthography of the cartouches, in which we find the special form of N (represented by the crown symbolical of Lower Egypt) which was in use at that epoch. The face of the effigy, which was usually sculptured in the likeness of the deceased, does not present the aquiline and well-known type of Rameses II. I am therefore disposed to believe, in the absence of fresh evidence, that we behold in this king not Rameses the Great, but his namesake Rameses XII. of the Twentieth Dynasty, who was the Pharaoh of the stela of Bakhtan. Here, however, as in the case of the mummy discovered in the coffin of Thothmes III., it will be necessary minutely to investigate every detail of the bandages and minor objects before arriving at a definite decision as to the identity of the personage."

Prof. Maspero describes the hiding-place as situated behind an angle of the cliff a little way to the south-west of Deir-el-Bahari, and so well concealed that one might have passed it twenty times without ever suspecting its existence. The mouth of the pit is about 60 metres above the level of the plain, and the shaft descends perpendicularly to a depth of 12 metres. Hence a gallery 74 metres in length leads to a chamber measuring 7 metres by 4. Seeing that the hieratic inscriptions on the mummy-cases of Seti I. and Rameses XII. state that these bodies were, for safety, deposited in the tomb of Queen Ansera; seeing, also, that the mummy of this Queen has been found here, though reposing, as before mentioned, in the coffin of the Lady Rai; Prof. Maspero suggests that the excavation may very possibly have been the original tomb of that Sovereign.

Finally, the number of mummies actually recovered is not thirty-six, but twenty-nine. Of these seven are kings, nine are queens and princesses, and five are personages of distinction. Those mummies belonging to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasties would seem to have been removed hither from their graves in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings during the reign of Her-Hor, the first priest-king; and the place was evidently thenceforth used (perhaps because the times were troubled) as the burial-vault of his descendants and successors.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

A STATUE of the late Mariette-Pasha is to be erected at his native town of Boulogne-sur-Mer. The French Government has agreed to contribute 18,000 frs. out of a total estimated cost of 30,000 frs. for both statue and pedestal. The commission has been given to M. Jacquemart.

### THE ITALIANS AND THEIR ART TREASURES.

SINCE the publication in the ACADEMY of my remarks upon the statue of *Lorenzo de Medici*, I am happy to be able to state that the dark stain of oil on the countenance has been removed by Signor Lelli after many trials. It has been necessary to attain this important object without disturbing what may be called the patina, which time forms on the marble. Any movement of this would indicate that the original surface had been tampered with; if in former times this was done without scruple, such is no longer the case.

The ideas now prevalent have been illustrated somewhat to our loss. It was proposed to cast the famous pulpit of Santa Croce, in Florence, for the South Kensington Museum, but nothing of the sort can now be done without the consent of a commission of qualified artists. Owing to the scruples of the Cavaliere Santarelli, that the beautiful colour of the marble might be injured, time was lost and the contract abandoned. After careful experiments it has been ascertained that a mould might be made without injury to the marble, and the pulpit has been cast for the Berlin Museum.

These facts are gratifying testimonies to the care with which works of art in Italy are now watched over. The blackening with oil of the face of the statue of Lorenzo belongs to a period when monuments, particularly of architecture, were as unscrupulously maltreated in England as in Italy. Any injury inflicted in Italy attracts more attention than deeds of vandalism elsewhere, because the works themselves are, for the most part, more important and finer, and because they are regarded with interest by the whole civilised world. Italy has, undoubtedly, injured and lost many of her treasures of art; but she has been comparatively free from the destructive effects of religious fanaticism, except when the blind bigotry of the followers of Savonarola destroyed so many.

I am sorry to see that a still more odious form of fanaticism is injuring shrines in the streets of Rome; if the spirit spreads it will destroy, as it has done elsewhere, without any reference to the value or interest of the monuments themselves.

O. HEATH WILSON.

### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

DR. G. W. LEITNER, of Lahore, intends to return to England next winter in order to compile a *catalogue raisonné* of the Graeco-Buddhistic sculptures and other collections which he has lent to the South Kensington Museum.

M. TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE has been commissioned by the Trustees of the British Museum to write the catalogue of the Chinese coins in the national collection.

THE forthcoming exhibition of pictures at Liverpool promises to be one of unusual interest. In addition to works by Alma Tadema, Luke Fildes, Holman Hunt, Oules, Sant, Briton Rivière, Pettie, Sir John Gilbert, Perugini, Haynes Williams, Jeames, Wells, and Collier, the large picture by Dante Rossetti, entitled *Dante's Dream*, will be exhibited. As this is the first time for thirty years that Rossetti has shown a picture in a public gallery, the event naturally excites interest. Mr. Alderman Samuelson (the director of the exhibition) resumes office, therefore, under very favourable auspices. A month ago the Council of the city voted him £6,000 for the enlargement of the gallery.

SOME things which were too late for the opening day of the Sunday Society's Loan

Exhibition will be there next Sunday—among them seventeen works lent by Mr. Stopford Brooke. Of these, an oil painting in M. Alphonse Legros's early manner (essentially different from the style which he practises now); a large picture by Anthony Henley, a young artist of whom more will perhaps be heard; and, by deceased masters, a study by Turner done in his almost school-boy days, a reproduction by Ootman (from memory) of Turner's *Abbey Pool*, a very fine drawing of *Snowdon* by Skinner Prout, and three Blakes would seem to be the most interesting. On the next two Sundays the exhibition will be open from one to six o'clock, and no tickets will be required.

A LOAN exhibition of works of art is to be opened at Bolton by the Earl of Bradford on the 9th of next month. It will be in the New Infirmary of that town, and is intended to help in the provision of funds for the institution. The suggester of the exhibition was Mr. Selim Rothwell, who took a very active part in the endeavour to make it a success. He recently died in a tram-car, and was buried at Bolton on August 15. Mr. Rothwell, originally a drawing-master, was an artist of considerable ability, many of his water-colour drawings of Italian architecture, &c., being highly successful in treatment. He was also a clever etcher. The esteem in which he was held was shown by the large attendance at his funeral. The arrangements for the exhibition are so far complete as to warrant the expectation that it will be one of much interest and importance.

ON August 17, a bust of the late Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Sunderland, was placed in the Museum and Library Buildings of that town. Mr. Dixon was an ardent lover of both art and literature, and had many personal friends among the professional followers of these pursuits. But his special claim upon Sunderland was his continual labour to found and develop the art gallery of the building in which his bust now stands. The bust is by Mr. Boehm, A.R.A., himself a friend of Mr. Dixon; and among those who contributed to the fund for providing it were Messrs. Ruskin, Max Müller, Legros, Henry Irving, W. M. Rossetti, and W. B. Scott. From the *Sunderland Echo* we learn that there is some probability that the letters which Mr. Dixon received from his literary friends may also be presented to the town library.

THE first issue of the second edition of Mr. B. V. Head's *Guide to the Greek Coins exhibited in Electrotypes in the King's Library* in the British Museum is already exhausted.

REFERRING to the recent discovery at Thebes, the *Saturday Review* remarks that the mummy of Seti I. is among those which Herr Emil Brugsch has carried to Boolak, but his sarcophagus, which was discovered by Belzoni, is at the "Sloane" Museum. The Sloane Museum would mean, if anything, the British Museum; but the *Saturday Review* really intends to refer to the Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is odd how much difficulty there seems to be in remembering the name of a collection which includes in its picture-gallery *The Rake's Progress* and the four scenes of *The Election*, to say nothing of other paintings, and which also possesses some of the most beautiful illuminated MSS. in any public collection; but the truth is that the Soane Museum is far too little known and appreciated.

It is proposed to remove the modern structures abutting upon the Tower, and also the present law courts that fringe one side of Westminster Hall, so that the two most ancient and historic buildings in London will, before long, be visible for the first time in their proper simplicity.



A CORRESPONDENT writes to us to correct an inaccuracy in our obituary notice last week of E. J. Trelawney. The proper title of Mr. Millais' celebrated Arctic picture, containing a portrait of E. J. Trelawney, is *The North-west Passage*; or, "It might be done and England ought to do it." The picture was exhibited in 1874, and bought by the late Mr. Bolckow, of Marton Hall, Yorkshire. An engraving from it shortly afterwards appeared as a frontispiece in the *Magazine of Art*.

M. HENRI SAUVAIRE, whose labours in the abstruse field of Oriental metrology are well known, has recently contributed two important historical essays to the Transactions of English learned societies. One of these appears in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. In it, after describing two very remarkable Arabic coins, M. Sauvaire proceeds to give a detailed history of the rule of the petty dynasty of the Benü Mosafir in the province of Azarbijan from the year 330 of the Hijra to the conquest of the province by Mas'ud Sultan of Ghazni in 420. The period is an obscure one, and M. Sauvaire has done a good service in bringing together the notices of various Oriental historians, and notably Ibn al Athir, for its elucidation. His other paper is no less valuable. It appears in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, having for its text a unique coin belonging, like those described in his other treatise, to the collection of M. Ch. de l'Ecluse, upon which, aided by the fourteen pieces published by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole in the Catalogue of Oriental coins in the British Museum, and the records of Munedjdjun Bashi, Ibn al Athir, Ibn Khaldun, and others, M. Sauvaire founds an interesting account of the history of the province of Sijistan under the Saffarid Governors who ruled it from the beginning of the fourth century of the Flight to the Mongol conquest in 617, and of whom the most celebrated was the Khalaf ibn Ahmad, who plays so conspicuous a part in the annals of the time.

The Antwerp Museum has lately added to its collection another picture by Rubens—a *Venus*—bought from an Antwerp family for 100,000 fr.; also paintings by Teniers, Brauer, and Weenix, and a fine portrait of the Dutch school by a master unknown.

At a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, M. Renan communicated a letter from M. Clermont-Ganneau describing two archaeological visits made by him to Arsuf and Amwas. At Arsuf he discovered a colossal marble hawk, Graeco-Egyptian in style, which in his opinion established a connexion between the god Resef (from which he derives the name of Arsuf) and Horus with the hawk's head. At the same spot he also found a fragment of a bas-relief with evident traces of serrated hair. At Amwas, which is identified with Nicopolis and with Emmaus, M. Clermont-Ganneau noticed an Ionian chapter, on one side of which is inscribed in Greek letters ΕΙC ΘΕΟC, and on the other, in ancient Hebrew characters, the formula "blessed be his name always." M. Clermont-Ganneau was disposed to assign this monument to the sixth or seventh century A.D., despite the archaic character of the inscription. M. Renan suggested that it might be nothing more than a Samaritan monument. M. Victor Guérin referred to a paper by the abbé Bérard, recently published, which ascribed this very monument to a date earlier than the Christian era, partly on the ground that it was found buried three metres below the surface of the basilica of Amwas, itself a very ancient building. To this M. Renan replied that the Greek inscription could not be pre-Christian. The formula was not Jewish, but peculiar to the Christians of Syria, by whom it was very

frequently employed, and from whom it was adopted by Muhammad.

WE learn from Florence that the arrangement of the new museum of antiquities which the authorities have installed in the Palazzo Crocetta is nearly complete. In this building is now laid out the *egizia* collection which formerly was included in the Via Faenza Museum, and of which a catalogue will soon be published by Dr. Sciaparelli. Here, too, will soon find a place the Etruscan antiquities which used to be preserved in the same Via Faenza and other collections. It is proposed to transport to the new museum the statues and other relics of the classical age at present in the Galleria degl' Uffizi.

WE are glad to see that a reaction is setting in against the harsh judgment of Vasari noticeable in modern criticism. Because this most delightful of art-chroniclers has been proved to be wrong in some few dates and facts, it has become the fashion to throw discredit upon all his statements, and to allow any chance assertion in other authors to weigh for more than his distinct and often contemporary testimony. This view, however, is in reality far more misleading than the blind confidence formerly bestowed; for, though Vasari knew nothing of the exact scientific method employed by painstaking biographers at the present day, it must not therefore be supposed that he took no trouble to verify his facts. On the contrary, it is easy to see that he sought for information and correction on all sides, and consulted documents and inscriptions whenever possible. It is, in truth, marvellous, considering the extent of his work, that there should be comparatively so few important errors in it. This is especially noticeable in the new edition of the *Vite* by Gaetano Milanesi, which, although full of notes, corrections, and additions, does not disprove nearly so much as might be imagined. Often, indeed, it rehabilitates Vasari's statements, and shows that modern historians have blundered in supposing them to be correct. An article in defence of Vasari, entitled "Vasari et la Critique moderne," by E. del Monte, appeared lately in the pages of *L'Art*; and we hail it as a sign that the tide of favour, in spite of MM. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, and other learned historians, is again turning towards the earlier biographer, whose graphic work may really be accepted not only as the most charming, but, on the whole, as the most truthful of art-histories, especially as rectified by his latest commentator, the learned and much-lamented Prof. Gaetano Milanesi.

M. ALLAR, the young sculptor who obtained the Salon medal this year for his fine group, *La Mort d'Alceste*, has been entrusted with the execution of the monument which it is proposed shall be erected to Jeanne d'Aro in her native town of Domrémy. In the design made by M. Allar for this work, Jeanne d'Aro is supported by her three holy helpers, SS. Michael, Catherine, and Margaret. Her figure is in marble, while those of the saints are in bronze. The monument is to be placed close to the parish church of Domrémy, just under the tower of a chapel that has been raised on the ruins of the oratory so long associated by tradition with the name of the noble peasant-heroine.

A COMPETITION has just been opened in Russia for a monument to be erected in the Kremlin to the memory of the late Emperor Alexander II. The form and character of the monument are left entirely to the artist's choice, but the materials to be employed are settled to be granite, porphyry, bronze, and marble. The competition is open to foreigners, and the prizes for the four best designs amount respectively to 6,000, 4,000, 3,000, and 2,000

roubles. The prizes, however, do not confer any right as to the execution of the work, the power of choosing an architect being reserved by the committee. August 30, 1882, is given as the last date for sending in designs for competition.

THE first part has just been published (Turin: Fratelli Doyen) of Prof. R. V. Lanzzone's long-expected *Dizionario di Mitologia egizia*. It appears in small quarto, with forty-six tables of lithographed plates.

A SPECIAL commission has been formed by the French Minister of Fine Arts to enquire into the condition of the paintings by Rosso and Primaticcio at the Palace of Fontainebleau, and to decide on the best means to be employed for their preservation. Unfortunately, these paintings have been restored so often that it is almost too late to talk of preserving them.

THE *Portfolio* has not much of interest to give us this month, the text being taken up chiefly by Mr. Leo Grindon's guide-book descriptions of the sea-shore and lake districts of Lancashire, and Mr. F. G. Stephens's lecture on the development of *genre* in early Italian art. An etching by the architect Ernest George of an old corner in Frankfort forms the frontispiece of the number; and a view of Lake Coniston by David Law, and some smaller illustrations of the lake districts, enliven Mr. Grindon's "Lancashire."

THE current number of the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* contains an interesting account of Philip II. of Spain as a lover of art and in his relations with Titian, Antonio Moro, and several other artists. The article is written by Prof. Carl Justi, and will be continued. The ancient temple of Olitumnus at Trevi, described so graphically by Pliny, is reconstructed, as it were, from its ruins by Herr Heinrich Holtzinger, who gives various ground-plans of the building and a sketch of the temple in its original perfection.

#### AGENTS.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

#### PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

#### THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station	0 18 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c.	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

# The Solicitors' Journal.

THE ORGAN OF BOTH BRANCHES OF  
THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

VOL. XXV.—ESTABLISHED 1857.  
Published every Friday. Price 6d.

Of the general contents of the JOURNAL the following statement will afford some idea :—

**CURRENT TOPICS.**—Discussions of the legal events of the week.

**LEADING ARTICLES.**—Essays upon branches of law and matters of professional interest.

**RECENT DECISIONS.**—Explanatory and critical disquisitions on all the cases of importance decided in the Courts of Common Law and Equity, pointing out their relations to the previous law. A reference to the Index to the Volume just completed, under the head "Cases Discussed," will show the extent to which the decisions of the year have been treated of in the JOURNAL.

**CASES OF THE WEEK.**—Short original reports, by Barristers specially engaged for the purpose, of cases of importance decided during the current week.

**CASES BEFORE THE BANKRUPTCY REGISTRARS.**—Special reports, furnished by a Barrister.

**SOLICITORS' CASES.**—Full reports (furnished specially by Barristers) of applications against Solicitors.

**PENDING LEGISLATION.**—All important measures before Parliament are summarised in this department.

**LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.**—Under this head careful criticisms are given of the legislative results of the Session.

**REVIEWS.**—New legal works are elaborately noticed in this department.

**NEW ORDERS, &c.**—In this department are given all new Rules and Orders; in some cases before they can be obtained by the public.

**GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.**—A medium for the interchange of ideas between members of the profession.

**COURTS.**—Special reports of cases decided by the Railway Commission. Selected cases in the County Courts are also reported. All important decisions on Election Petitions are reported, and notes are given of decisions of importance in the Revising Barristers' Courts.

**PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.**—A complete record of the progress of legislation during each Session.

**APPOINTMENTS AND OBITUARY.**—Pains are taken to render these accurate and complete.

**SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.**—Full Reports of the proceedings of the Law Societies.

A Careful Summary is given of all the Legal News of the week, and Special Attention is bestowed on Furnishing Early Copies of all Court Papers.

The FIRST NUMBER of VOLUME XXV.  
Published November 6th, 1880.

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

**SOLICITORS' JOURNAL ONLY, 20s.**; by post 28s.; when paid in advance. Single number, 6d.

**SOLICITORS' JOURNAL and WEEKLY REPORTER, £2 12s.**, post-free, when paid in advance.

**WEEKLY REPORTER, in Wrapper, £2 12s.**, post-free. Single Number, 1s.

\* \* The JOURNAL and REPORTER can be ordered from any date, and a proportionate reduction will be made in the Subscription up to the end of the current volume.

Cheques and Post-Office Orders payable to H. VILLERS.

OFFICE: 52, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.

# SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

## A WORD on the REVISED VERSION of the NEW TESTAMENT.

By the Rev. W. G. HUMPHRY, B.D.  
Post 8vo, paper cover, 3d.

## THE CHURCH of ENGLAND, PAST and PRESENT.

A Popular Lecture by the LORD BISHOP of CARLISLE.  
Post 8vo, paper cover, 4d.

## NEW WORK ON THE ROMAN CONTROVERSY.

Now ready, New Edition (Thirtieth Thousand), further Revised and Enlarged.

## PLAIN REASONS AGAINST JOINING the CHURCH of ROME.

By RICHARD FREDERICK LITTLEDALE, LL.D., D.C.L.  
226 pp., small post 8vo, cloth boards, 1s.

LONDON: NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, S.W.; 43, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.; 48, PICCADILLY, W.; and 135, NORTH STREET, BRIGHTON.

This day is published, 8vo, 21s.

## THE AFGHAN WAR, 1879-80:

Being a Complete Narrative of the Capture of Cabul, the Siege of Sherpur, the Battle of Ahmed Khel, the Brilliant March to Candahar, and the Defeat of Ayub Khan, with the Operations on the Helmund, and the Settlement with Abdur Rahman Khan.

By HOWARD HENSMAN,

Special Correspondent of the Pioneer (Allahabad) and the Daily News (London).

WITH MAPS.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

Price 1s. Monthly.

## MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 263. For SEPTEMBER.

### CONTENTS.

1. THE PORTRAIT of a LADY. By HENRY JAMES, Jun. Chapters XLVII.—XLIX.
2. THE JULY ANNIVERSARIES. By A. M. SULLIVAN, M.P.
3. BORNUS: a Lusus Poem. By ELLICE HOPKINS.
4. HOW I FOUND the "DOTTEREL'S" NEST. By DAVID BRUCE.
5. ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY. By AUGUSTUS J. C. HARR.
6. CUNZOLA. By E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L., LL.D.
7. "WEEDS." By Miss LAFFAN.

LONDON: MACMILLAN & CO.

## JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Published Monthly. Price 6d.

### CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

1. OCCASIONAL NOTES: The New Code, Colloquial French, English and Foreign Time-Tables, Welsh Commission, &c.
2. GRAMMERS.
3. PREPARATORY SCHOOLS—PARENTS.
4. AN AMERICAN VIEW OF ENGLISH GIRLS' SCHOOLS.
5. TIME-TABLES OF EIGHTEEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
6. PROCEEDINGS OF EDUCATION SOCIETY.
7. CORRESPONDENCE: English Teaching, Colloquial French.
8. REVIEWS: Mrs. Ritchie's *Mdme. de Sévigne*, Clairant's *Geometry*, Johnston's *Physical Geography*, Casey's sequel to Euclid, &c.
9. SCHOOL NEWS.
10. TRANSLATION PRIZES, £2 2s. and £1 1s.
11. PRIZE FABLES, £2 2s. and £1 1s.

LONDON: JOHN WALKER & CO., 41, FARRINGTON-STREET, E.C.

Price 7d.

## CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL

For SEPTEMBER 1.

### Unclass'd Men.

Crab Gossip.  
Tom's Wife.  
Life in Nova Scotia.  
Some Characteristics of Reporting.  
Filling Little Pockets.  
Heat and Health.  
Older.  
The 'Wid'ing March.  
Familiar Quotations.  
Six to Aid to Technical Education.  
The Census, 1881.

### Tea and Silk Farming in New Zealand.

Chapters in Real Life.  
Our (Julio).  
Overdone. By W. Chambers.  
Concrete.  
A Comical Traveller's Tale.  
Some Instances of Extraordinary Physical strength.  
A Few Dances.  
The Month. Science and Arts.  
"White Water."  
Four Poetical L'ecoes.

THE FORTUNES OF BERTHAM OAKLEY.  
By J. B. HARWOOD. Chapters XXXVIII.—XLI.

LONDON and EDINBURGH: W. & R. CHAMBERS.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

For SEPTEMBER, 1881. No. DCCXCI. Price 2s. 6d.

### CONTENTS.

- THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.—CONCLUSION.  
ELEUTHA.  
A FALSE START: A MORAL COMEDY.  
THE LAND OF KHEMI.—PART IV.: SOCIETY IN THE PROVINCE OF UNCLE Z.—No. II.  
WITH CHRISTIAN ALMER IN THE OBERLAND.  
LIGHTER SPANISH POETRY IN ENGLISH METRE. By H. K.  
HINTS FOR AN AUTUMNAL RAMBLE. BY AN OLD TRAMP.  
NOTE.—THE DEATH OF DR. J. HILL BURTON.  
THE LAND BILL IN THE LORDS.

Edinburgh and London: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

Monthly, price Half-a-Crown.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

- THE MILITANT TYPE OF SOCIETY. By HERBERT SPENCER.  
ANCIENT EGYPT IN ITS COMPARATIVE RELATIONS. By R. S. POOL.  
IV.  
THE CANADIAN TARIFF. By GOLDWIN SMITH.  
SCOTTISH, SHETLANDIC, and GERMANIC WATER-TALES. By KARL BLIND. II.  
MR. BRADLAUGH and the CONSTITUTION. By SHERIDAN AMOS.  
NEW ZEALAND in 1881. By ARTHUR MILLER.  
ARABAT and EDEN. By FR. LEONHART.  
MR. BRUCE JONES' ANSWER to OPPONENTS EXAMINED. By the Rev. Father O'LEARY.  
ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY. By JULIA WEDGWOOD.

LONDON: STRAHAN & CO. (LIMITED), 34, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

## JUSTINE, a MARTYR, and other POEMS.

By JOHN BRENT, F.S.A., Author of "Village Bells," "Atlantis," "Canterbury in the Golden Time," &c. Price 6s.

LONDON: SIMPSON & MARSHALL.

"Justine" is a poem which, fifty years ago, would have at once made the author's reputation. The "Hymn to Venus" owes nothing at all to the modern antique; it is entirely original. The writer is equally happy in his shorter pieces. There is a lullaby, "I am my Mother's Maid," which, without the slightest imitation, reaches Wordsworth's best manner."

Westminster Review for April.

"Mr Brent is more than an erudite antiquary; he has a natural wealth of flowing fancy, and a charming tenderness of touch."—*Leisure*.  
"Justine, the heroine of the poem before us, is Mr. Loup's Virgin Martyr stepped from her golden frame and moving amongst us, with words of lucid sweetness on the pure lips that have drunk from sorrow's bitterest cup, and the aureole of sainthood on the girlish head that has won the crown of thorns. The local colouring is as good as the character-painting, while exquisite snapshots of melody are scattered lavishly throughout the work."

—*Liverpool Telegraph*.  
"The narrative is touchingly tender in sentiment, and contains many beautiful thoughts always elegantly expressed."—*Hereford Times*.  
"Atlantis" shows real power of poetical and vivid description, and also much pathos and feeling, and "Winnie" is a charming poem."—*Saturday Review*.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

No. 487, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

## "ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS."

*Walter Savage Landor.* By Sidney Colvin. (Macmillan.)

NONE of Mr. Morley's excellent series of "English Men of Letters" has greater claim to be considered indispensable than this volume. It is, perhaps, not above several others in literary merit, though assuredly it is not far below any. But it is, in a special sense, called for. Landor, as Prof. Colvin says with truth and force, "has, of all celebrated authors, hitherto been one of the least popular." Those to whom it has not been given to wade through Mr. Forster's cumbersome work possess, for the most part, little idea of Landor except as a man of obscure learning, who wrote the *Imaginary Conversations*, quarrelled with his wife, wrote Ithyphallics which even Byron found too strong, and closed a long career by practical exile on account of a disreputable libel case at Bath. Recently, no doubt, the homage paid to Landor by Mr. Swinburne and other writers has revived a sense of curiosity as to its object. But even now Prof. Colvin has to allow (p. 220) that "true Landorians may be counted on the fingers," and to define how much has to be done "to extend to wider circles the knowledge of so illustrious a master."

It is this that makes Prof. Colvin's work so well-timed. In little over 200 pages he has told the story of a life which reached its eighty-ninth year, and a literary career which may be regarded as about the longest on record. Landor's first work was published in 1795, his last in 1863; he "was twenty-five when Cowper died, and . . . he survived to receive the homage of Mr. Swinburne." Nor was this patriarchal life quiet and uneventful. He fought as a volunteer in Spain in 1808; he was in the heart of France during "the Hundred Days;" he claimed to have seen Napoleon during his final flight from Paris to the West coast after Waterloo. He had relations, either of friendship or enmity, with almost all the great writers of his time. He had sat at the feet of that curious Gamaliel, Dr. Parr; he lived out his last years under the fostering care, if not in the actual presence, of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Of all their claims, many as they are, to the gratitude and admiration of posterity, none is more memorable than their kindly and watchful care for the old dying lion, of whom it may be said, with bitterly literal truth, that, in his eighty-fifth year, he came unto his own and his own received him not. Such a career

Prof. Colvin has endeavoured to narrate within the limits indicated above—limits which have also to include a critical estimate of Landor's multifarious writings and obscure "bibliography."

It may be that the interest of the task, and a sense of its extreme difficulty, predispose to a favourable estimate; but the impression left upon the present writer's mind by Prof. Colvin's book is almost completely pleasurable. He uses throughout the language of discriminating praise. Of the permanent worth of Landor's works he entertains no doubt; yet he is not blind (pp. 3, 219, &c.) to the causes of their comparative unpopularity, any more than he is to the fatal flaws of character (or rather of temper—for of vices Landor seems to have had none) which make the biographical part of the book such melancholy reading. "He had a genius," says Prof. Colvin, with great felicity, "for the injudicious virtues, and those which recoil against their possessor." There is humour and sympathy, too, in the account (pp. 70-75) of his Welsh troubles; it is hard not to smile at the man who avenged himself in Latin verses for the severity of a barrister's cross-examination (p. 74). Quaintest and most laughable of all is the story (pp. 139, 140) illustrative of Landor's passionate dealings with his fellow-men, and his gentle sympathy with inanimate things. He is said to have thrown his cook out of the window into the garden, and a moment after to have looked out in agonised alarm, exclaiming, "Good God! I forgot the violets." On graver matters, too, Prof. Colvin can afford to be impartial, though impartiality means severity. I allude particularly to pp. 173, 174, where Landor's self-detachment from parental duties is discussed and condemned. The whole history of his domestic life is full of sadness. Proud, hasty, irritable, yet full of generosity, courtesy, and affection, Landor was neither born to be alone nor incapable of yielding to judicious and loving guidance. *Dis aliter visum.* On all this part of his subject Prof. Colvin has dwelt briefly, tenderly, yet justly, "nothing extenuating, nor aught setting down in malice," to either party. In one thing, at least, Landor was happy beyond the common lot—in the devotion of his friends. From his lifelong friend Southey, who died murmuring, "Landor, ay, Landor," down to Mr. Browning and Mr. E. Twisleton, who comforted his forlorn old age, he seems never to have met a noble soul who did not love him and was not loved by him.

If we turn to Prof. Colvin's literary estimate of his works, there is perhaps more room for argument. Speaking with deference, I should be inclined to say that, while full justice is done to Landor's critical power and the noble gravity and majesty of his prose style, something less than their full meed is given to his poetry and his humour. That the former is sometimes bald, and the latter stiff, may be true. But I should be curious to know if the select band of "Landorians who may be counted on the fingers" agree with Prof. Colvin in his disparagement of *The Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare*. Lamb's estimate, that only Shakespeare himself and Landor could have

written it, was very likely a genial exaggeration; but that it was uttered "with little meaning" (p. 148) seems improbable. The portrait of Shakespeare himself is no doubt slight, and not very effective, but the worthy Sir Thomas Lucy is beyond all praise. Nowhere outside Scott's best novels shall we find more admirable secondary characters than Sir Silas Gough, the rather carnal chaplain; Joseph Carnaby and Euseby Treen, the bumpkin informers against the youthful Willy; nowhere a more demure piece of audacity than Willy's reproduction of the university sermon. It seems as if the sketchiness of the most illustrious character in this dialogue had somewhat deterred Prof. Colvin from recognising the high merit of the others. Nor does he seem to dwell adequately on the admirable prose-poetry of such passages as (Pentameron, Second Day) the description of Acciaïoli's retreat at Amalfi, and his death and funeral at the Certosa.

In dealing with a writer so little generally known as Landor, more extracts would have been gratefully welcomed; though no fault can be found with those actually selected. Few will read unmoved the exquisite analysis (pp. 158, 159) of the scene between Dante, Francesca, and Paolo—whom Prof. Colvin, for some reason, calls Piero. Nor, perhaps, will Mr. Freeman's most vigorous diatribe move any mind so strongly against the form of slaughter called sport as this touching extract (p. 55)—

"Let men do these things if they will. Perhaps there is no harm in it; perhaps it makes them no crueller than they would be otherwise. But it is hard to take away what we cannot give, and life is a pleasant thing—at least to birds. No doubt the young ones say tender things to one another, and even the old ones do not dream of death."

As a specimen of the best classical poetry, *The Death of Artemidora* is selected, and who could wish it away? Yet one would fain see *Iphigenia*, saddest and sweetest page of English poetry, or part of *Pan and Pitys*, set by its side. And of Landor's epigrammatic power, we have hardly anything given us except the severe, but rather ponderous, verses on Melville (p. 68). Some readers of the ACADEMY may, perhaps, not resent being reminded of another epigram in quite another tone. It is No. 69 in the *Miscellaneous Poems*, and may be fairly conjectured to have been addressed to that Ianthe of whom Prof. Colvin says (p. 38) that hers was the strongest influence of any during Landor's long life:—

"Proud word you never spoke, but you will speak  
Four not exempt from pride some future day.  
Resting on one white hand a warm wet cheek  
Over my open volume, you will say  
'This man loved me'—then rise and trip away."

It only remains to hope that Prof. Colvin's book may have the success it deserves in adding to the number of Landorians, which he holds to be so sadly small. It is little less than a calamity that neither a careful anthology nor an easily accessible and portable edition of Landor's works are obtainable. There is no better corrective of the "snip-snap style" of Macaulay, nor of more tawdry or more fanciful modern literature, than

Landor, one of the very few writers who can be grave without being dull, eloquent without being flashy, pathetic without being lachrymose, and poetical without being effusive.

E. D. A. MORSEHEAD.

*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Carlyle.* Edited by Richard Herne Shepherd, assisted by Charles N. Williamson. In 2 vols. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

THE most immediately notable thing in connexion with this new Life of Carlyle is the unfortunate period of its appearance. It should have been published immediately after his death. Why it was not is scarcely made clear, since Mr. Shepherd, who modestly and properly describes himself as "editing" these *Memoirs*, tells us in the Preface that he had been collecting material during the last twenty years of Mr. Carlyle's life, and "for more than half that period had contemplated the production of such a biography as that now in the reader's hands." As things are, the book has been substantially anticipated, not only by the *Reminiscences*, but by the Lives of Mr. Wylie and Mr. Nicoll, which, in spite of the vigorous invective of the Pope-Dennis order directed against them at the close of the second of these volumes by Mr. Shepherd, the reading public has found temporarily serviceable, if not "final." Even Mr. Williamson, whose *Graphic* biography of Carlyle was singularly full and accurate, must have found his excellent first chapter in this work anticipated before publication by the article on Carlyle's family and early history which Mr. Froude lately contributed to the *Nineteenth Century*.

The character, merits, and demerits of this new Life of Carlyle are easily stated. It consists essentially of a collection of letters, most of which have already been published, in whole or part, with connecting links of narrative, and very full references to the origin and nature of Carlyle's various works as they appeared. Among the letters which strike us here as new, some of the most interesting are notes, chiefly of a business nature, addressed to Mr. J. W. Parker, the publisher. They all show the strong fibre of Scotch shrewdness and sagacity in Carlyle. One is curiously valuable, as proving him to have received only a little over £17 for an important magazine article. The same fibre of good sense is shown in a letter to Thomas Ballantyne, a kindly and hero-worshipping, but rather unstable, "kite-flying," and, consequently, unfortunate Scotchman. Ballantyne was at the time editor of a newspaper in Manchester, and had consulted Carlyle about some differences he had had with one of his contributors, Mr. Francis Espinasse, subsequently known as the author of the first volume of a Life of Voltaire, and otherwise. It is thus that Carlyle expounds the "With brains, sir," theory of editing:—

"I would say that, though an editor can never wholly abandon his right to superintend, which will mean an occasional right to alter, or, at least, to remonstrate and propose alterations, yet it is in general wise . . . to be sparing in the exercise of the right, and to put up with various unessential things, rather than forcibly break in to amend them. . . . In fact, I

think a serious, sincere man cannot very well write if he have the perpetual fear of correction before his eyes; and, if I were the master of such a one, I should certainly endeavour to leave him (within very wide limits) his own director, and to let him feel that he was so, and responsible accordingly."

The industry of Messrs. Shepherd and Williamson has unearthed from newspapers and Reviews various writings of Carlyle not included in his authorised collections, which, as presented in appendix form, are, on the whole, the most interesting portion of the work. The most notable of these is a Border sketch, "Cruthers and Jonson; or, the Outskirts of Life," which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* for January 1831, and which Mr. William Allingham believes to have been "the very first thing ever written for publication" by Carlyle. One can quite understand, from the slowness of its texture and the juvenility of its style, why it should not have been included in the *Miscellanies*. Still it is, as Mr. Allingham says, "well worth reading for its own sake." Here is a photograph which suggests the "such eyes" of the *Reminiscences* before they were dimmed with tears:

"Thus Jonson went along—increasing in esteem, in kindness and good-will, with all that knew him. With his patron the Councillor Herberts, who had alike obliged him and been obliged in return, he stood in the double relation of the giver and receiver of gratitude, and therefore could not wish to stand much better: but with the Councillor's young and only daughter, the beautiful and lively Margaret? How did she like him? Bright airy sylph! Kind, generous soul! I could have loved her myself if I had seen her. Think of a slender delicate creature—formed in the very mould of beauty—elegant and airy in her movements as a fawn; black hair and eyes—jet black; her face meanwhile as pure and fair as lilies—and then for its expression—how shall I describe it? Nothing so changeful, nothing so lovely in all its changes: one moment it was sprightly gaiety, quick arch humour, sharp wrath, the most contemptuous indifference—then all at once there would spread over it a celestial gleam of warm affection, deep enthusiasm;—every feature beamed with tenderness and love, her eyes and looks would have melted a heart of stone; but ere you had time to fall down and worship them—poh! she was off into some other hemisphere—laughing at you—teasing you—again seeming to flit round the whole universe of human feeling, and to sport with every part of it. Oh! never was there such another beautiful, cruel, affectionate, wicked, adorable, capricious little gipsy sent into this world for the delight and the vexation of mortal man."

The two most exhaustive chapters in the work are those which give an account of Carlyle's lecturing career, and tell of his relations of different kinds with the authorities of the British Museum—nothing so complete in such a connexion has hitherto appeared. Mr. Shepherd's method of writing biography is decidedly Dryasdust-ish; but it is only fair to him to say that he does not pretend to much else. At the same time, he is modest and fair, except when he rides some hobby or falls in with a *bête noir*. Then he shows himself rather too good a hater. His account of his personal dealings with Carlyle is commendable as indicating that he

did not take advantage of a chance or business interview to indulge in Paul Pryish, much less Uriah Heepish, curiosity. Mr. Shepherd has striven, too, to observe his "master's" virtue of accuracy in small matters. It may be noted, however, that he is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Espinasse, already alluded to, edited (vol. ii., p. 28) the *Edinburgh Courant* "before" the late Mr. James Hannay. Mr. Espinasse was Hannay's immediate successor. WILLIAM WALLACE.

*Country Pleasures: the Chronicle of a Year, chiefly in a Garden.* By George Milner. (Longmans.)

IT has often been noticed that Gilbert White's delightful book on Selborne, notwithstanding its interest alike as literature and science, owes little of its value to the richness of the flora and fauna it describes. There are many places in England where the attractions are much greater, but they have lacked the observant eyes that found such an endless variety in the little world of wonders that grew within the narrow boundaries of the quaint Hampshire parish. Most is seen where most is looked for—with intelligent eyes. We are not about to compare Mr. Milner's *Country Pleasures* with Gilbert White's *Selborne*, for, although they have much in common, they have also much that is dissimilar. The interest in White is chiefly scientific, and depends upon the observations of natural phenomena. In Mr. Milner's book the interest is chiefly literary, and depends rather upon the associations connecting bird and flower with poet and moralist. White finds his commonplace fields and hedges full of scientific material; and Mr. Milner makes a charming record of country pleasures in an old Lancashire parish that is fast being overtaken by the urban advances of Manchester.

The plan of the book is of the simplest description. The author lives in an old-fashioned house at Moston, four miles from the cotton city. Round the house is a good old-fashioned garden, where the flowers have an individuality of their own, and can be made into acquaintances and friends. Here the birds find a haven of rest, and repay kindness and protection with songs of thanksgiving. The author takes us into his confidence, as it were, day by day; and we watch with him the blooming of new flowers, the alternations of storm and fine weather, the coming and going of the birds, the sunshine and the snow, and the other changes that make up the story of the English year. Mr. Milner is not only a keen and accurate observer of the external world, but a diligent student of literature, and thus the varying moods of the garden and the sky recal to his well-stored memory those passages in which the poets have interpreted the subtler meanings or analogies of scenery. Naturally, Wordsworth is most frequently laid under contribution, no less than twenty-seven quotations being made from him; but the names of Shakspeare, Lowell, Allingham, Clough, Longfellow, Keats, and Barnaby Googe will serve to show that Mr. Milner is sufficiently catholic in his tastes. His descriptions of scenery, whether in his own neighbourhood at Moston or in



excursions to the Lakes or to Arran, are always scrupulously exact, and often imbued with a fine poetical spirit. The gossip about birds and bees, about the fogs of November and the frosts of February, about the throistles' nest in May and the wild west wind in September, will be pleasant reading both in town and country. We need more such observers. So far from all things being known and recorded, we still lack data respecting some of the commonest of phenomena. Hence the value of such notes as that which records "the singing of birds in thunder." Usually, the feathered tribes are "dumb and dowie" while the elemental strife is proceeding, but some bolder spirits among them will occasionally proclaim their emancipation from superstitious fears by loud if not light-hearted singing. Perhaps, like the lords of creation, they only "whistle aloud to keep their courage up."

Mr. Milner's *Country Pleasures* should be a popular book. It can be read through with interest, and afterwards dipped into with a constant renewal of pleasure.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

*Shakespeare and Classical Antiquity.* By Paul Stapfer, Professor at the Faculté des Lettres de Grenoble. Translated from the French by Emily J. Carey. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE first part, crowned by the French Academy, of Prof. Stapfer's work on Shakspeare is here presented in an excellent translation. The writer, who is singularly free from literary partizanship, aims at that cosmopolitan criticism which, perhaps, we may say was begun by Goethe—of which, certainly, Goethe has left us a conspicuous example. Still, M. Stapfer is a French student of the literature of the world; and French standards of comparison suggest themselves to him, to be rejected or accepted, where we would raise no question of right or wrong. It widens and quickens our intelligence to see Shakspeare's work submitted to new tests, and to observe how it behaves under the experiment. The French genius, Prof. Stapfer urges more than once, is not chiefly distinguished by gaiety, brightness, *élan*; the literature which expresses that genius most completely, the literature of the age of Louis XIV., is remarkable for the supremacy it accords to reason. To read Molière is "une fête moins pour l'imagination que pour la raison." "Nothing less light, nothing more grave, at bottom than French literature;" and the cause is that "nothing is less light, nothing more grave, at bottom than the genius of the French nation." How Shakspeare's plays of Greece and Rome exhibit themselves to a critic of French, yet not exclusively French, training cannot but interest English students of his poetry. And recognising the extraordinary beauty, the truth, and the passion of Racine, M. Stapfer does not hesitate to give it as his opinion that the neo-classical tragedy of the age of Louis XIV. is an artificial *genre*, an anomaly; while Shakspeare's tragedy is "the natural and regular blossoming of the antique drama."

Nowhere, probably, in any English book can so careful an account be found of the

origin and development of the Troilus fable as that of Prof. Stapfer, founded partly on M. Joly's huge quarto, "Le Roman de Benoît de Ste-More et le Roman de Troie, ou Métamorphoses d'Homère et de l'épopée gréco-latine au Moyen-âge." Part of the same ground had been traversed by Hertzberg in a contribution to the *Shakespeare Jahrbuch*; but, writing during the Franco-Prussian War, Hertzberg was unable to obtain a sight of M. Joly's volume.

For the Troilus of Shakspeare or of Chaucer we look in vain to Homer. In the *Iliad* we read only that Priam lamented the death of Troilus, his son, a dauntless charioteer. A tragedy named "Troilus" is among the lost works of Sophocles. Ancient commentators on Homer tell how the fate of Troy and of Troilus were bound together; if he died before his twentieth year, Troy town must fall. A stripling in his teens he remains until, in the fifth or the beginning of the sixth century, appeared the chronicles of the siege of Troy by the pseudo-Dares and the pseudo-Dictys, one giving himself out for a Phrygian priest on the side of Troy, the other for a Cretan fellow-soldier of Idomeneus. Homer retired before these two impostors of the Latin decadence. Great "historiographer" as Homer was, he lived a hundred years after the siege of Troy; "but Dictys of Crete and Dares of Phrygia"—Jean le Maire des Belges tells us as late as the end of the fifteenth century—"have written down all that they saw and heard done, one on either side, during the siege." The nations of modern Europe being in direct descent from the Trojans—even the Turks being the offspring of Turcus, son of Troilus—the authority of Dares was naturally preferred to that of Dictys. Troilus is spoken of by both. Dares describes him as of good stature and great comeliness, full of courage beyond his years, impatient to distinguish himself. Ulysses and Diomedes declared that he was no less valiant than Hector. Achilles could kill him only by a treacherous rearward attack. In council he urges war, as in Shakspeare's second act; he is already a hero, but not as yet in love. Of Briseida, Achilles' lovely captive, the original of Cressida, we learn nothing from Dictys; but Dares describes her as of great beauty—tall and white, with light hair, eyebrows meeting, most gracious eyes; sweet and gentle; with modesty of heart; simple and pious. The lovers are both in existence, but as yet love has not found them; they waited for the age of chivalry and amorous romance to lay hand in hand.

The real inventor of the story was the Norman *trouvère* (1150–1200), Benoît de Sainte-More. In his "Roman de Troie" he takes Dares for his master, but he intersperses through his poem of thirty thousand lines certain "bons dits" of his own. Among these "bons dits" is the short episode of the loves of Troilus and Cressida. In Dares, Calchas first appears as a deserter to the Greeks; with Benoît, Briseida becomes the daughter of this Calchas. She is fairer and whiter and more lovely than any flower of the lily or snow upon the branch; graceful and of demure countenance; of quick and ready wit; of an amorous and simple nature,

and in almsgiving very charitable; but her heart was changeable. The story is the one familiar to us all, only there is yet no Pandarus. She is led by Diomedes to the Greek camp; she declines to grant him her love at that time; she is received in the camp as in Shakspeare's play; and, when faithless, she excuses herself with touching coquetry, "I was in mortal anguish at receiving no comfort from Troilus; I should have died outright had I not sought to console myself."

Spoilers settled on Benoît's poem and made it their own. Most fortunate among the spoilers was Guido Colonna, a Sicilian physician, who, a century later than the Norman *trouvère*, turned his "Roman" into bad Latin. The success was immense. Guido was translated into every language of Europe, even into French. In Chaucer's *House of Fame* his statue stands on a pillar near the statues of Dares and "the great Omere." Guido's book was the fabulous *Iliad* of the Middle Ages, and the true creator, Benoît, was forgotten. With Guido, Cressida becomes a passionate woman of the South; on parting from her lover she shed upon her garments such an abundance of tears that quite a large pool of water might have been wrung out of her gown; and with her cruel nails she tore her cheeks, already flecked with blood, until they looked like lilies torn to pieces, mingled with shreds of roses.

From Guido's the story passed to greater hands—those of Boccaccio. He was then the lover of La Fiammetta, and the passion of Troilus is the passion of Boccaccio himself. Hence it is in church that Troilus first meets Cressida, for it was there that Boccaccio first met the woman he loved; and he added another touch, drawn from his own history, in the transformation of the daughter of Calchas into a young widow. The "Filostrato" is not a pure narrative; it is a love-song from the heart of Boccaccio, tender and soft and sweet. Troilus, an Italian type of character, sinks beneath the violence of his emotion. "All the strength of his body left him, and so little force remained in his limbs that he could scarcely hold himself up." He falls ill, and takes to his bed. Gentle-hearted dames and maidens, with all kinds of melodious instruments, stand around trying to comfort him, each tenderly asking him from what pain he suffered.

It is in the "Filostrato" that Pandarus first appears, a devoted friend of Troilus, a true servant of Love. "He is indeed," says M. Stapfer, "by far the noblest character of the story." How Chaucer transformed his Italian original; and how Shakspeare, rediscovering in his own genius the original creations of Benoît de Sainte-More, altered and mingled from Chaucer, Caxton, and Chapman, is known to most students of English literature.

I have given no account of the general scope of Prof. Stapfer's book. Perhaps the title sufficiently indicates its purpose; it is a study of Shakspeare in connexion with classical learning, authority, and precedent, with detailed examination of his dramas of Greece and Rome. Some chapters are less needed by the English than the French reader. Some topics have been already admirably

treated by our own Shakspeare students; by Prof. Baynes, for example, in his scholarly papers, "What Shakspeare learnt at School." But M. Stapfer, at times diffuse, is nowhere retardingly dense; the reader will glide along his less needful pages with unembarrassed speed, so to reach unwearied the frequent pages of bright, delicate, and just observation. Miss Carey's work, as translator, could not have been executed with more loving care for the original.

EDWARD DOWDEN.

*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1654.* Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. (Longmans.)

THE historical importance of a calendar such as this in no way depends on the number of amusing extracts that may be culled from its pages. Viewed in this light, it must be owned that this volume is far less noteworthy than some of its predecessors. 1654 was a time of internal peace, for the few armed gatherings which took place cannot properly be regarded as more than local riots. The power of the Protector was becoming more consolidated every day; and the evidence is overwhelming that that power did not rest solely on the army, but was supported by a great body of the civilian class, who were, above all things, anxious for quiet, and knew that this was to be attained (if attained at all) only through the agency of the justest and strongest.

The question whether Oliver Cromwell was a popular ruler has been the text of well-nigh as much illiterate disquisition and windy rhetoric as the character of Mary of Scotland or the causes of the French Revolution. No answer worth considering can be given to such a question until we have far more intimate knowledge of the time than we possess at present. It is not easy, nor possible, indeed, without guarding ourselves carefully by explanations, to affirm whether this or that modern Prime Minister was a popular favourite. To draw trustworthy deductions as to men's feelings from documentary evidence alone is far more difficult than to come to roughly just conclusions concerning the minds of those with whom we are contemporary. So far as the evidence goes which we have had an opportunity of examining, we should say that a very considerable majority of the people of England were glad to be ruled by one whom they could trust, but that Oliver had hardly any personal following of men who loved him with the unselfish devotion which many far less noble natures have inspired. However this may be, the *Calendar* before us shows unmistakably that his power, great as it was at first, went on increasing almost from day to day. That justice was done irrespective of rank or political party is evident, though instances of miscarriage might be picked out from the papers before us. Still, the effect on the mind of anyone who takes them in the mass will be that strenuous endeavours were made after fair dealing, though arbitrary measures were sometimes used.

It is singular to find a land question not much unlike the Irish one of to-day agitating

people in 1653. Lancashire, Cheshire, and Cumberland were the troubled places. It seems that in those parts the tenants of many delinquents, as the Royalists were called, were groaning under heavy burdens. We have only the tenants' side of the case before us. Their complaints are mainly as to fines, heriots, forced gifts of poultry, or hen-rents, as they were commonly called, compulsory labour, and being deprived of the right of felling wood. We do not clearly gather from the abstract whether these persons were tenants at will, leaseholders, or manorial tenants only. We imagine that they belonged almost solely to the last class; and, if so, it is probable that they would have a legal right to fell wood on their lords' domains for certain purposes, such as fuel, making ploughs and carts, and repairing their houses. Rights such as these, which go under the curious names of cart-boote, fireboote, houseboote, &c., existed in many manors until the period of the great enclosures at the beginning of this century, and the memory of them is not extinct in all places at the present time. These rights were, however, strictly limited, and the manorial tenants would certainly have no unlimited claim to the timber growing in their lords' woods. Their petition to the Protector is, judging from the abstract, a highly curious document, well worth printing in full, with its attendant schedule, by some one of the local historical societies. It begins by affirming that

"the Lord has permitted us, in our ignorance and obstinacy, to be vassals five hundred years under the late monarchy of the Norman race; but he has now removed the yoke, and appointed you the ruler of his people, to ease them of their oppressive burdens,"

which are described as an "Egyptian yoke," which the Protector, as a "Moses to this English Israel," is besought to remove from their necks. The petition was promptly attended to. A body of commissioners, among whom were Sir George Booth, Sir Ralph Ashton, and Charles Howard, were appointed to try to settle matters between these tenants and their lords. That there must have been some ground for complaint is made probable by the fact that legislation against oppressive landlords was under contemplation in 1649, and again in 1653 (*Com. Jour.*, vi. 245, vii. 288).

One of the most noteworthy papers in this volume is John Lisle's account of the proceedings of the High Court of Justice which tried the conspirators in what is known as Vowel's Plot. It is an interesting document in many ways, especially as an authentic relic of a man who was foully murdered in a foreign land for the part he played in our domestic troubles.

We believe it is the common opinion that organs were put down by law during the time of the Great Rebellion. From whence the notion comes we know not. Whatever authority it may have, it is not true; for we have here a proof that the organ of Christ Church, Oxford, was played almost constantly up to 1653, though the salary of the organist fell into arrear.

Notices of literary men are very thinly scattered. Mrs. Green directs attention to a petition of Sir William Davenant, who

was imprisoned for loyalty to the King. She has not, however, we think, pointed out that the Dr. Bruno Ryves who had a permit granted him for the importation of 7,000 reams of paper without duty, to be used in printing the Bible in "learned languages," was the author of the once popular *Mercurius Rusticus*, a book from which many of the popular notions as to the wantonly destructive habits of the Puritans have been indirectly taken.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

#### THE LIFE OF JOSEPH SALVADOR.

*J. Salvador: sa Vie, ses Œuvres et ses Critiques.* Par le Colonel Gabriel Salvador. (Paris: Calmann Lévy.)

SPANISH and French Jews in the Middle Ages were forcibly exercised in religious controversy. Prelates and kings took delight in public disputations with Jews concerning these matters. But the chief actors on the Christian side were mostly converted Jews, who, probably out of spite, and in order to show themselves more Christian than the Christians themselves, provoked public disputations. The enumeration of these controversies cannot be given here; it will suffice to mention the dispute of Donin with the Parisian rabbis before Louis IX. of France, of Paulus Christianus in Provence and at Gerona in the year 1269, and of Alfonso of Burgos in the year 1336. Controversial works, the issue of such disputations, influenced other rabbis in Spain, France, and Germany to multiply this kind of literature, the reading of which was in some respect the consolation of the persecuted Jew in dark and troublous times. Moreover, *Marans*, as the neo-Christians were called who had escaped from the cruelties of Torquemada and his successors, gave vent to their feeling of hatred against the religion which tortured and burnt while it proclaimed love and brotherhood, by writing treatises in Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian against the Christian faith. Such are the works of Orobio de Castro, Belmonte, and others. The late Joseph Salvador, as well as Spinoza, were the offspring of the victims of the Inquisition; and probably the reminiscence of the sufferings of their ancestors led them to the study of the history of Judaism and its daughter-religion, Christianity. Both having devoted themselves to philosophical studies (J. Salvador, more especially, having passed the university curriculum), their works on the history of both religions took a philosophical instead of a polemical form. This method proved certainly more successful among Christian readers than the controversial would have done. Both effected a revolution in the conception of the Old and New Testaments—Spinoza throughout Europe, and J. Salvador at least in France.

The latter, like most of the Jewish authors before him, led a quiet and retired life of contemplation, and, accordingly, there are few biographical facts to give of him. Like Maimonides, whose famous philosophical work was the pioneer of Spinoza, and also like Mendelssohn, he devoted himself to medicine, in which he graduated as doctor with great success in 1816 at Montpellier, being then

scarcely twenty years old. The dissertation presented for his degree was so unusually well worked out, and showed such maturity of power, that the examiners predicted a brilliant career for the young doctor. J. Salvador left for Paris, where he began his literary career with the publication of his *Institution de Moïse*, which was followed by *Jésus Christ et sa Doctrine*, the *Histoire de la Domination romaine en Judée*, and finally *Paris, Rome, Jérusalem*, which critics call his religious testament. Although the first three works of J. Salvador have now been rendered obsolete by historical documents brought to light since their publication, and by later critical researches on the texts of the Old as well as the New Testament (and we must remark that our author, even for his time, was imperfectly acquainted with the literature of his subject, or perhaps he did not attach much value to this for his purpose), they mark a great page in the progress of religious study in the nineteenth century. *Jésus Christ et sa Doctrine* made no less sensation in France in 1828 than M. Renan's *Vie de Jésus* in 1863, as the following passages by M. Renan in one of his pages on J. Salvador's works show:—"Le scandale," says M. Renan,

"qu'affectèrent certains esprits rigides quand M. Cousin osa prendre la défense du tribunal qui condamna Socrate, soutenir, qu'Anytus était un citoyen recommandable, l'Aréopage un tribunal équitable et modéré . . . ce scandale ne fut rien en comparaison de la tempête soulevée lorsque M. Salvador osa soutenir le premier en 1828 que le Sanhédrin n'avait fait qu'appliquer à Jésus les lois existants."

J. Salvador's *Institution de Moïse*, like M. Renan's *Vie de Jésus*, was read by ladies of the highest rank. The biographer quotes the following interesting letter, from a lady of distinction, concerning that work:—

"À propos de Salomon, vous nous confondez en m'apprenant que l'auteur de la *Loi de Moïse* est un jeune homme; tant d'érudition ne se s'allie guère qu'avec un âge très mûr. J'ai relu cet ouvrage si neuf, si plein d'idées, de sens et de faits, j'en ai été plus contente encore. Mon oncle (le baron Louis) et moi serons charmés de faire la connaissance d'un auteur dont l'ouvrage nous a tant intéressés. C'est une belle idée que d'avoir révélé au vulgaire les secrets de cette philosophie hébraïque si étrangement défigurée; de nous apprendre que Moïse a constitué une véritable république et non une théocratie, et qu'enfin la rigueur de la forme religieuse était pour opposer une barrière à l'esprit toujours envahissant du dogme et des superstitions orientales. Mais un mot encore sur M. Salvador; est-il juif ou ne l'est-il pas? Son nom, son érudition qui ne peut appartenir qu'à l'homme élevé au milieu de cette nation, le sujet de son livre ne me le faisaient pas mettre en doute. Mais il écrit avec tant d'élégance, une si grande modération et une telle impartialité, qu'après l'avoir bel et bien lu et relu, je me suis demandé et je vous demande encore: est-il juif?"

The controversy in the daily papers in France on both sides, the accusation against his work in the Chamber, the pastoral letters of the bishops, *critiques* of men like Dupin, Guizot, and others in France, Gioberti in Italy, the late Dean Stanley in England, which Col. Salvador has put so ably and patiently together, will give an idea of the stir which J. Salvador made in French and

foreign literary circles, without having had any intention of doing so. For J. Salvador wrote out of love for truth, and not for ostentation and popularity. He refused even public offices offered to him in order to maintain his independence. Michaelis' *Mosaïsches Recht* and Strauss' *Leben Jesu* are much deeper and more critical than Salvador; but while they advanced the subject in learned circles, Salvador's works penetrated universal society, as M. Renan admits in the following passages:—

"Le sujet est conçu plus largement, la forme est plus libre et plus belle que dans les écrits de Strauss et des exégètes allemands. Ce n'est plus une pénible controverse de théologie; c'est la tentative d'expliquer les origines du christianisme, comme tout autre grand fait de l'esprit humain, au point de vue de la science disintéressée."

*Paris, Rome, Jérusalem*, the last work of J. Salvador, does not pretend to be based on historical ground; it contains mere speculation on the future unity of religion, a speculation which, no doubt, will go on for many thousands of years, and perhaps for ever, without any practical result.

Col. Salvador has put together appreciative notices of his uncle's work by various critics of all countries. He has, perhaps, erred by quoting many inferior critics. The biographer's own comments, accompanied by contemporary facts about the political and social state which France and Germany especially have gone through during the epoch of J. Salvador's literary career are given in some very clear and well-written pages, which will no doubt be of value for historians who write on the present century. Col. Salvador also shows how his uncle paved the way in France for M. Renan's famous *Vie de Jésus* and M. Havet's *Le Christianisme et ses Origines*. J. Salvador's correspondence with the most important men of his country and with his family concerning his works enhances the value of this biography of one of the most independent, disinterested, and modest writers of our century. A. NEUBAUER.

#### TWO BOOKS ON FOLK-LORE.

*Notes on the Folk-Lore of the North-east of Scotland.* By the Rev. Walter Gregor. (Folk-Lore Society.)

*Domestic Folk-Lore.* By Rev. T. F. Thistleton-Dyer. "Monthly Shilling Library." (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

It is twenty-one years since that "epoch-making" book, the *Tales of the West Highlands*, appeared, and helped to build up what Mr. J. F. Campbell then called "this new science of storyology." And now there is a Folk-Lore Society, of which Mr. Gregor's work is the seventh issue; and Messrs. Cassell's miscellaneous public, it seems, are capable of enjoying the easy chat about "old wives' tales" which Mr. Dyer gives them. But the present interest in these things is itself a sad sign that the things themselves are passing away, or are already gone. Mr. Gregor, indeed, takes this so completely for granted that he writes the whole of his volume in the past tense, as if he were describing the superstitions of an extinct race. His very first chapter begins thus:—

"On the occasion of a birth there were present a few of the mother's female friends. . . . But it was not every woman that was permitted to attend;" and so on throughout. He admits that "some of what is related has not yet passed away;" but he does not often tell us what it is that has survived. Nor does he—and this is a serious defect—specify the precise area over which his notes extend. He mentions, however, Banffshire, Aberdeen, and Fraserburgh; and, of course, in his chapter on "Place-Rhymes" the places to which the rhymes refer are named.

His book neither does, nor professes to do, for the North-east of Scotland what Mr. Campbell's did for the North-west. It has but little style, too, and lacks the pleasant continuity of (for instance) Henderson's *Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties*—a work often referred to by Mr. Gregor himself. It is simply a museum of details: but they are details accurately given by a competent collector, and arranged in apt and orderly sequence. Birth, Childhood, Marriage, Death; Times and Seasons; Weather; Witchcraft; Fairies—under these and such-like heads the beliefs proper to each are grouped and briefly stated. Mr. Dyer, who was bound to no topographical limits, follows the same obvious arrangement, and gathers in his anecdotes from far and near, giving them now and then a touch of the inevitable solar myth. Mr. Gregor, on the other hand, avoids theory; his book is narrative only. And it is but one more proof of the sameness of superstition—if we must use that word—that so much of what he has to tell is found, with slightly varied form, in other collections. If there are *changelings* in North-east Scotland, there are *poulticans* (though Mr. Gregor does not mention them) in Brittany; if the Scotch fairies had to pay "a teind to hell" every seven years, the human race have often had to sacrifice their loveliest maiden to some periodical monster; if a new-born child, or its mother, must go up stairs before going down, this is true also in Yorkshire, and even (for we have seen it) in London. In some cases, however, the same belief acts differently in different places. Thus, Mr. Gregor says that, if a boy and a girl were to be baptized together, the girl must be baptized first; else the boy, being first baptized, would leave his beard in the water, and the girl would have it. But the very same expectation, according to Henderson, makes it necessary for the boy to be baptized first. If he is not, he will be beardless; and the girl, coming first to the font, will usurp his beard. Henderson says that this belief holds good "as far north as the Orkney Islands;" but Mr. Gregor is a more recent and a nearer authority. *À propos* of baptism, Mr. Gregor somewhat naïvely calls attention to the gradually decreasing value of that sacrament in Scotland. An unbaptized infant was looked upon with awe; no one must name it, or ask its name; the fairies might carry it off at any moment; and, until it was baptized, its name could not be written in the Book of Life—an idea which, for a Presbyterian country, is strangely like the idea of Baptismal Regeneration. But now, it seems, registration has changed all that. "It's the worst thing the queentry

ever saw," said a working-man's wife to one of Mr. Gregor's clerical friends; "it'll pit oot kirsnin at thegeethir. Ye see the craitors gets their names, an' we jist think that enouch, an' we're in nae hurry sennin for you." No doubt the Scotch, like other folk, are fast diluting or exchanging their religion; but it is a curious illustration of the practical Scottish mind that the registrar's book should be so readily accepted as an equivalent for that older volume.

Mr. Gregor's Scotch *fairies* are (or, as he would say, *were*) of the usual kind: they are fond of human milk; they carry off unsaned women, or indeed any casual person, and keep them for seven years; they are grateful for kindness; they are punctual in repaying what they borrow. Of *second-sight*, Mr. Gregor, to our surprise, does not seem to say a word; and neither he nor Mr. Dyer has much to tell us about *ghosts*. Mr. Dyer mentions the Scandinavian belief that dogs can see ghosts, but gives no cases in point. We, however, can give one, on the authority of a lady now living, who was present, and who herself had—as she assured us—previously seen the ghost. The master of the haunted house did not believe in ghosts, and had a low opinion of the dreadful noises which afflicted him and his family at nights. Therefore, he brought down a strange dog, a powerful mastiff, who should investigate the same. That very night the noises returned; the dog, reposing under the hall-table, heard them, sprang up, barking fiercely, and galloped towards the passage whence the sound came. But suddenly he stopped in full career, looked upward into the darkness, trembled all over, and, with his hair on end and his tail between his legs, turned round and fled—whining. *He had seen the ghost!* This reminds us that Mr. Dyer, speaking of omens and effects of fright, refers to the "notion" that excessive fear "has occasionally caused the hair to stand on end." This is not a mere notion; it is a fact for which we ourselves can vouch. We once had the misfortune to see an elderly woman suddenly affected by extreme terror, and what she did corresponded exactly to the symptoms of fright which one sees in grotesque pictures. She stood up on the ends of her toes; she threw up both hands, with the thumbs and fingers all aspread; her mouth and her eyes grew large and round as she screamed; and her gray hair visibly rose endwise on her head, and raised her loose cap along with it.

We have not room to follow Mr. Gregor through his tales of *witchcraft* and *wise women*, wherein Scottish folk-lore is so rich. Be it enough to say that he quotes, from one of the Spalding Club books, a beautiful example of what the presbytery was, if it be not so still. Isobell Malcolme, in 1637, had been "sumonded" for *charming*; and, says the record, "the censure of the said Isobell was continued in hope that she should be found yet more guiltye."

We might, if space permitted, contribute our own quota to the many matters of omen which each of these two books contains; for we also have a special charm for warts; have known folk who could not die because of pigeons' feathers; have met with whistling

girls on the sea-coast of Northern England; have had acquaintance at whose death a mysterious bird has been seen outside the house. But we have only room to call attention to Mr. Gregor's interesting collection of "countings-out"—a subject which, like so many others, has been dealt with in *Notes and Queries*; and to observe that his Glossary suffers—as the way of glossaries is—both from redundancy and from defect. Most Englishmen know what "siller" and what "dummy" means; but who, unaided, can tell what a *Tee-name* is, or can appreciate such words as *clyaack*, *waith*, or *firlot*?

One remark, in conclusion, on folk-lore generally. There is little need, nowadays, to speak of its historical, its ethnological, value; nor of its homely interest as a thing of common life. But this last seems to give it a moral value that has hardly yet been recognised. Folk-lore, however absurd this or that item of it may be, is a most persistent expression of the pathos, the helpless misery, the yearning expectations of human life and human beings; it is a standing witness of man's belief in the unseen, of his desire to connect himself with it, and of his inability to do so except by guess-work. Who knows whether it will be better for him to lift his right hand first, or his left—to turn to the north, or to the south, as he rises from his chair? And until we know that, there is a reason for omens and spells; since no one can say for certain that it does not signify which hand he lifts first, or which way he turns; and least of all can they say this who know that the movement of a single arm alters the balance of the universe. A. J. MUNBY.

#### SOME BOOKS ON EDUCATION.

*Standards of Teaching of Foreign Codes relating to Elementary Education prescribed by Austrian, Belgian, German, Italian, and Swiss Governments.* By A. Sonnenschein. (Sonnenschein and Allen.) Mr. Sonnenschein has done a public service in bringing together in this handy volume the regulations for the courses of instruction officially prescribed by some of the principal Continental nations for their elementary schools. A comparison of Codes, however, though interesting, may practically be very misleading, unless the reader is also informed how the Codes are interpreted, what they succeed in effecting, and how their provisions are enforced. One Code may represent the minimum, and another the maximum of what is required. One may simply present an ideal, a "counsel of perfection;" while another is modestly confined to the specification of a workable scheme. One may be carefully framed so as to leave large room for the discretion of inspectors and boards of management, both as to the mode of attaining results and the method of estimating them; while another may be deliberately designed to restrict such discretion. One may be the work of pedagogic theorists, and another the product of actual school experience. It is no part of Mr. Sonnenschein's plan to give us particulars of this kind, or any help in judging how far the standards, which he quotes from official programmes, are actually reached. Probably not one of these programmes would be adapted to the special circumstances and conditions of English primary schools. What is called the "Code" of the English Education Department is simply a body of administrative regulations, under which a certain sum of money is annually

distributed from the national treasury among elementary schools. It does not propound a theory of education. It scrupulously abstains from the selection of books, from the regulation of methods, and from all attempts to organise and formulate the school work. The compiler of this volume, in a somewhat acrimonious, polemical Introduction which he has prefixed to it, falls into the mistake of assuming that whatever is not in the Code is not to be found in the English elementary school at all. His comparisons, therefore, are all unfavourable to the English system. Because he does not find the word "intuition" in the Code, he concludes that appeals to the understanding through the senses are unknown in English schools, and that the whole of the results attained, especially in arithmetic, are got by routine, and are purely mechanical. A little actual experience of the sort of teaching which goes on in a good elementary school would have saved the compiler from the absurdity of thus establishing a comparison between English and foreign schools solely by references to the language of official regulations. For instance, he gives at length, apparently in good faith and with the intention of rebuking English teachers, a specimen from a foreign report of a conversational lesson on a *forest*, which is certainly not better, and is in many respects worse, than the object lessons which may be heard every day in a National or Board school at home. But although few readers who know much of the actual state of English education will accept Mr. Sonnenschein's inferences, many will thank him for the care and lucidity with which he has set forth data of so much interest and value, hitherto far too little studied in England, as well as for his own shrewd and suggestive observations on the principles which should always be kept in view in framing a really intelligent scheme of elementary instruction.

*Technical Education in a Saxon Town.* By H.M. Felkin. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) The Royal Technical Institute of Chemnitz is described in a simple, practical way by the author of this pamphlet. His object is to show what is being done in a Saxon town of 90,000 inhabitants for the instruction of apprentices, manufacturers, managers, foremen, and artisans in their several handicrafts. He gives detailed accounts of the technical and trade instruction furnished by the special schools of Chemnitz. The descriptions are accompanied by plans of the several floors in the chief building, with notices of the particular uses to which the 130 rooms which it contains are assigned. When one learns the immense sums expended in Germany in the founding and maintenance of technical colleges like this Chemnitz institute, the attitude and action of our own country in this matter become of deep interest. Mr. Felkin, who knows Nottingham, is able to place in a striking light some of the consequences of German foresight and British indifference in regard to the glove and hosiery manufactures. The City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education has acted wisely in bringing Mr. Felkin's Report on the technological methods and apparatus of a Saxon town before the notice of English manufacturers and men of science. A good many readers of the Report will, we are sure, regard with astonishment the energy with which technological schools or colleges are being multiplied in Germany. Nearly £225,000 has, for instance, been expended lately in the establishment of a technical institute at Hanover.

*Education, Scientific and Technical.* By B. Galloway. (Trübner.) The second title of this book is "How the Inductive Sciences are Taught, and How they Ought to be Taught." If we put on one side the signs of lack of method which this volume presents, its occasional petulance



with regard to the Science and Art Department, and its frequent assumption of ownership in superior, yet still unappreciated, plans of teaching chemistry, we may acknowledge that Mr. Galloway has produced an instructive digest of opinions as to English scientific and technical education. He has gathered together the views upon the ends and methods of instruction held by many illustrious thinkers and experimenters; and he has added observations of his own which, if less strikingly original than he supposes, are at least in the main perfectly sound. Yet how curious is the naïveté of Mr. Galloway in announcing as "the proposed plan for teaching the elements of chemistry" (p. 230) the very mode which, for a generation at least, has been employed in every important scientific or collegiate institution!

*Social Economy Reading-Book*, adapted to the Requirements of the New Code. By the Rev. W. L. Blackley. (National Society.) The compiler and chief writer of this valuable little book is well known as an enthusiastic advocate of "compulsory insurance," and of other schemes for the prevention of pauperism. No one, therefore, is better fitted than Mr. Blackley to give those lessons in thrift which cannot be imparted too early or impressed too forcibly upon the youthful mind. There is not a dull page in this Reading-book; and it will be the master's own fault if he does not make the subject of social economy one of the most entertaining as well as most useful studies of the children, on whose proper education so much depends. The titles of some of the pieces will serve to indicate the general scope of the teaching, which, it will be seen, embraces a good deal more than the mere saving of money. "The Advantages of Penny Banks;" "The Benefits of Punctuality;" "The Two Cottages: Part i.—The Dirty Cottage; Part ii.—The Clean Cottage;" "Fresh Air and Pure Water;" "The Public-house;" "The Wisdom of a Child;" "A Helpful Wife;" "Every Man his Own Pawnbroker;" "Before the Doctor Comes" (useful hints for the treatment of urgent cases); "Dependence and Independence;" "Benefit Clubs or Friendly Societies" (some notes on their solvency); "My Home; or, where shall I live?" (a timely warning against cheap houses); &c., &c. All these and many more topics are treated in a simple and forcible way; and, though it is likely enough that a child will bring home to his parents much of what he thus learns, we sincerely hope the book will find a place not only in the school-room, but also in the village library and on the cottage shelf.

*Domestic Economy for Schools*. By J. Milner Fothergill, M.D. (Isbister.) This little manual will be found useful by those who desire to satisfy the requirements of the New Code. It is not a mere collection of questions and answers, but a simple treatise out of which an intelligent teacher can frame any number of useful and interesting lessons. The book is divided into three parts, which respectively treat of the Clothing, the Dwelling, and the Health. There is a sub-section relating to income and expenditure, in which the information given about penny and Post Office banks might well have been expanded; and we should like to have seen worked out the difficult problem of how a London labourer with wife and four children is to live on 24s. a week.

*Outline Lessons on Morals*. By Gertrude Martineau. (O. Kegan Paul and Co.) Both for its object and its execution this book is deserving of high commendation. The lessons are forcible, definite, and suggestive. Those upon Thanksgiving, Prayer, and Self-consecration have been borrowed from Miss Cobbe's *Religious Duty*, and the rest show the influence of similar teachers. At p. 71 the

phrase "a jealous God" should have been explained, and the lessons on conscience and conscientiousness should have been connected and been made mutually explanatory.

*English History Reading-Books*.—*Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror*. By F. York Powell. (Longmans.) It is a great, but rare, pleasure to meet with a History for children which is everything that could be desired; and this praise can be awarded without reserve to Mr. York Powell's little book. The men and the life of past ages are so graphically described that it is as though they had existed but yesterday. To the children who read this book, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror will be living men whose deeds are full of stirring interest, and not merely names with which a few dry events are connected. Ample justice is done to the noble character of our greatest king; and by the full account of the life of William as Duke of the Normans children will be enabled to realise what kind of man he was who has had a greater influence than any other man on the history of our country. The stories are told in simple, but not childish, language. The clearness of the type and the excellent illustrations are additional attractions, but the maps are defective. Why are the familiar names for the divisions of England changed? and what is gained by translating some of the names of places in Normandy into English? Surely this can only be misleading.

*First History of England*. By Louise Creighton. (Rivingtons.) This is one of the most satisfactory of the many Histories of England lately published for schools. Mrs. Creighton has spared no pains to make their earliest lessons in English history in every way attractive to little children. The story is simply and easily told; no unnecessary names and dates are introduced; and the genealogical tables are concise and clear. The illustrations, which are exceptionally good, and the picturesque binding will have a special charm for children. The addition of one or two maps, an occasional quotation from such poetry as would illustrate the narrative, and the correction of a few inaccuracies of statement and language would increase the value of this manual.

*Geographical Reader*. Book I. By J. M. D. Meiklejohn. (W. and B. Chambers.) Like the second part, already noticed, this will be a very useful elementary text-book, as it contains a great deal of information which will awaken the interest of little children. The first part consists of a short account of the different ways in which people live in different parts of the earth, showing how their food, clothing, &c., depend upon the climate in which they live. The second describes a voyage round the world, in the course of which most of the British colonies and dependencies are visited.

*Geography Reading-Book*. Part II. (National Society.) Through the medium of the letters of a little boy who makes a voyage round the world, and the conversations of the recipient of these letters with his teacher, lessons are given in some of the facts of physical and mathematical geography. Are not children rather apt to despise a lesson book with a story attached?

*Glimpses of the Earth*. By J. R. Blakiston. (Griffith and Farran.) This is a more advanced book than the two former, as it contains lessons on all the countries of the world, with the exception of Australia, for elder children. Why Australia is omitted does not appear. It surely is as important as Patagonia, for instance, which is treated of in a separate section. After a slight sketch of physical geography, follows an account of the different parts of the world, beginning with Africa. This is an unusual

arrangement, and does not seem so good as the ordinary one of beginning with Europe and England; for a child who had learnt from this book would know where the Makololos live before he had heard of Manchester or Rome. Perhaps, however, such minute particulars are not meant to be learnt by heart; but here arises another difficulty. Mr. Blakiston says:—

"If the pointer be unsparingly used on a map, such details as are usually learnt from lists given in text-books will, by sheer familiarity and force of association, be committed to memory."

But there cannot be familiarity without repetition. It can hardly be meant that the whole book should be read and re-read to ensure familiarity; and there is no indication by lists, or difference in type, as to which names should be repeated to attain this end.

We have received two small volumes (answering to the upper standards of our Board schools) of *Choix de Lectures en Prose and en Vers* (Librairie d'Education laïque), selected by Prof. Julien Vinson, and adopted by the Communal schools of Paris. The extracts are chosen expressly for secular schools, but are neither anti-religious nor against good morals, nor of too marked political tendency. The names of Diderot, Voltaire, J. J. Rousseau, and Renan in the prose selection may alarm British parents; but this objection does not apply to the poetry. The amount of thoroughly sound and enjoyable poetry for the young in the verse selection will perhaps surprise some who may have supposed that such did not exist in French. The notes give just the amount of help required. A better and cheaper selection of its kind can, we think, hardly be found.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. W. W. HUNTER, having completed his ten years' labour upon the Statistical Survey of India by the publication of his *Imperial Gazetteer*, will shortly return to India to take up his regular position as a member of the civil service. First, however, he proposes to reprint as a separate volume the article "India," from the *Imperial Gazetteer*, and also bring out *A Brief Account of the Indian People*, which ought to become a standard school-book in this country, no less than in India itself.

AMONG the earliest additions to Mr. Morley's "English Men of Letters" series will be *Bentley*, by Prof. R. C. Jebb, and *Gray*, by Mr. E. W. Gosse.

MR. ANDREW W. TUEB's forthcoming illustrated book, in two volumes, on *Bartolozzi and his Works* is now announced for October 1. Mr. Tueb has succeeded in cataloguing upwards of 2,000 distinct examples of these fashionable prints; the largest list hitherto compiled—*Le Blanc*—contained only 700. Among the illustrations will be a pair of beautiful and exquisitely finished fancy subjects in stipple, from copper-plates engraved by Bartolozzi in 1783, in brilliant condition, entitled *A St. James's Beauty* and *A St. Giles's Beauty*, printed in red on old paper; and a pair of highly finished portraits, from the original copper-plates, of *Sarah, Countess of Kinnoull*, and *Robert Auriol, Earl of Kinnoull*, engraved by Caroline Watson in 1799, also in brilliant condition, printed on old paper in brown ink; a charming vignette of cupids printed in red; a ticket for the Mansion House ball, 1773, &c.—all printed direct from the plates. The work will be published in two editions, one of one hundred numbered copies on extra large paper, with impressions of the illustrations prior to the margins of the copper-plates being cut down for the other edition, of which the issue will also be limited. Both will technically be large

quarto, and bound in vellum. We hear that almost all the copies of both editions have already been bespoken, and that the work is likely to be out of print as soon as published.

We hear that Dr. Ethé, of the University College, Aberystwith, will read at the Berlin Congress of Orientalists a chapter from his forthcoming History of Persia. The first portion of this great work, which will occupy no less than fourteen volumes, is now in the press in Germany. Dr. Ethé is likewise engaged on catalogues of the Persian MSS. in the Bodleian and India Office libraries.

At a recent sale in Manchester, a thick small quarto volume was disposed of, which contained fifteen old plays, including the first edition of Shakspeare's *Troilus and Cressida* (London: G. Eld, 1609), and *The True Tragedie of Richard III.* (London: Thomas Creede, 1594). The volume is now on view at Mr. Bernard Quaritch's.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. will have Mr. William Black's new novel ready in about three weeks. It is entitled *That Beautiful Wretch; Four MacNicolis; Pupil of Aurelius*.

We learn from the *Antiquary* that a volume of *Letters and Memorials of Cardinal Allen*, of various dates between the years 1567 and 1612, is now in the press. The documents have been extracted from the State papers and Vatican transcripts in the Public Record Office, from the British Museum, the archives of the British Colleges at Rome and Valladolid, the Archives du Royaume at Brussels, the archives at Simancas, and from other sources. They number 280 in all, of which 220 are now being printed for the first time, and they may be expected to throw a fresh light upon the domestic and foreign policy of Elizabeth. The work is being edited by the Rev. Dr. T. Francis Knox, and a limited edition will be published by subscription by Mr. David Nutt.

THE two latest volumes issued by the Hakluyt Society are *The Voyages of William Baffin* (1612-22), edited by Mr. Clements R. Markham; and *The Narrative of the Portuguese Embassy to Abyssinia, by Father Francisco Alvares* (1520-27), translated from the Portuguese and edited by Lord Stanley of Alderley. A point of literary interest in the latter we have noticed elsewhere. Mr. Clements Markham, with his usual generosity of erudition, has done more than edit his volume. He has prefixed a sketch of the grand old merchant-adventurers who were the munificent patrons of discovery during the Elizabethan age. A portrait of one of these, Sir Thomas Smith, is given as a frontispiece; and there are, besides, no less than five maps. Mr. Clements Markham has added a discourse, by Purchas, on the probability of a North-west Passage, which contains some remarks about Baffin, and a notice of his death. We observe, also, an interesting paragraph upon the Biscayan whale-fishery of the Middle Ages.

We understand that Mr. Shelsley Beauchamp, the author of *Grantley Grange* and other well-known works, is engaged in writing a series of papers for the *Pictorial World*, illustrative of country life and its surroundings. The first of the series is published in the issue of our contemporary for to-day.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. have added to their series of six-shilling volumes *Washington Square*, by Henry James, Jun., which was reviewed in the ACADEMY of March 12, 1881.

DR. PETER BAYNE's paper before the New Shakspeare Society next session will be on "Shakspeare's Characters contrasted with those of Scott and George Eliot." Dr. Brinsley Nicholson's papers will be "On Three Passages in *Hamlet*—'Sables' (III. i.), 'Mortal Coil'

(III. ii.), 'Comma' (V. ii.), with a Prior Instance of 'All the World's a Stage;'" and on the doubt "Was Hamlet Mad?" Miss Hickey's paper will be on *Romeo and Juliet*, and Mr. Kirkman's on "Suicides in Shakspeare."

PROF. CORSON's paper before the Browning Society next session will be "On Mr. Browning's Method of revealing the Soul to Itself by Means of a Startling Experience."

MR. HERBTAGE will dedicate his edition of the *Catholicum Anglicum* for the Early-English Text and Camden Societies to Mr. Furnivall.

THE Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, which has just concluded its annual conference at Cologne, has unanimously resolved to hold its meeting next year at Liverpool.

THE appointments of Presidents of Departments have now all been made for the Social Science Congress, which will meet on October 3 at Dublin, in the buildings of Trinity College. The following is the complete list:—President of the Association, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Presidents of Departments—Jurisprudence: The Right Hon. J. T. Ball, ex-Lord Chancellor; Education: Sir Patrick Joseph Keenan, Resident Commissioner of National Education; Health: Mr. Charles Cameron, M.P.; Economy and Trade: Mr. Goldwin Smith; Art: Viscount Powerscourt. Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Prisons in India, will be the chairman of the Repression of Crime section.

FOR the benefit of autograph collectors, we extract the following prices from a catalogue just issued by the art-publishing firm of Otto August Schultz, of Leipzig. The sums are in marks, of which twenty approximately equal one pound sterling. Martin Luther (600), Lessing (500), Schiller (350), Goethe (250), Melancthon (225), Oliver Cromwell (220), Goethe's mother and Friedrich August der Starke (200), Kant and Count Egmont (175), Klopstock and Wallenstein (150), Kepler (145), Byron, Fichte, Poniatowsky, and the Earl of Essex (100), Voltaire (90), Peter the Great and Körner (75), Blücher and Kosciuszko (60), Bürger (50).

THE authorities of the Royal Public Library at Dresden, which is especially rich in Old-German and Oriental MSS., have decided to publish with Teubner, of Leipzig, a new catalogue of their treasures. The Oriental MSS. will be excluded, having been adequately described by H. O. Fleischer in 1831; but the existing catalogues of the rest are entirely inadequate, or out of date. The work has been entrusted to Dr. Schnorr von Carolsfeld, secretary of the library, who will give a full account of each single codex and its contents by the light of the most recent publications on the subject. The total number of codices to be catalogued is about 6,000, and the printing of the work has already begun.

It is stated that Prof. Karl Vollmöller is engaged upon a History of Old-French literature. Should the execution of this work rise to the level of the author's reputation, it will supply an acknowledged deficiency in Germany, as since the appearance of the book by Ideler and Nolte—which it may be remarked is now quite below the level of modern science and criticism—no comprehensive work dealing with this subject has been published in the German language.

THE well-known Vienna publisher Prochaska is now giving to the world, under the title of *Die Völker Oesterreich-Ungarns*, an interesting and valuable encyclopædia of the different nations composing the Austrian empire. The sixth volume of this series, which has just appeared, is from the pen of Herr Joan Slavici, and deals with the Roumans of Hungary,

Transylvania, and the Bukovina. Herr Slavici had already earned a solid reputation among European novelists by his studies of Rouman life and manners; but in this his last work he has achieved the higher distinction of having contributed a valuable chapter to the science of ethnology.

UNDER the title of *André Chenier et les Jacobins*, M. Oscar de Vallée has published (Paris: O. Lévy) a monograph, compiled from original and inedited sources, which throws much additional light on the history of the latter years of Chenier's life and of his relations with the various statesmen of the Revolution.

A TREASURE-TROVE of great value, and not a little historical interest, is reported from Niedersteinbrunn, in Alsace. An earthenware jar has been dug up on the site of an old house, containing about 4,000 gold coins of the aggregate weight of nearly 20lb. They are all of the same mintage, bearing dates from 1617 to 1623. On one side is the effigy of a double eagle, with the name of Berchtold V., Duke of Zähringen, founder of the city of Berne, and also of Freiburg-im-Breisgau. On the reverse are the arms of Berne, a bear on a mown field.

A SOCIETY formed at Utrecht for the publication of the sources of Dutch law has just issued its second volume (*The Hague: Nijhoff*), which is devoted to the ancient laws of the town of Zutphen, from the fourteenth to the fifteenth century.

*Index to Trevelyan's Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.* By Percival Clark. (Index Society.) A few weeks ago a writer in *Notes and Queries* declaimed against the indexes of the present day as being needlessly precise. This is the only objection which can be brought with any fairness against the labour of Mr. Clark. It is a reproduction, under a condensed form, of the whole of the contents of Mr. Trevelyan's biography of his uncle, even to the fact that Macaulay was once, while on a visit to Windsor Castle, offered a horse. The fourteen pages under Macaulay's own name tell the whole events of his life from the cradle to the grave, his habits and his thoughts, how he wrote and how he spoke. Dismiss from the mind the conviction that the Index is framed on a scale unnecessarily minute, and there is no feeling save that of admiration for Mr. Clark's labour. The details of the Index, so far as we have been able to test them, are scrupulously exact. The only remark which we shall make on this score is that the entry "Lister, Mrs. (Lady Theresa), sister of the fourth Earl of Clarendon," omits the name by which that accomplished lady was best known to the world at large. Mr. Trevelyan's Life has been much appreciated, both in this country and across the Atlantic. If its publishers would only obtain the sanction of the Directors of the Index Society to the publication, at a cheap price, of an abbreviated issue of Mr. Clark's compilation, for binding with the copies of the *Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay* which have been already sold, and to the incorporation of the condensed Index in all future editions, the popularity of that delightful biography would be considerably enhanced. We should not be surprised to hear that some enterprising publisher in America has already commenced reprinting this Index.

MR. WILLIAM THOMSON, of Melbourne, has published a pamphlet, *William Shakspeare in Romance and Reality*, a rejoinder to some sarcastic reviews of his book on *Renaissance Drama; or, History made visible*, which, we gather from his pamphlet, attempted to show that all Shakspeare's plays were written by Bacon for deep political purposes. The monomania of Mr. Thomson will be apparent to Shakspeare students when we say that he holds

*Macbeth* (of about 1606 A.D.) and *Pericles* (of about 1609, and only partly Shakspeare's) to have been both written by Bacon, in or before 1586 "to warn Elizabeth from imbruing her own hand in her cousin's blood" (p. 76); "Mariana in one, and Lady Macbeth in the other, served the same political end of trying to avert the fate impending over Mary Stuart as Walsingham's prey" (p. 78); "that the horrible Boulton [in *Pericles*] is the dread image of the horrid Bothwell is plain enough" (p. 83); and so on. Mr. Thomson's pamphlet may serve as a companion to the first Mr. Bellenden Ker's book on our nursery rhymes, which proved that "Hickory, dickory, dock," "Cook Robin," &c., were all originally written in Dutch, as satires on the monks.

PROF. SAYOR had intended to make the following addition to his letter upon "The Hittite Title of Damascus" which appeared in last week's *ACADEMY*:—

"Perhaps I ought to add that the syllables *imiri* are expressed in the Assyrian texts by the ideograph of 'ass,' followed by the plural affix, a manifest play on the fact that Syria was preeminently the home of the quadruped which the Accadians sometimes called 'the animal of the west.'"

#### A TRANSLATION FROM ARIOSTO.

THE FAIR ALCINA.\*

Her lovely form with every charm was gifted  
That ever proved a well-learned painter's  
learning;  
The long fair hair in seemly knot was lifted,  
Than which no gold more lustrous e'er was  
burning;  
While on each cheek the mingled tints seemed  
drifted  
Of rose and lily, else all union spurning;  
That ivory brow seemed smoothed for naught but  
pleasure,  
And of perfection gave the world's true measure.  
Under the fine black brows' most subtle bending  
Are two black eyes, that yet are suns for bright-  
ness,  
Slow rolling, pitying glances each way sending.  
Hovering round her, Love revels in new lightness,  
Exhausts his quiver's store—wounds past all  
mending,  
And fixes hearts unwon before from flight'ness.  
Midmost the face the shapely nose descending—  
Not envy's self can find where it needs mending.  
Beneath its ridge, between two tiny valleys,  
Is placed the mouth, with native crimson glowing,  
With two rich rows of pearls, whose each bead  
tallies  
'Neath gentle lips, now hiding and now showing;  
While thence that courteous speech to all men  
sallies,  
Melting hard hearts and rough with its sweet  
flowing.  
Here, too, is born that angel-smile entrancing,  
That makes this earth a heaven with splendour  
glancing.  
As snow the neck, as milk the breast in seeming—  
Rounded the neck, and full the breast and  
spacious;  
Two ivory spheres, with most rich life full teeming,  
Now rise, now fall, like ocean's waves, when  
gracious  
The wanton winds sport o'er the surface gleaming.  
Further—not Argus' eyes were efficacious;  
But all may judge that, in that perfect being,  
What's hid will match with what is given to seeing.  
The arms exact the true proportion render;  
The fair white hand—a home for all the graces—  
Not coarsely broad, but taper, long, and slender—  
No knuckles mark, no swelling vein disgraces.

\* This passage is quoted by Lessing as an instance of "painting no picture," to prove the powerlessness of detailed description to produce an image in the mind (*Laokoon*, § xx.).

Then, for a term to this rich form and tender,  
The small, plump foot upon the proud earth paces.  
Such radiant charms, like angels', heavenly  
moulded,  
May in no jealous shrouding veil be folded.

B. MOLINTOCK.

#### OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the death of the Rev. Lorenzo Lucena, M.A., Teacher of Spanish in the University of Oxford, on August 24, at the advanced age of seventy-four. Mr. Lucena, we learn from the *Times*, was formerly of the College of St. Pelagio, in the University of Seville, where he was Professor of Theology for eight years and Provisional President for three years. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Cordova in 1830, and priest in 1831 by the Suffragan Bishop of Seville. He was appointed honorary Canon of Gibraltar Cathedral in 1842, and Reader in the Spanish Language and Literature in the Taylorian Institution at Oxford in 1861. He assisted in preparing the new edition of the Spanish Bible, generally known as that of Cipriano de Valera. Mr. Lucena's charm of manner will cause him to be widely missed in university society.

WE also have to record the death of Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney, which occurred on the night of August 24, at the age of fifty-eight. A son of the celebrated James Kenney and godson of Charles Lamb, he belonged to literary circles which included Thackeray and Dickens, and was held in high estimation by reason of his genial temper, his high attainments, and a remarkable cleverness in devising impromptu and genially satirical skits in rhyme upon the celebrities of his day. As a dramatist, an author, and a critic, Mr. Kenney enjoyed a successful career, interrupted a few years ago by an illness from which he never entirely recovered, and which in the end rendered exertion of any kind almost impossible. His principal works are *The Gates of the East*, a biography of Balfe, and the *Life and Letters of Balzac*. He may be said to have had a prominent share in the introduction of modern French *opéra-bouffe* into this country, having written the libretti of *The Grand Duchess*, *The Princess of Trebizonde*, and *La Belle Hélène*.

MR. WILLIAM BOTTRELL, affectionately known throughout the West of England by his pen-name of "Old Celt," died at St. Ives on August 27. He was born at Rastra, in Cornwall, in 1816, of a good old yeoman family; and, after much travelling in Spain, Canada, and Australia, finally came back to his native county to lead the life of a recluse at Hawke's Point, Lelant. According to a writer in the *Cornishman*, here he lived in a hovel and cultivated a little moorland. He had a black cat called "Spriggans," and a cow and a pony. These animals would all follow him down the almost perpendicular cliff, over a "goat's path," and no accident ever happened to them. In those days Mr. Bottrell was a favourite with the tanners, who were pleased to tell him of their ancient legends and hearth-side stories. These legends and stories, which otherwise would have been lost, he carefully preserved, and published from time to time in a local newspaper. They have since been collected and republished in three volumes (1870-80), under the title of *Traditions and Hearth Stories*. To the last of these volumes a Preface was prefixed by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma.

THE death is also announced, at Fromentin, in Normandy, of M. Floquet, corresponding member of the Institute, who devoted a long life to the study of the memorials of his native province. His two chief works were *L'Histoire*

*du Parlement de Normandie* and *Etudes sur la Vie de Bossuet*, both of which were crowned by the Académie des Inscriptions; but he also published many minor historical and archaeological papers.

PIETRO COSSA, the most popular dramatic poet of Italy, died at Leghorn on August 30, at the age of fifty-nine. His masterpieces, *Nero* and *Messalina*, are described as instinct with the life of Imperial Rome.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Nineteenth Century* seems to be in danger of losing its reputation for combining great names with great articles. In the number for September, the most striking paper is undoubtedly that placed first, upon "The Deadlock in the House of Commons," by Mr. Frederic Harrison. Even if it were not too purely political to be criticised here, we may be allowed to doubt whether the remedies proposed are not too much in advance of the slow rate of English progress. "The Future of Gold," by M. Emile de Laveleye, affords an excellent example of that combination of learning with lucidity of style which seems to be the peculiar characteristic of those who think in French. We are not concerned to say that M. de Laveleye's conclusions are right; but he leaves the distinct impression that the accepted view on the subject in England is not the result of thought or experience equally wide with his own. Sir Henry Taylor, in a review of Mr. Scoones's *Four Centuries of English Letters*, exhibits the same extensive reading and catholicity of criticism which may be found in the articles he wrote close on fifty years ago, and recently republished in his "Collected Works." M. Joseph Reinach, who is known to be in the confidence of M. Gambetta, gives an interesting glimpse at the inner working of French politics which is of special value at the present time. We cannot congratulate Mr. George Potter upon the tone of his reply to some articles which appeared last month in the same magazine upon so-called "Fair Trade." He has weakened a good case by vituperation. Of the remaining articles it is not needful to say anything, except that they are somewhat heavy.

THE *Fortnightly* has some excellent political articles, among which we do not mean to include the first. Not that we feel called upon to object to the position which Mr. Lathbury takes up; but he has failed to express himself with precision. Mr. Chirol contributes a very valuable paper upon Bulgaria, some of the points of which we seem to have already read in a daily contemporary; and Mr. Grant Duff prints a speech upon South Africa which he was unable to deliver in the House of Commons. Quotations from Burke, the great magazine of the philosophy of English practical politics, are here used with much effect. Mr. Perry writes well upon the recent excavations at Pergamon (which we hope nobody will confuse with Troy); and it is rather a compliment than a criticism to say that his paper would appear more appropriate to the *Journal of the Hellenic Society*. But by far the most original article in the number is that on "Over-Production," by Col. George Chesney. It is a new chapter in political economy, carefully reasoned out, and applied with a master's skill to some of the more important questions of to-day. We like it none the less because its conclusions tend to be optimistic.

THE *Contemporary* is scarcely improved by one or two articles that differ from the usual type. Mr. Herbert Spencer opens with another chapter from his interminable book on Sociology, in which the only fresh point made is a con-

nexion between the rise of so-called "Imperialism" in England and the increase of officialism and centralisation. Under the title of "The Canadian Tariff," Mr. Goldwin Smith says very little about finance, but a good deal against certain political tendencies of his adopted country. Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, Mr. Karl Blind, and M. Fr. Lenormant sustain the character of the *Contemporary* for learning.

THE August number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher* contains a critical essay by Dr. Schmarsow, *privat docent* at the University of Göttingen, on the well-known sketch-book in the Academia, Venice, which is traditionally attributed to Raphael. He aims at defending this tradition against the celebrated pseudo-Russian connoisseur, Lermolieff, who has of late given evidence that most of the drawings in question are not by Raphael, but by Pinturicchio. Dr. Schmarsow's arguments appear to us far from conclusive. He does not venture to deny Lermolieff's discovery that many of these drawings are preparatory studies for pictures painted by Pinturicchio before Raphael was born. Still, in order to maintain the authorship of Raphael, he makes the desperate suggestion that Raphael might have copied them from a lost sketch-book of Pinturicchio's. We miss in Dr. Schmarsow's expositions the scientific basis of sound criticism on drawings by Old Masters. He ought to have entered into a close comparison between Raphael's authenticated earliest drawings and the so-called sketch-book at Venice. His theory chiefly relies on the supposition of personal relations between Pinturicchio and Raphael before the latter left Urbino; yet he states himself that there is no evidence whatever for this supposition. He even goes on to admit that he does not possess a thorough knowledge of Pinturicchio's style. The last portion of the magazine, the "Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft," contains another article about Raphael's early education, from the pen of Prof. Springer, of Leipzig, who attempts to oppose Lermolieff's discovery about Timoteo Viti's influence in Raphael's earliest works (*The Dream of the Knight* in the National Gallery, and others). He frankly admits what Schmarsow contests; but, in treating of Timoteo Viti, he does not seem to know anything about his style beyond what he has read in Lermolieff's articles. Prof. Springer is certainly right in confessing that "never has a publication about art matters had so great a success and caused so sudden a revolution in prevailing convictions as Lermolieff's book, *Die Werke italienischer Meister in den Galerien von München, Dresden und Berlin*. The first German edition (Leipzig: Seemann, 1880) being nearly out of print, the author intends to bring out, under his real name, a new one in English, and we are glad to hear that herein special attention will also be paid to the Italian pictures in this country.

In the *Revista Contemporanea* of August 13, Don Justo Zaragoza (a pseudonym) complains that according to postal geography the immediate environs of Madrid are further from the capital than is either Paris or Portugal. Suarez Cappaletta considers the problem of the non-theistic utilitarian ethics of Cicero in the *De Officiis* as compared with the Deistic and Stoical theories of his earlier treatises. His answer is found in Cicero's experience of the fruitlessness of his former efforts, and in his despair of any other motive acting upon his corrupted fellow-citizens. In his studies on Morocco, Ovilo y Canales now deals with the position of woman under the Koran, quoting largely from a forthcoming translation, with notes original and selected from the chief Mussulman and Christian commentators, by Anibal Rinaldy, who thus gives to the world

the results of years of residence and of study in Morocco. The "Juventud Dorada" of A. Mentaberry treats of the private life of Pedro the Cruel. The endeavour of Carreras y Gonzalez to establish the science of political economy on a metaphysical basis is continued; as also the valuable "Guia del Archivo de Simancas," by Diaz Sanchez.

#### AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

THE Baptist Missionary Society have published as a special Congo supplement to their *Missionary Herald* the diary kept by Mr. W. Holman Bentley during his journey at the beginning of the year to Stanley Pool, on the Congo, in company with Mr. H. E. Crudgington, together with a more connected account of it by the latter. The object of the journey was to ascertain whether the route near the north bank of the Congo would furnish better means of getting to Stanley Pool than the road from San Salvador through the Makuta towns, which the Rev. T. J. Comber has made more than one unsuccessful attempt to open. The expedition of Messrs. Bentley and Crudgington was eminently successful, and the attempt was all the more creditable to them as they were both comparatively inexperienced in African travel. The journey up the Congo to Stanley Pool has, besides, never before been made by Europeans; and consequently they had to depend almost entirely on their compasses and the chart which Mr. H. M. Stanley made in his memorable descent of the river, for the native guides they hired from time to time were not of much use. The party followed Mr. Stanley's road as far as it went; and then their difficulties began, for at the outset they were taken a long way out of their course by their guides without any apparent reason. The detailed account of their journey extends to such a great length that it is impossible to enter into particulars, and it will suffice to say that they reached the Zue or Gordon Bennett River without encountering any but the ordinary troubles of African expeditions. After crossing the Zue, they visited Ibiu, which is to be the future head-quarters of the mission at Stanley Pool, and were then ferried over to the south side. They landed at Ntamo, where their reception was not very friendly; and when they afterwards went to Nahasha—the site of M. de Brazza's station—the attitude of the natives was so hostile that, but for the intervention of the French sergeant stationed there, it is doubtful whether they would have succeeded in recrossing the Congo without loss of life. As Mr. Crudgington himself writes, little need be said of the return journey, except that, after passing the Itunzima Falls, they proceeded by water to Isangila. The duration of the journey was, all things considered, remarkably short, the distance from Vivi, below the Yellala Falls, to Stanley Pool being accomplished in twenty-one days of actual travelling, and the return in fifteen days. A map of the Congo on a somewhat large scale accompanies the diary and report; and on this Mr. Bentley thinks that Stanley Pool is placed a degree too far to the east, and should be in about 16° E. long., instead of in 17° E. long., as given by Mr. Stanley. It thus appears that the distance to Stanley Pool has hitherto been overstated by about sixty miles; and M. de Brazza, it is understood, has arrived at a somewhat similar conclusion.

On reaching Akassa, at the mouth of the Niger, the late Dr. Matteucci addressed a report to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs on various matters connected with his great journey across Africa in company with Lieut. Massari, in which he supplies some interesting information. The earlier part of the journey

does not offer any special features, being over tolerably well-known ground; but, after leaving Darfur and Dar Tama, the expedition came to Wadai, which has hitherto been almost closed to geographical research, but is the most powerful State in Central Africa. On the north it extends to the Desert, and on the south includes Baghirmi and Dar Ranga; while on the west its frontier is partly continuous with that of Bornu, the eastern boundary being an undefined line through the country inhabited by the Kanem tribes. Its chief commerce is in ivory and ostrich feathers, and the country is also rich in camels and cattle; but the western part is sterile from want of water. The next country traversed was Bornu, which is comparatively easy of access from the West Coast; but the main fact which Dr. Matteucci mentions in connexion with it is his meeting there with a poor Italian, Giuseppe Valpreda, who is said to have been left behind by Dr. Nachtigal more than ten years ago. Kano, a division of Sokoto, was next reached; and this Dr. Matteucci describes as a land of peace and labour, where everyone works, and there is no distinction of caste, faith, or nationality. The country is especially rich in indigo, and the natives are skilled in the preparation of furs; all kinds of grain, as well as potatoes, are produced in abundance and of excellent quality. Nupé, the last kingdom visited, is tolerably well known, and carries on a considerable trade with the coast, its chief products being ivory, palm oil, and a vegetable fat made from the seeds of the tallow-tree.

The African traveller, Major von Meihow, who has for some time been exploring the Quango River, a tributary of the Congo, returned to Berlin on August 22. He discovered two great falls on the Quango, to which he gave the names of Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Franz Josef. He brings back with him a rich collection of animals, birds, and geological specimens, part of which he has presented to the zoological garden at Berlin.

Mr. Henry E. Crudgington, whose recent journey to Stanley Pool, on the Congo, is referred to above, returned to England a short time back in order to discuss with the committee of the Baptist Missionary Society the details of the projected expedition up the Congo to Stanley Pool and the formation of intermediate stations at Isangila and Mbu. All arrangements in this country being now completed, Mr. Crudgington, we believe, will start for the Congo by the next steamer, and shortly after his arrival will proceed up the river to found the principal station of the Baptist expedition at Stanley Pool on the north bank. The regular staff of the station will consist of two missionaries, with two others for pioneer and exploring work higher up the Congo, for which purpose a steam launch will be attached to the mission. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Crudgington has found the country exceedingly healthy on the northern side of the Congo, but he thinks that it is not so in many parts on the opposite bank, owing to marshes and other causes.

Mr. James Arthington, of Leeds, has made a proposal to the Directors of the Wesleyan Foreign Mission Society, to give £2,000 as the nucleus of a fund for establishing mission stations in Central Africa along the line of the territories visited by Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley; and an appeal is made to Methodist young men to offer themselves as missionary ministers for that especial work. The fund is to be named the Punshon Memorial Mission Fund, in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Morley Punshon.



### "RASSELAS" AND THE HAPPY VALLEY.

DR. JOHNSON, it will be remembered, begins his classical work, *Rasselas*, with this well-known passage:—

"The place which the wisdom or policy of antiquity had destined for the residence of the Abyssinian princes was a spacious valley in the kingdom of Amhara, surrounded on every side by mountains, of which the summits overhang the middle part. The only passage by which it could be entered was a cavern that passed under a rock, of which it has long been disputed whether it was the work of nature or of human industry. The outlet of the cavern was concealed by a thick wood, and the mouth which opened into the valley was closed with gates of iron."

It is, we fancy, commonly supposed that this Happy Valley was entirely the offspring of Dr. Johnson's imagination; and not a few allusions may be found in contemporary literature which take their point from this supposition. But Lord Stanley of Alderley, in his Introduction to the *Narrative of the Portuguese Embassy to Abyssinia*, by Father Francisco Alvarez (1520-27), just issued by the Hakluyt Society, calls attention to certain passages in that *Narrative* which at least furnish some evidence that Dr. Johnson had an historical foundation for his conception of the Happy Valley. He also points out that Dr. Johnson's first literary work was a translation from the French of Lobo's *Voyage to Abyssinia*, published in 1735 by Bettesworth and Hicks, of Paternoster Row, who remunerated him with the sum of five guineas, of which he was in want for the funeral expenses of his mother.

The following are the passages referred to in Father Alvarez's *Narrative*, as translated by Lord Stanley (pp. 140-44).

"The above-mentioned valley reaches to the mountain where they put the sons of the Prester John. These are like banished men, as it was revealed to King Abraham . . . that all his sons should be shut up in a mountain, and that none should remain except the firstborn, the heir, and that this should be done for ever to all the sons of the Prester of the country and his successors; because, if this were not so done, there would be great difficulty in the country, on account of its greatness, and they would rise up and seize parts of it, and would not obey the heir, and would kill him. He, being frightened at such a revelation, and reflecting where such a mountain could be found, it was again told him in revelation to order his country to be searched, and to look at the highest mountains. . . . He ordered it to be done as it had been revealed to him. And they found this mountain, which stands above this valley, to be the one which the revelation mentioned, round the foot of which a man has to go a journey of two days. And it is of this kind: a rock out like a wall, straight from the top to the bottom; a man going at the foot of it, and looking upwards, it seems that the sky rests upon it. They say that it has three entrances or gates, in three places, and no more. I saw one of these here, and I saw it in this manner. . . . Next day, in the morning, the host took me by the hand and led me to his house, as far as a game of ball, where there were many trees of an inferior kind and very thick, by which it was concealed as by a wall; and between them was a door, which was locked; and before this door was an ascent to the cliff. This host said to me: 'Look here; if any of you were to pass inside this door, there would be nothing for it but to cut off his feet and his hands, and put out his eyes, and leave him lying there. We, if we did not do this, should pay with our lives, for we are the guardians of this door.' . . . They say that this mountain is cold and extensive, and they also say that the top of it is round, and that it takes fifteen days to go round it [two days *supra*]; and it seems to me that it may be so, because on this side, where our road lay, we travelled at the foot of it for two days; and so it reaches to the kingdoms of Amara [the very name adopted by Dr. Johnson] and of

Bogrimidi. . . . They say that there are on the top of this mountain yet other mountains, which are very high and contain valleys. And they say that there is a valley there between two very steep mountains; and that it is by no means possible to get out of it, because it is closed by two gates; and that in this valley they place those who are nearest to the king. . . . Withal, this mountain is generally guarded by great guards and great captains; and a quarter of the people who usually live at the Court are of the guards of this mountain and their captains."

### THE IRISH IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following original description of the Hibernians, or Irish, from a work on geography by Io. Antonio Magino Patavino, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Bonn, published at Cologne, A.D. 1597:—

"*Didunduntur vero in SYLVESTRES HIBERNICOS, qui Iris-hrie, & vulgò Vuidl Irish, & in ANGLO-HIBERNICOS, & hi sunt, qui legum potestatem sanctam habent, & iudicijs se sistunt, suntq̃ miles vrbani, ac ad eos vt magis tractabiles ac diuites Angli in primis cōmeant, negociadi vt plurimum causa, quorum mores illi facili, imbibunt, lingamq̃ ex assiduo cōmercio maiore ex parte intelligunt: sed syluestres Hiberni, qui vt plurimum Connaciam inhabitant, has habent mores: sunt quidem feri, asperi, & quorum ingenia sine humaniori cultura maxime efferatū, alicubi sunt incultiores, qui mira naturae diuersitate, & inertiam amant, & quietem oderunt: otio quidem adeo sunt dediti, vt summas reputent diuitias labore carere, & summas ducant dilicias libertate gaudere, & innatae desidiae dulcedo ita eos destinet, vt ostiati malint victum quaerere, quàm honestis laboribus paupertatem repellere. Superstitiosae in primis gentes, inter quas multae magae & fatidicae mulieres reperiuntur, quae ad omnia mala incantationes efficaces habent, ad quas quique pro mali ratione accedit: sunt incontinentissimi, & in praeposteram Venerem effusiores, virgines decem vel duodecim tantum annorum viris quasi maturae traduntur, sed extra oppida raro matrimonia contrahunt, non de praesenti sed de futuro promittunt, vel sine deliberatione assentiunt, inde ennata leuissima lite diuertunt, vir ad alia foeminam, illa ad alterum maritum: omnes enim mirum in modum in incoestum sunt propensi, & conscientiae praetextu diuortia creberima committunt: latrocinia apud eos nulla habent infamia, sed ea summa cum immanitate exercent; neq̃ enim vim, neq̃ rapinam, neque homicidium Deo displicere persuadentur, quin potius praedam & Deo pro munere oblatam arbitrantur, nec templis, sacrisque locis parcant, quin inde etiam depredantur. Musica tamen delectatur, cytharaq̃ maxime chordis aeneis, quas aduncis vnguibus numerosè pulsant. Caeterum in hac feritate Christianam religionem castè colunt, & cum quis religioni se consecrat, religiosa quadam austeritate ad miraculum vaeque se cōtinet vigilando, orando, et ieiunijs se macerando: mulieres verò vt in melius mutent conjugium, & puellae vt bene nubere possint per totum annum die Mercurij, & Sabbati ieiunare solitae sunt."*

### SELECTED BOOKS.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- HEATE, F. G. Where to find Ferns. Sampson Low & Co. 3s.  
HENDMAN, H. The Afghan War, 1879-80. W. H. Allen & Co. 21s.  
JOERT, Oh. La Légende de Saint-Alexis en Allemagne. Paris: Vieweg. 2 fr. 50 c.  
LILIENTHAL, F. Gedanken üb. die Socialwissenschaft der Zukunft. 5. Thl. Hamburg: Behre. 10 M.  
MCCLINTOCK, L. A Boycotted Household. Smith, Elder & Co. 6s.

- MARXUS, E. Das landwirthschaftliche Meliorationswesen Italiens. Wien: Frick. 14 M.  
MARYAN, M. Le Manoir des Océbataires. Paris: Firmin Didot. 3 fr.  
MONTÉPIN, J. de. La Maitresse masquée. Paris: Dent 6 fr.  
STARK, K. B. Das Heidelberger Schloss in seiner kunst-culturgehichtlichen Bedeutung. Heidelberg: Winter 2 M. 50 Pf.  
WURSBACH, C. v. Biographisches Lexikon d. Kaiserl. Oesterreich. 43. Thl. Wien: k. k. Hof- u. Staatsdruck. 6 M.

#### HISTORY.

- GRIECK, J. Das Opus Epistolarum d. Petrus Martyr Königsberg: Beyer. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
HEIDEMANN, J. Die Mark Brandenburg unter Jobst Mähren. Berlin: W. Weber. 5 M.  
KOMOROWSKI, E. Suard, Bischof v. Cremona. Königsberg: Beyer. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
MONTÉPIN, A. A. Histoire financière de la France depuis 1 premiers Temps de la Monarchie jusqu'à nos Jours. Limoges: Barbou.  
PANTALONI, D. Storia civile e costituzionale di Roma d suoi Primordi fino agli Antonini. Vol. I. Napoli: Deiken & Roscholl. 10 fr.  
RUBSAM, J. Heinrich V. v. Weimar, Fürstabt v. Fulda (1288-1313). Cassel: Freyschmidt. 3 M.  
SCHAEFER, A. Abriss der Quellenkunde der griechischen römischen Geschichte. 2. Abth. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M.  
ZWICK, A. Die Gründe d. Saechsenkriege unter Heinrich I im J. 1073. Königsberg: Beyer. 1 M. 20 Pf.

#### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BESNOU, L. La Flore de la Manche. Coutances: De Salet & KAMAKIA, J. Dionysius der Areopagite nach seinem Ohs akter als Philosoph dargestellt. Leipzig: Lorentz. 1 M.  
RICCARDI, F. Biblioteca matematica italiana. dalla Origine della Stampa al primi Anni del Secolo XIX. Bologna: Treves. 42 fr.  
SCHIEBE, W. Die schädlichen Vögel. 2. Hft. Prag: K. m. k. 2 M. 40 Pf.

#### PHILOLOGY.

- APPIANI Historia Romana. ed. L. Mendelssohn. Vol. Leipzig: Teubner. 4 M. 50 Pf.  
ARISTOPHANIS Plutus. Rec. A. v. Velsen. Leipzig: Teubner. 4 M. 50 Pf.  
BERGER, Ph. Pygmalion: Note sur le Nom, preface, Basal-Malea. Paris: Vieweg. 1 fr. 50 c.  
GODEFRAY, F. Dictionnaire de l'ancienne Langue française 9<sup>e</sup> LITT. Paris: Vieweg. 5 fr.  
KATSER, K. L. homerische Abhandlungen. Hrag. v. Usener. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M.  
PORTA latini minores. Rec. et emendavit Aem. Baehre. Vol. III. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M.  
ROBERT, Oh. Étude sur quelques Inscriptions antiques Musée de Bordeaux. Paris: Vieweg. 4 fr.  
SCHAEFER, R. Quaestiones Propertianae. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 1 M. 80 Pf.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE KESSELSTADT "SHAKSPERE DEATH-MASK"

Dublin: Aug. 27, 1881

When writing his generous review of a new edition of Shakspeare's Sonnets, Mr. Furnivall had not in his memory the facts respecting the death-mask. It may be worth while to state them briefly. In 1842, at Mainz, the Kesselstadt art collection was dispersed. In 18 the painter Louis Becker (brother of Prin Albert's private secretary) bought a small oil-painting, dated 1837, representing a German crowned with laurel. Prof. Müller, the Director of the Picture Gallery at Mainz remembered—as did other persons—that the picture hung in a conspicuous place in the Kesselstadt collection with the inscription "According to tradition, Shakspeare." Prof. Müller conjectured that this painting was a drawing or a death-mask. Independently this conjecture, Becker was set searching for death-mask by a report that such an object had once been in the Kesselstadt collection. In January 1847 he discovered among old lumber in a dealer's shop in Mainz the now celebrated mask. On the back, in somewhat worn characters of the seventeenth century, is the inscription "A° Dm. 1616. There seems to be little doubt that it is a veritable death-mask and a genuine piece of antiquity. A few reddish brown hairs from beard and eyebrows adhere to the plaster. Now, the Stratford bust was believed by the sculptor Chantrey, James Boaden, and others to be after a death-mask. The artist likely to have been employed on the bust was Gerard Johnson or Janse originally of Amsterdam. Elze suggests, as possibility, that the mask passed to the Count

nent with one of Jansen's five sons. Among persons inclined to believe in the genuineness of this relic was Prof. Owen, in whose care it remained for a considerable time, and who considered it from an anatomist's point of view with reference to the acknowledged portraits of Shakspeare. Others of a like opinion are Hettner and Hermann Grimm. Among those who have specially investigated the subject, and are believers, are Mr. Hart, the writer of an article on the death-mask in *Scribner*, and Dr. Schaffhausen, the finder of Beethoven's death-mask at Bonn. I may also name Lord Ronald Gower and Dr. Ingleby. Several attempts—none wholly satisfactory—have been made by distinguished artists to create a living likeness from the dead face. Mr. Lowenstam, in his difficult task, seems to me to have followed the outline of the face closely, but the large abiding solemnity of death is replaced necessarily by an aspect of life, which must not be too pronounced in any direction lest the element of conjecture should overlay the element of fact. The resemblance between the mask, the Droschout engraving, and the Stratford bust, not in expression (where it could hardly be looked for), but in the very unusual proportions, seems sufficient at least not to repel belief.

The evidence, then, on behalf of the Kesselstadt mask amounts to more than zero; it is something, and something considerable. Yet I should not like to express myself more strongly than I have done in my Introduction when speaking of Mr. Lowenstam's etching: "The portrait may be viewed as possessing a real and curious interest, while yet of doubtful authenticity."

EDWARD DOWDEN.

#### CARD. WISEMAN AND BISHOP BLOUGRAM.

Castell Farm, Biddulph: Aug. 31, 1881.

In my enquiries for my *Bibliography* of *Robert Browning*, I find, from friendly informants, that Card. Wiseman himself reviewed "Bishop Blougram's Apology" in *Browning's Men and Women* (1855) in the *Rambler*, doubtless soon after the appearance of the poem.

I cannot doubt that many of your readers, besides the members of the Browning Society, would be interested in knowing what the Cardinal said of Mr. Browning's humorous and powerful exposure of himself; and I therefore appeal to some reader of the ACADEMY who is not, like myself, under the shadow of Snowdon, to turn to the *Rambler* of 1855, and give us a short account of Card. Wiseman's article.

A friend of John Stuart Mill's and John Forster's also informs me that in Forster's copy of Browning's *Pauline* in the Forster Library, at South Kensington, are the pencil-notes of J. S. Mill for an article which he proposed to write on *Pauline*. May I ask the librarian of the Forster Library, or some charitable reader at it, to send a description of these Mill notes? Such memoranda should be worth publicity.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

#### THE MYTH OF THE SIRENS.

London: Aug. 30, 1881.

Though the communications of two correspondents in the ACADEMY, writing under the above head, are interesting, they say nothing of the explanation of the myth itself; for the suggestion cited from the *Journal of Philology* is hardly one for discussion.

I do not propose to say much here on a subject already treated in a satisfactory way by Preller. It is clear that the Sirens have a certain resemblance to the Muses, who also appear in bird form (*Callimachus, Hymn to Delos*, 255), and contend in song with them.

The wonderful song of both is probably the wind. The swan shape of the Muses suggests a cloud myth, and points to the sky-sea as the primary seat of the beings of this type. The alluring, deceitful appearance of the Sirens, taken in conjunction with the circumstance that their fatal, bone-strewn island lies beneath the waves, must be an image of the hidden perils of the treacherous sea. Preller cites the words of Claudian, *blanda pericla maris, terror quoque gratus in undis* (*G. M. I.* 504). Before leaving the mythological question, I may call attention to the Valhassa, white horse, Horse King, of the Indian legends. Such a conception is often to be traced to a cloud myth; and here, I observe, Dr. Morris distinctly renders Valhassa by "cloud-horse." Assuming that to be correct, it would have a certain mythological importance.

Passing to the different forms of the legend, everyone will agree with Mr. Axon that the story he quotes is "a curious and close analogue to the Homeric myth of the Sirens." But is it not derived directly from it? Leaving that enquiry to Sanskrit scholars, I may mention that, in the literature of mediæval Europe, the Sirens tale—like many other episodes of the *Odyssey* and the *Iliad*—re-appears in various forms, one of the most curious of which is perhaps that to be found in Ireland. I borrow it from O'Curry; and I omit the depreciatory criticism with which it is now the fashion to season extracts from that scholar's useful works. Ruad, son of Rigdonn, a king's son, crossing over to Northland with three ships and thirty men in each, found his vessel held fast in mid-sea. At last he leaped over the side to see what was holding it, and, sinking down through the waters, alighted in a meadow where were nine beautiful women. These gave him nine boat-loads of gold as the price of his embraces, and by their power held the three vessels immovable on the water above for nine days. Promising to visit them on his return, the young Irish prince got away from the Sirens and their beds of red bronze, and continued his course to Lochlann, where he stayed with his fellow-pupil, son to the king of that country, for seven years. Coming back, the vessels put about to avoid the submerged isle, and had nearly gained the Irish shore when they heard behind them the song or lamentation of the nine sea-women, who were in vain pursuit of them in a boat of bronze. One of these murdered before Ruad's eyes the child she had borne him, and flung it head foremost after him. O'Curry left a version of this tale from the Book of Ballymote. I have borrowed a detail or two from another given in the *Tochmarc Emere* (fol. 21b)—e.g., the important Homeric feature of the watery meadow (*machaire*). The story given by Gervase of Tilbury (ed. Liebrecht, pp. 30, 31), of the porpoise-men in the Mediterranean and the young sailor; the Shetland seal-legend in Grimm's edition of Croker's *Tales* (*Irishche Elfenmärchen*, Leipzig, 1826, pp. xlvii. et seq.); and the story, found in Vincentius Bellovacensis and elsewhere, of the mermaid giantess and her purple cloak, may be named as belonging or related to the same cycle. These legends are represented in living Irish traditions; and the purple cloak just referred to appears, much disguised, in the story of Liban in the Book of the Dun.

DAVID FITZGERALD.

#### MIS-PUNCTUATIONS IN GOWER AND BONSARD.

London Institution: Aug. 22, 1881.

There are, I believe, a few people who still read and relish Gower in spite of the consistently bad metre, and the occasional bad grammar and bad sense, of Pauli's edition; in spite also of the terribly worded warnings of so distinguished a critic as Mr. James Russell

Lowell. And it seems to me time that some one should point out the curious injustice done to Gower by Mr. Lowell in the following passage of the essay on Chaucer in *My Study Windows* :—

"Gower had no notion of the uses of rhyme except as a kind of crease at the end of every eighth syllable, where the verse was to be folded over again into another layer. He says, for example,

'This maiden Canacee was hight,  
Both in the day and eke by night,'

as if people commonly changed their names at dark."

I have not by me any of the good MSS. of Gower, and so am obliged to quote Pauli's edition :—

"The sone cleped was Machaire,  
The daughter eke Canacee hight.  
By day bothe and eke by night  
While they be yonge of comun wone  
In chambre they to-gider wone."

Here even Pauli punctuates rightly, and it is a pity that Mr. Lowell, before charging Gower with such absurdity, did not consider whether the alteration of a stop might not give good sense. And one would like to know what text Mr. Lowell followed; for Gower always accents "Canace" on the second syllable, and knew his own speech much too well to suppose that "hight" was a participle.

Gower sometimes puts "and" in a position answering to that of the Latin "que"—a peculiarity I have never seen noticed. Thus he says that Charlemaine took his way

"Over the mountes of Lumbardie.  
Of Rome and al the tirannie  
With blody swerd he overcome"—

i.e., and all the tyranny of Rome. It is extraordinary that Pauli, with so plain an instance before him, should, on the very same page (i. 29), make Gower say of Charles that

"He toke as he hath well deserved  
The diademe and was coroned  
Of Rome, and thus was abandoned  
Thempire, whiche came never ayeine  
Into the hande of no Romaine."

Of course there ought to be a comma after "coroned" and none after "Rome."

I hope there may be some Englishmen who read Bonsard. In one of his odes he tells his lady that they will die together in a kiss and go to Elysium in company. Blanchemain, whose edition I presume to be the standard one, prints thus (ii. 390) :—

"Ains serrez demourrons,  
Et baisant nous mourrons.  
En mesme an et mesme heure,  
Et en même saison,  
Irons voir la demeure  
De la palle maison."

Obviously if they went in the same hour they must *a fortiori* go in the same season. I writhed a long time over this monumental anti-climax till it occurred to me to punctuate

"Et baisant nous mourrons  
En mesme an et mesme heure;  
Et en même saison  
Irons"

EDWARD B. NICHOLSON.

#### "SCOTTICISMS."

Aberdeen, N.B.: Aug. 30, 1881.

I should like a word of reply to the review of *Scotticisms* which appeared in the ACADEMY of August 20 :—

1. The reviewer says that "none but a Scotch dominie could have conceived such a book as this, or carried it out so seriously." Now the fact is that in making the collection I was avowedly following the lead of David Hume and James Beattie. Both of these not undistinguished persons published lists of Scotti-

cisms; and, if they are to be taken as typical specimens of the Scotch dominie, I am only proud to be in so good company.

2. The reviewer complains that I have cast my net too widely; that one-half of my examples are not Scotticisms at all, but English provincialisms. Now, I have neither ignored nor suppressed the fact that many of the errors are to be heard also in England. If, however, a teacher in the North of England were to publish a list of the provincialisms prevailing in his district, it might contain a few similar examples, but it would be substantially different from mine. I have not cast my net out of Scotland; I have only narrowed my mesh so as to catch the most common idiomatic blunders. No doubt my main object was to secure the errors peculiar to Scotland; but would it not have been capricious to exclude an example because, though common in Scotland, it might be a common blunder also in England?

3. The reviewer is right when he says that on such a subject the home influence is more potent than the teacher's. But if children talk provincialisms out-of-doors, they will write them down at school, where the teacher is bound to notice and condemn them. His condemnation will in itself do something to diminish the evil; while, by diffusing a printed manual in the homes of his pupils, he is likely to enlist home sympathies, and thus obtain a powerful and necessary support to his authority.

A. MACKIE.

[The real point is this—why should provincialisms, or rather vernacularisms (if such a word is allowable), be condemned, at least in spoken speech?—ED. ACADEMY.]

## SCIENCE.

*Studies in the Theory of Descent.* By Dr. Aug. Weismann. Translated and Edited by Raphael Meldola, F.C.S. Part II. With Six Coloured Plates. (Sampson Low.)

HERE, with necessary brevity, is the gist of a remarkable book which every biologist will do well to read for himself. Nothing more than the barest and [most meagre outlines can be attempted in this abstract; for the filling in, readers must go to the work itself, and they will be amply rewarded for their pains.

Four known agencies contribute to the differentiation of organisms—direct action of the environment, use or disuse, natural selection, correlation of growth. But can all differentiation be set down to these and to these alone? Mr. Darwin and most of the soundest evolutionists say yes; a somewhat fanciful school, not yet free from the metaphysical teleology of the old biologists, say no. They believe in what Dr. Weismann calls "a phyletic vital force;" that is to say, an inherent energy prompting variation towards a given end. According to these thinkers, evolution has proceeded from a fixed starting-point, with a predisposition to arrive at a fixed goal. It is the unfolding of a preconceived idea, and it is [not all due to functional or spontaneous variations, guided and controlled by natural selection. To oppose this crude and really extra-scientific doctrine—a rehabilitation of the creation hypothesis under a plausible *alias*, and a real denial of all that Mr. Darwin has effected for biology—Dr. Weismann devotes the whole of his work. It is not sufficient, he thinks, merely to pick out a few salient peculiarities here and there, and then show that any one

of them might have been produced by the action of natural selection alone; we must take a certain group of organisms as a whole, and defeat the metaphysicians and teleologists by showing that every peculiarity which they display, however seemingly useless, can be adequately accounted for by the Darwinian principles only. For this purpose, in the first essay of the present volume, our author chooses the larvae of the sphinx-moths, whose markings seem at first sight purely otiose, mere playful vagaries of Nature, intended only to show how prettily she can sport with lilac lines and pink eye-spots. If these can be shown in all their variations, from species to species, to be of real functional value, and, therefore, explicable by means of natural selection only, Dr. Weismann rightly thinks that a great victory will have been won over the believers in spontaneous modification.

Carefully breeding larvae from eggs laid by the living moth under his own eyes, Dr. Weismann instituted a regular comparison between the various caterpillars of the Sphingidae in all stages of their growth. He found that they all passed at first through the same stages of marking; but while some species got as far as stage four, others stopped short at stage three, stage two, or even stage one. At first, all were green, and devoid of lines or spots altogether. Then, after their first or second moult, they began to acquire longitudinal stripes; and many species never got beyond this stage at all, remaining so marked till the period of their pupation. Others, passing through the longitudinal stage at an earlier period, assumed oblique markings in their adult larval form. Yet others, again, the most advanced of all, relegating the oblique lines to their penultimate moult, acquired eye-spots or ring-spots in their mature caterpillar life, just before entering the chrysalis. The Sphingidae, in fact, on the strength of their developmental history, may be divided into four such groups, each group being newer and more highly differentiated from the parent stock in the order above enumerated.

Now, can these variations be functionally explained as products of natural selection? Dr. Weismann thinks that they can. The original sphinx larva was presumably green all over, without lines or markings of any sort; and so are all the existing caterpillars in their earliest age. But as they grow they get longitudinal lines, because such lines break up the conspicuous mass of green, which would otherwise be very noticeable in large caterpillars on the food-plant, and would therefore lead to their being eaten by insectivorous birds. For the Sphingidae have all edible larvae, undefended by hairs, spines, or nauseous taste; so that their colours are universally protective, and usually imitative. The caterpillars which never get beyond this longitudinal stage are those which live upon grasses, pine-needles, or other longitudinally arranged leaves; and their stripes harmonise exactly with the foliage, as do the spots of the tree-cats with trees, and the speckles of trout with waving weed. There are other Sphingidae, however, which have taken to feeding on trees or large-leaved plants; and these are the obliquely striped species. The obliquity assimilates them to the ribs or veins of the

foliage, and the side lines simulate shadows, both in direction and colour. For insectivorous birds have sharp eyes, and any caterpillar whose hues betrayed it, on the under-side of a leaf, would certainly be noticed and devoured. Finally, there are the rings and eyes. These form the greatest *ornis* of all; but they occur only in a few species, and Dr. Weismann explains their function variously in various cases. Sometimes they seem to imitate the berries on the food-plant; sometimes, on the contrary, they seem to be deterrent. In the latter case, they occur on certain segments which can be protruded by the withdrawal of the head; and they then resemble two great red, staring eyes, sufficiently formidable to raise a panic among sundry species of birds on which Dr. Weismann repeatedly tried them. Throughout the whole family it is clear that the seemingly freakish markings are in reality of great functional value, and that they could certainly be produced by the natural selection of favourable variations. How easily these variations might arise from the original groundwork in each case Dr. Weismann most ingeniously points out.

The second essay—on Phyletic Parallelism in Metamorphic Species—also deals with another aspect of the same question, tried over very similar ground. Dr. Weismann here dwells upon the fact that, in Lepidoptera generally, the resemblances between larvae do not always run parallel with the resemblances between imagines, so that a classification based wholly upon the one would differ from a classification based wholly upon the other. He also shows that each stage has been separately affected by natural selection, and has therefore adapted itself to its own environment, independently, to a great extent, of the adaptations adopted in the other stage. Thus we get varying differences or resemblances between the same two or more species in various stages of their development. If variation and the genesis of species were due to an inherent tendency towards definite generic and specific types, this could hardly be so, because each species and genus would proceed steadily and regularly to its own goal, without cross-resemblances and unequal divergences; but if they are due to natural selection mainly (that is to say, with the aid of the other accepted causes alone), such phenomena as these would necessarily occur, since each stage would be passed in a different environment, where it would be exposed to different selective agencies. Unequal divergences run parallel with a strong deviation in the conditions of life. So that here again the theory of a phyletic vital force is shown to be as untenable as it is superfluous. It will not explain all the facts; and all the facts can be otherwise explained without it. Thus it is doubly damned—first, because it is not a *vera causa*; and, secondly, because it is an inadequate cause. Natural selection is a real known agency, and it is an agency sufficient to produce all the observed results.

The whole work—which is, in fact, a crucial testing of Darwinism by its application to the most seemingly capricious facts—is being published for subscribers in the first instance, and will be complete in three parts. It is admirably translated by Mr. Meldola, who adds many interesting notes and fresh in-

stances; and it is illustrated by beautiful and highly finished plates. All biologists should get it, and the only pity is that it should have been written with so much German diffuseness and such a waste of needless schematism. But we cannot afford to quarrel with such good work as this for petty faults, and we must thank both author and translator for a really masterly and valuable book.

GRANT ALLEN.

BASTIAN'S "RELIGIOUS MYTHS OF THE POLYNESIANS."

*Heilige Sage der Polynesier.* By Adolf Bastian. (Leipzig: Brockhaus.)

DR. BASTIAN needs no introduction to our readers. Students of anthropology have long been accustomed to pillage the storehouse of facts he has heaped together, and to which he is never weary of adding. There is no one to whom the science of man owes a deeper debt. It is special matter for congratulation, therefore, that he should have made a voyage in the Pacific for the express purpose of studying the fast-dying habits and legends of its inhabitants. The volume now before us is the result of his travels.

Nowhere can the primitive myths and cosmological imaginings of man be better studied than among the Polynesians. The Polynesians, though scattered over a considerable part of the earth's surface, display a most wonderful unity of race, language, ideas, and customs. At the same time, the small islands into which they have been cooped have preserved them from contact with other races, as well as from further mixture with each other after their original separation. Here, if anywhere, we should be able to test the value of tradition, and to trace the precise mode in which myths grow.

Dr. Bastian gives but a poor account of the way in which these peculiar advantages have been turned to account. With the exception of a few workers like Ellis, Gray, Whitmee, and Gill, the missionaries have been content to see the old manners and legends of their converts passing away without any attempt to record them before it is too late, or else have left it to chance travellers to give popular and misleading accounts of Polynesian myths and religious ideas. Seldom has any effort been made to penetrate below the surface, and discover the kernel and essence of the theology and mythology of the natives. The result has been disastrous to those scholars at home who have been obliged to depend upon such untrustworthy information as was at hand, and to draw their conclusions from it.

Much, alas! is now lost to us for ever. But to those who would recover what still remains, Dr. Bastian has set a good example. After an instructive Introduction, he gives us some very remarkable legends, first from New Zealand, and then from Hawaii. The volume concludes with voluminous notes, in which he has stored away, *more suo*, a vast amount of knowledge, but, unfortunately, with very insufficient references and impossible comparisons of proper names.

Want of space will prevent me from drawing attention to more than two points which the legends collected by him bring into clear

relief. First of all, the kind of metaphysical cosmogony which we usually associate with Gnosticism is by no means confined to an age of philosophy. The process of Creation in Polynesian mythology is represented by a succession of Aeonae, who sometimes pass before us in Syzygies, like the Dyana-Buddha. The beginning is always Night, out of whom comes forth a series of cosmological emanations, each ruling creation for thousands of years. Thus one of these systems begins with Te Kore, or "Nothing," after whom follow "Darkness," "Desire," "Process," "Conception of Thought," "Enlargement," "Breathing Power," "Thought," "Spirit Life," &c. We find ourselves, to our astonishment, among the disciples of Valentinus. It is, however, difficult to suppose that such highly philosophic systems could have been the spontaneous invention of the half-civilised ancestors of the Polynesians; and I cannot help thinking, therefore, that they were originally due to an early contact with Buddhist teachers.

The second point illustrated by Dr. Bastian's collection of legends is the tenacity and trustworthiness of oral tradition. There is clear proof that a fairly faithful record of history for the last three centuries has been preserved among the Polynesians by the help of the memory alone. Fragments of the race which have been long cut off from all intercourse with one another have traditions in regard to their separation which agree most remarkably together. It is a much-needed rebuke to that over-sceptical school of historians which was so fashionable a few years ago. Led away by the old fallacy which judges everything by the standard of ourselves, they classed the traditions of an illiterate age with those of the least cultivated and intelligent part of the people in a literary one. Hence they not only undervalued the power of the memory, but forgot that, where writing is unknown or little practised, special means are often taken not merely to preserve the record of past events, but to preserve it unchanged.

Like most other peoples in the world, however, the Polynesians turn out, upon more careful investigation, not to have been wholly unacquainted with some kind of writing. In Hawaii, the king described to Dr. Bastian certain marks used to assist the memory, and drew two of them for him. "One of the most surprising discoveries," however, is that of Australian written characters, "not pictorial hieroglyphs, like most of those of Easter Island, the Chinese Mosso or Minahassa, but real symbolic characters." Dr. Bastian first heard of these at Cooktown in 1880, and afterwards saw them written on sticks, like the "message-sticks" of Western Australia at Sydney. Three such sticks from Melbourne are now at Berlin. That the Australians could make pictures we already knew; but that such degraded savages had also invented a system of writing is certainly unexpected, and affords another confirmation of the conviction which has been gradually growing upon me, that man is naturally a literary animal.

A. H. SAYCE.

THE JUBILEE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

York.

ALTHOUGH this is the third occasion upon which the British Association has met in the city of York, the second meeting occurred thirty-seven years ago. The members' tickets then bore the inscription, *Antiquam equitrie matrem*, and we repeat the motto now. York has been truly called "the cradle of the Association." The discovery of the Kirkdale Cave led to the formation of a museum to contain the specimens found in it; with that museum was associated one of the earliest local scientific societies, called the "Yorkshire Philosophical Society," and Sir David Brewster, in a letter to its secretary, John Phillips, suggested the formation of the larger Association. Thus the first meeting was at York, and the first president, treasurer, vice-president, and secretaries were those of the Philosophical Society. At this time railways did not exist, and it was thought to be desirable to transport to distant centres of the kingdom representatives of the scientific societies of London to lead to a more general interest in natural science. The objects of the Association were more precisely defined by William Vernon Harcourt, its first president, in his opening address. "I propose," he said,

"that we should found a British Association for the Advancement of Science, having for its objects to give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific enquiry, to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another, and with foreign philosophers; to obtain more general attention for the objects of science, and the removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

All these objects have been attained; and although the increase of the London scientific societies, and the enormously increased facilities of communicating with them, have to some extent done away with the need of this peripatetic congress, it still continues to bring together scientific men both from distant parts of the kingdom and from abroad. Moreover, by its Reports, whether of individuals or of committees, it has done much to stimulate many branches of enquiry by summarising and classifying the facts already known, and by suggesting the direction of future research. We may specially allude to the Reports on Terrestrial Magnetism, on the Manufacture of Iron, and on Meteorology. We are inclined to think that if these Reports could be still further extended, so as to present every year the precise attitude of the particular science at that time, with indications of the positions of missing links, and hints concerning the best methods of continuing the researches, great benefits would accrue to the sciences.

The President has very wisely, in this year of jubilee, reviewed the principal discoveries and inventions of the last fifty years. Although competent to speak *ex cathedra* on more than one subject, he has considered it better to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Spottiswoode at the Dublin meeting, and to make the past history of the Association, which is really the history of science, the theme of his address.

Without much preamble he commenced his survey, beginning with biology, the science in which he is more specially interested. Although the theory of natural selection was not propounded by Mr. Darwin and Mr. Wallace till 1859, it has so completely modified biological science that an early reference to it is pardonable. It is based, according to Sir John Lubbock, upon four axioms:—

"(1) That no two animals or plants are identical in all respects. (2) That the offspring tend to inherit the peculiarities of their parents. (3) That, of those which come into existence, only a small number reach maturity. (4) That those which are on the



whole best adapted to the circumstances in which they are placed are most likely to leave descendants."

Darwin's views are still much misunderstood, but there can be no doubt that the doctrine of evolution is the doctrine of the day among those most competent to judge of its merits. Again, the science of embryology is a creation of the last half-century, von Baer having proved that animals which are unlike when mature are like when in embryo, and that thus the development of the egg is "in the main a progress from the general to the special." Some idea of the extraordinary strides made in descriptive biology may be gained from the fact that, while in 1831 the total number of animals described did not exceed 70,000, the number is now at least 320,000, while it is supposed that as many as 12,000 species of insects in the British Museum have not yet been described.

The question of the antiquity of man was next discussed; the ages of Stone, Copper, Bronze, and Iron, the Swiss villages, and the existence of man in the Glacial period. From calculations connected with the changes in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, we can arrive at the approximate date of the last Glacial period, which probably commenced three hundred thousand years ago. The Pyramids of Egypt have been thrown back on good evidence to at least six thousand years ago. The President next reviewed the progress in geology and geography, specially dwelling upon Prof. Ramsay's theory of the formation of lakes, and Mr. Darwin's classical memoir on coral islands.

Passing on to the more strictly physical sciences, it was shown that astronomy has rapidly advanced. The discovery of Neptune by Adams and Leverrier, in 1845, was a considerable mathematical triumph. In 1831 only four minor planets were known, but the number has since been increased to 220; while satellites have been added to Mars, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Again, the whole process of spectroscopic analysis has been developed since 1831; and, although Comte asserted, in 1842, that we may know the sizes, distances, and movements of the heavenly bodies, but "ne saurions jamais étudier par aucun moyen leur composition chimique ou leur structure minéralogique," we now know the composition of the sun and of many of the heavenly bodies. Photography is another optical invention of the same period.

Sir John Lubbock does not adopt the views of Geiger, that our ancestors were blue-blind, although he admits that it is very remarkable that neither in the Rig Veda Sanhita nor the Zendavesta, the Old Testament nor the Homeric poems, is the sky ever alluded to as blue.

The main discoveries in heat, chemistry, and mechanical science were briefly alluded to, and the remarkable way in which the various sciences throw light on one another was pointed out. The President concluded by asserting that "the true test of the civilisation of any nation must be measured by its progress in science."

In an address of this recapitulatory nature there is, of course, but little scope for any originality; but we think the President has shown a wise discretion in his selection of topics to be thrown into high relief, and he, moreover, manifested a considerable grasp of his large number of subjects.

The city of York has received the Association in a very hospitable manner. All its principal buildings have been handed over to the sections, excursions have been planned, and visits to manufactories. An industrial exhibition has been opened in the town, and there are to be two *soirées* and the usual evening lectures. The meetings promise to be a great success.

G. F. RODWELL.

### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

We understand that a new map of the North-western region of Canada is in course of preparation by the Survey Department of the Dominion Government.

SOME activity is being shown on both sides of Australia in regard to the exploration of new country. The Queensland papers state that two expeditions are being organised to explore the regions in which the McIvor, Normanby, and Bloomfield Rivers have their sources. From Western Australia we learn that a party has been equipped with the assistance of the Government, and has already started to examine the country in the neighbourhood of the Darling Range.

News has lately reached Helsingfors that the *Oscar Dickson* was only waiting for coals and oil to enable her to leave the mouth of the Gulf of Obi, where she has been ice-bound for many months. As has lately been announced, a supply of both has already been sent by M. Sibiriakoff from Obdorsk by means of reindeer, so that it may be hoped that the vessel has by this time been able to leave the gulf. The winter there appears to have been somewhat severe, and enormous quantities of snow are stated to have fallen.

A GEOGRAPHICAL society was founded at Mozambique on June 11, and has already commenced the issue of a *Boletim*, in which a paper on the Zambesi is the most noteworthy.

PART VIII. of Mr. Phillips Bevan's *Statistical Atlas* (W. and A. K. Johnston) illustrates the military and naval condition of the country. Fortresses, military and naval stations, as well as the geographical distribution of the regular army and the auxiliary forces, are clearly indicated upon the maps; while the accompanying letterpress gives a summary of the Estimates and latest establishments.

PETERMANN'S *Mittheilungen* for September contains a paper on Capt. Camperio's explorations in the Cyrenaica, which are carried on on behalf of the Italian Society for the Commercial Exploration of Africa, and an excellent summary of Dr. G. M. Dawson's description of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Both these papers are accompanied by maps. From the "Monatsbericht" we learn that Herr Flegel has succeeded in ascending the Niger to Gomba, where the boatmen declined to take him further, thus preventing him from reaching Say. He then ascended the Gulbi-n-Gindi to Sokoto, where the Sultan granted him a letter of recommendation which will enable him to explore Adamawa in all directions.

We quote the following from the letter of a correspondent who has had unusual opportunities of visiting the farthest corners of Assam:—

"Assam is a fine province nevertheless, and, with a little leisure, there is abundance of subjects of interest to pursue. The wonderful medley of races which people all our hills is still as good as unexplored, and there is scope for a lifetime's work in investigating their languages and customs.

"Last spring I spent a month in the Naga Hills, and saw a good deal of our enemies of 1879-80. It is a grand country, and the Angami Nagas a singularly interesting people. Their village fortifications are admirable, and even more so their elaborate and carefully engineered terrace cultivation, which fills the bottoms of the valleys on which their villages look down. Their free and manful bearing is very taking, and they are splendid specimens of the savage physically. They are certainly somewhat too bloodthirsty; but they are only a few centuries behind their age. And if you were to see them as they sit of an afternoon, in a stone-flagged court, on stone seats round a circular enclosing wall over some old warrior's grave, drinking horns of ale (a very pleasant tipple, brewed from rice), and telling of raids and ambuscades, you

could easily fancy yourself, as I did, in such a society as that of the Vikings.

"The Angamis, though the most powerful, are only one of the numerous tribes of Nagas; and no others that I saw in the hills came near them in interesting qualities, though I afterwards saw in the Tezpur gaol some Hatigorias from Ninnu (who had been imprisoned for supposed participation in Capt. Holcombe's murder in 1874) who were fine fellows. The Rengmas, Lemas, and Lhotas whom I saw were for the most part barbarous and repulsive. In Lhota villages there is always a sacred tree, usually some kind of fig, on which the heads of slain enemies are pinned with the spear of him who took them. I saw one such tree at Wokha, but it had lost its heads.

"Shillong itself is a charming place, and the great plateau of the Khasi Hills the most interesting and richest in its flora of all the regions of India. I dare say you know the account of the country given in the second volume of Hooker's *Himalayan Journals*. Here we live in the Megalithic age. Cromlechs, menhirs, kistvaens, and such-like monuments are so common that no one turns aside to look at them. I have not yet acquired the Khasi tongue; perhaps some day I shall, and be able to gather something about the people, who are entirely distinct from all their neighbours."

### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Auriferous Sand in Co. Wicklow.*—A quantity of black sand has been found on the beach in the neighbourhood of Greystones, Co. Wicklow, and also in the drift gravels along the cliffs. This sand has been carefully examined by Mr. Gerrard A. Kinahan, the son of Mr. G. H. Kinahan, of the Geological Survey of Ireland, and a description of the material has been published by the Royal Dublin Society. The sand yielded specks and scales of gold, associated with magnetite, chromite, and ilmenite. It also contained more or less tin-stone, red and brown haematite, iron pyrites, rutile, quartz, garnets, and possibly zircon. As to its origin, it remains doubtful whether it has been derived from eruptive dykes in the neighbourhood or from granitic rocks at a distance.

THE Italian Government vessel *Washington* returned to Naples last week, after the completion of the first part of the work of the deep-sea sounding and dredging expedition. Soundings have been taken in the basin of the Mediterranean to the depth of 10,220 feet, and various specimens have been secured by the dredging apparatus. The *Washington* will shortly continue her work to Palermo, and then south of Sicily to the coral banks of Sciacca.

### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

In the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (vol. i. No. 241), Mr. C. J. Lyall, of the Bengal Civil Service, continues his translations of Arabian pre-Islamic poetry, chiefly from the *Hamāseh*, into the metres of the original. We hope to notice this interesting experiment at length in a future number. There are also two papers upon "The Revenues of the Mughal Empire," one by Mr. H. G. Keene, and the other by the well-known numismatist, Mr. Edward Thomas. These are suggested by a former paper contributed by Mr. C. J. Rogers, who argued, from the evidence of coins, that the total revenue received by Akbar the Great was not £32,000,000, as accepted by Mr. Thomas, but only £3,200,000. Mr. Thomas re-asserts his opinion, while Mr. Keene differs from both. The subject is too technical and complicated to be discussed here, but it has a curious political interest.

THE last number of the *Hermes* (vol. xvi., part i.) opens with two important essays by Mommsen, the first of which deals with the legend of Remus. This legend Mommsen is

inclined to derive from the political institution of the two consuls. The second paper discusses the bronze fragment of a *lex* discovered in 1880 at Este, which Mommsen supposes to be a second fragment of the *Lex Rubria*. Jordan continues his *Quaestiones Orthographicae Latinae*, and Breyer his notes on Avienus. C. Robert ("Der Streit der Götter um Athen") argues that the scene represented on the Petersburg vase, first described in 1872 by Stephani, is a copy from the western frieze of the Parthenon. Stutzer continues his notes on the criticism and interpretation of Lysias.

We learn from the *Revue critique* that a collection of the minor philological papers of the late Prof. Koehly will shortly be published, in two volumes, by Teubner, of Leipzig. The first volume, entitled *Opuscula Latina*, will contain those written in Latin, and is being edited, in accordance with Prof. Koehly's last wishes, by Herr G. Kinkel; the second volume, *Deutsche Aufsätze*, will contain those written in German, and will be edited by Herr E. Boeckel, with an Introduction by Herr M. Thomas.

TEUBNER's other announcements include an edition of the *Miles Gloriosus* of Plautus, by Herr O. Ribbeck; a critical essay, by Peter P. Papageorgios, on a large number of passages in the *Scholia* upon Sophocles; and a monograph, by Herr Karl Reissner, entitled *Die Cantica des Terenz und ihre Eurythmie*.

THE publishing house of Trübner, at Strassburg, announces for publication this autumn an edition of the Middle-English poem of *King Horn*, with a Glossary, by Dr. Th. Wissmann; the second and last part of the *Ravanavdha*, by Dr. S. Goldschmidt; and the first of three volumes of the *Roman du Renart*, edited by Dr. E. Martin.

## FINE ART.

*Antiquities of Ionia*. Published by the Society of Dilettanti. Part IV. (Macmillan.)

AT their festive gatherings the Dilettanti have been wont to strike out splendid enterprises; and, under the guidance of select committees, these enterprises have been carried generally to most successful issues. The present volume is the latest illustration of this statement. It is a record of operations on the sites of Priene, Teos, and the Temple of Apollo Smintheus, in the Troad. Many questions of importance in the architecture of Greek temples, and in matters of history, have arisen from these operations. Members of the society, specially qualified, have dealt with these questions, and have here contributed their results.

The volume opens with a chapter by Mr. Fergusson, on the origin of the Grecian orders of architecture. As to the Doric, he rejects decisively its derivation from construction in wood, and claims that the fact of some of the earliest Doric temples in Greece having been made of this material does not go against his argument. Yet, if we assume the Greeks to have obtained their idea from stone columns in Egypt, and to have translated it into wood in perhaps their earliest efforts at the construction of a temple, we ought to consider, before giving them the credit of inventing this translation, whether they may not have known of columns of wood in Assyria. That would not affect the argument as to the Egyptian origin of the form of the Doric column in Greece; it would do no more than

has just been indicated. Mr. Fergusson, however, may not be altogether right when he takes it for granted that wooden columns would be thin and attenuated, while the oldest-known Doric columns are short and massive, only becoming thin and attenuated in the process of centuries. If he were unalterably right, the fact would be, as he says, a convincing proof that Doric pillars had not been derived from a wooden original. But a wooden pillar would necessarily be made of drums carefully sized, and could be of any thickness and height that was desirable. I doubt if the oak column in the porticum of the Heraeum at Olympia can be explained away as a repair. It must have had some other motive. Again, as regards the peripheral arrangement of columns in a Greek temple, it will be felt that Mr. Fergusson justly traces the origin of it to Egypt. But some will hesitate before they follow him in the next step, when he assigns as one of the advantages of this arrangement the protection it afforded to paintings on the external walls of the Cella. No one can refuse his evidence that colonnades, used simply as such, were decorated with mural paintings, or that the walls of temples under the colonnades were embellished with colour, or, perhaps it may also be added, that the now blank metopes of the Theseum had once been painted with designs. But if we take the Parthenon as an example, and assume its external walls to have been adorned with mural paintings, we are obliged to suppose that none but the greatest artist of the day would have been employed for the purpose, and we can scarcely accept it as possible that all mention of him and his work should have escaped each and all of the ancient writers. Then, in regard to the mode of lighting a Greek temple, Mr. Fergusson, of all men, is entitled to be heard. He omits the claims of the Heraeum at Olympia to be a hypaethral temple. But unless it was hypaethral, I do not see how the poor hoplite, wounded mortally in fighting from the roof, could have found a place to lay himself down in where his body would be protected from all weather till long after, when it was discovered during repairs to the roof. Pausanias (v. 20, 2) says that he had got himself down between the ceiling and the roof, as I read the words; and to have done so he either must have removed some of the roof stones, or have let himself down through a hypaethral opening. The latter course would seem to be the more likely of the two for a man mortally wounded. Then there is the question of how he managed to get up to the roof first of all. A severe fight was raging, and the Eleians betook themselves to all available high places from which to hurl missiles on their opponents. The poor hoplite may have ascended with others, by means of a ladder from the outside. But there may also have been a stair from the interior leading to the roof, as in the neighbouring temple of Zeus. To follow Mr. Fergusson in his history of the Ionic order would require space for criticism, and certainly space for very frequent consent to his views.

Mr. Newton has contributed in the first place the history of Priene, to which the excavations of the Dilettanti have added a

mass of raw material in the form of public inscriptions in reference to the long-standing quarrel of Priene and Samos. I have called these documents "raw material" because a Greek inscription, even when perfectly preserved, must be put through a long process of study and comparison before it can be rendered fully intelligible, and thus become available for history. It may be, as Prof. Jowett says, that the ingenuity required in reading an inscription is of the same kind as that employed on an acrostic. In their manner of working there is much in common between a house painter and a great artist—so much, indeed, that many, even of those who may enjoy Prof. Jowett's translation of Thucydides, would fail in distinguishing between the results. The Priene inscriptions are often fragmentary, and sometimes very difficult to read on the stones. These stones, together with what remained of the sculptures of the temple, were presented by the Dilettanti to the British Museum. Little, in fact, of the sculptures had been left; such as there is has been dealt with by Mr. Newton. He has given also an historical sketch of Teos. Special contributions on questions of Greek architecture have been made by Mr. Watkiss Lloyd and Mr. Penrose, both of them known for their previous services in the publications of the Dilettanti Society.

Mr. Pullan directed the excavations and has furnished reports of his proceedings, observations on architectural details, drawings, and restorations of the temples. It is to his draughtsmanship, combined with the skill of a French engraver, that most of the plates are due. But whether they are from this union of skill, or merely reproduced from photographs, the plates are always attractive. This handsome folio is a monument at once to the liberality and taste of the Dilettanti, and to the management, artistic skill, and endurance displayed by Mr. Pullan under years of fatiguing and often dangerous exploration. A. S. MURRAY.

## ARABS, TRAVELLERS, AND "ANTEEKAAHS."

A RECENT writer in the *Saturday Review* (August 20) draws attention to the rumours of a great hidden treasure which of late years have been current on the Nile, and reminds us that the secret of this treasure was supposed to be for sale to any wealthy excavator who might come armed with a purseful of *backsheesh* and a firman from the Khedive. Then our *Saturday Reviewer*, with an Arcadian guilelessness which is equally beautiful and touching, goes on to ask "why, if this cavern was known to exist, the natives did not penetrate to it, and bring forth something more valuable than the few strings of beads and such-like objects which have been offered to travellers for sale."

The explanation of this difficulty, however, is not far to seek. The Arab, we are told, is "extremely superstitious;" and had he even

"dared to penetrate into a cavern so full of *afreels*, his mechanical appliances for removing great weights from a gallery 200 feet long, and a secret passage leading to a pit thirty-five feet deep, would be utterly insufficient. Nevertheless, some one bolder than the rest seems last June to have made the venture,"

&c., &c. Now, granting his superstition, and granting his lack of mechanical appliances, I think I can show that the astute native must

have long since found his way into the recesses of the great *caché* at Deir-el-Baharee; in fact, that he has worked this mine pretty freely for several years; and that "the few strings of beads and such-like objects" with which he has all this time been beguiling the simple-minded European savage represent on the whole a very considerable amount of booty.

In order to prove this assertion, I need only point out the connexion between certain "anteeekahs" that have come to light within the last ten years or so, and the mummies and mummy-cases just discovered at Thebes.

1. QUEEN NOTEMIT, or NOT-EM-MAUT, wife of the first priest-king, Her-Hor.—This queen appears in Prof. Maspero's first list (see my paper in the ACADEMY, August 13). Her funeral papyrus, the property of H.E.H. the Prince of Wales, has been for some years on view in the British Museum.

2. PRINCESS NESI-KHONSU (No. 25 of the list reported by the *Times* correspondent—see *Times*, August 19).—An inscribed wooden tablet bearing the name of this princess was exhibited in the Egyptian section of the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1878. It was then the property of Mr. E. T. Rogers, and was subsequently purchased for the Louvre. The tablet was translated by Prof. Maspero in his *Recueil des Travaux*, liv. i., tome ii., 1880, where it is described as being excellently preserved, the wood of a yellowish tint, full of little knots, and splashed here and there with ancient stains of damp. The epoch of this tablet, says Prof. Maspero, may be approximately determined by the name of the deceased, and by certain peculiarities in the hieratic writing with which it is covered on both sides. The name Nesi-Khonsu was popular towards the close of the Twentieth Dynasty, when the Ramessides and the high-priests of Amen particularly affected the worship of Khons, to whom Rameses III. had built a temple at Karnak. The name is a Theban name; the text contains a decree of Amen of Thebes in favour of the deceased; and "comparing the writing with that of other recently discovered papyri," says Prof. Maspero (writing, let us remember, in 1879), "I am led to believe that our tablet comes from some sepulchre belonging to the yet unknown group of tombs of the family of Her-Hor." To this I may add that, travelling in Upper Egypt in 1874, I myself purchased from the same Arab dealer and guide mentioned in my first paper on this subject (ACADEMY, August 13), a funeral stela, exquisitely painted in brilliant colour upon sycamore wood, of this very Nesi-Khonsu. My stela is in as fine preservation, is in the same way slightly stained, and shows the same knots in the wood as the tablet above described. It measures  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$  inches; is about one inch in thickness; and represents the princess, crowned with the cone and lotus bud, in the act of offering incense to Osiris. Seven lines of vertical inscription, in bold hieroglyphs, record the name and rank of the deceased, who was also a priestess.

3. PINOTEM I., grandson of Her-Hor, and third of the line of priest-kings.—In my former paper, in the ACADEMY of August 13, I have mentioned how an English traveller had presented Prof. Maspero with a photographed reproduction of part of this King's funeral papyrus, and how Prof. Maspero was thereby enabled to arrest the Arab dealer before named. I do not know the precise date at which the papyrus changed hands; but its English owner had, at all events, possessed it for some time before Prof. Maspero started upon his official trip in February last. I may here observe that mummy No. 21 of the *Times* list (August 19), described as Pinotem, third king of the Her-Hor Dynasty, is Pinotem II., fourth king of that line.

4. THOTHMES III.—Funereal statuettes, or Shabti, of this Pharaoh, in superb blue enamelled porcelain, have been bought at Thebes for some years past. I bought several, and many others were bought by persons known to me, in 1874 and 1879. Scarabæi of Thothmes III. have also been extraordinarily numerous.

5. NEB-SENI, a functionary whose mummy-case, as I am informed by Prof. Maspero, has been discovered in the hiding-place at Deir-el-Baharee. His funeral papyrus is in the British Museum, and is mentioned in Mr. Cooper's *Archæological Dictionary* as far back as 1876.

To multiply instances of this kind would be easy; but these five are, I think, sufficiently convincing. That the five royal papyri which have of late years been acquired by the Louvre, the Boolak Museum, and the English traveller before mentioned all came from this one source can scarcely be doubted. A libation cup of one of these high-priests of Amen, which has quite lately been purchased from a tourist by the British Museum, was also most probably derived from the same treasure-house.

Finally, a foreign agent and wine-merchant of Cairo and Alexandria told me, in 1874, that he had that very season successfully passed and shipped no less than eighteen Theban mummies purchased by European travellers. So, for the last seven years certainly, and possibly (as may hereafter be shown by another proof, which I am not now at liberty to bring forward) for the last twenty-two years, the hiding-place at Deir-el-Baharee has been known and plundered by the Arabs. It is therefore of the greatest importance that we should ascertain what has been already removed and dispersed. That Nile travellers have all been buying according to their means and opportunities must be frankly admitted; and, by so buying, they have, in all probability, saved many precious relics from wanton destruction. The preservation of those relics is, however, of little use, unless their existence is made public. I would therefore suggest that we all render up an account of our "strings of beads and such-like objects," in order that archæologists may know where the lost links of Egyptian history are to be found, and where they may be studied. It is, after all, of little importance where mummy-cases and papyri and stelæ are deposited, if only their inscriptions are transferred to the domain of science.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AT CONCORDIA AND IN SOME OTHER DISTRICTS OF VENETIA.

Rome: August, 1881.

A FEW years since the Avvocato Dario Bertolini, of Portogruaro, in the province of Venetia, was the deserving recipient of much commendation, both in Italy and abroad, on account of the energy with which he superintended the excavations in the Christian cemetery of the fifth century discovered near Concordia-Sagittaria, and for the learning with which he commented on the many inscriptions that were found in these tombs. Prof. Mommsen told the story of these discoveries in the *Additamenta* to vol. v. of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, and bestowed at the same time a hearty encomium on the discoverer. In the year 1874, if I remember correctly, some large sarcophagi came to light while a sand-pit was being sunk on the right bank of the Lémene, which faces the present town of Concordia. The sarcophagi were hewn with the roughness which characterises the later period of the decadence of classical art, and bear inscriptions recording, in corrupt Latin, the memory of some Roman soldiers who formed

part of the garrison of Julia Concordia Colonia, a place renowned for its factory of arms. At the commencement of 1875, the Minister of Public Instruction visited the spot of these excavations, and granted a subsidy for their further extension. With the assistance thus afforded by the State, nearly the whole of the cemetery was dug out during the years which followed, the sarcophagi, which now amount to about 200, being left where they stood. The spectacle is grand in the extreme; the massive tombs, with their heavy lids, are grouped on both sides of the Roman road which led to Aquileia and the east, and which thus, so to speak, divided the cemetery. In some places the remains of willow stumps indicate that the trees which poets have so often sung threw their shade over the tombs, and help us, at the same time, to picture the gloomy scene. In other places we see slabs that have been completely wrenched from their sarcophagi by means of levers; and in imagination we witness the desolating invasion of the ruthless Huns, who cared not one jot for the pains and penalties with which he who should desecrate the tombs was threatened, and who broke them open in every direction in order to rifle the valuables which had been buried with the corpses. But soon we shall be no longer able to gaze on this spectacle, for the cemetery is considerably below the present level of the river; and, as the tombs have been left where they were found, the Lémene will, before long, once again cover them over with its waters. The winter floods compelled the cessation of the excavations, and it was sought to bring about an agreement with the municipality, and to induce this body to found a museum wherein the more noteworthy relics found in the cemetery might be preserved. A collection of inscribed slabs had already been formed in a piazza belonging to the town hall. But this place could not possibly have answered its purpose, as it lacks the space which is necessary for a proper and scientific arrangement of the abundant materials at hand. Moreover, if we limit our researches to the bare cemetery, we find there not merely these soldier tombs erected in the Empire's decadence, but many fragments utilised as building materials, which bear witness to the days when the colouy was flourishing. Again, underneath all the military tombs there lie others which should be explored.

During the course of these negotiations, the result of which is such as to lead us to hope that a few tombs may at least here be preserved in their integrity, Signor Bertolini devoted his energies to some researches on the opposite bank of the Lémene, where the town of Concordia must have stood. The accidental discovery of an ancient bridge, which served to identify a canal of the Lémene that used to flow through the town and was utilised in the factory, led to the inception of these further explorations. While the bridge was being dug out, there were found in proximity to this structure, and underneath the canal, a quantity of articles in bronze, amber, iron, bone, and lead; and among the last we must enumerate some inscribed tablets, which by some are thought to have been possibly used for the purpose of checking the quantity of metal given out to one or more operatives in the factory. There also came to light many scale weights and broken pieces of marble sculptures, statues, and fictile vases. Soon afterwards, portions of a staircase which led down to the canal were recovered; and some building operations, carried out by Count Frattina, close to a little church near Concordia, brought to light more ancient structural remains. But, of themselves, these materials would in no wise have helped us to reconstruct the plan of the ancient city; nor would it have been possible to utilise the excavations which some

time ago were set on foot with a view to procure material for modern buildings, had it not, most fortunately, happened that a workman, who for many years has been employed on these works, possessed an exact recollection of the spots where these excavations were carried out. This man, Stringhetta by name, drew, without any difficulty, for the use of Signor Bartolini, a rough sketch which served as a guide to the sites of the former works. With the help of this plan, it was found possible to trace the walls of the city, with their seven gates, to map out the course of the streets, and the different *insulae* into which the city was divided; the directions of the sewers were traced, as well as the exact spots where the principal discoveries of inscribed marbles and works of art were made. The remains of the building which was used as the factory of arms have also been identified. A monograph from the pen of Signor Bertolini, describing these researches, which is illustrated by a plan of the ancient city drawn by an engineer—Signor Bon—was published in the November number for last year of the *Notizie degli Scavi*. Merely to look at this plan is sufficient to cause one to long for a speedy commencement of systematic excavations; nor can one help praying that the Government may grant a subsidy sufficient for such an undertaking. Unhappily, every day fresh claims come before the Italian Government which it is impossible to satisfy. Hitherto the sums allocated by the Budget for archaeological excavations have proved totally inadequate for their purpose, and hence the stern necessity for proceeding with gentle steps on the work which has already been undertaken, and which it is the duty of the Government to carry out to the end. Even had it the necessary command of means, the Government could not adequately carry out the wishes of archaeological students, as it lacks a staff numerous enough to efficiently superintend the countless archaeological researches that might be undertaken in the different provinces of Italy.

While in this part of the country, we must not lose sight of the Oderzo excavations (the ancient *Opitergium*), where a few years since the central Government was obliged to busy itself in order that an important discovery of Roman architectural remains made in the course of some building operations might be turned to good account in the cause of archaeology. Some recent architectural works in the piazza of the neighbouring town of Asolo (*Acelum*) brought to light the greater part of an ancient bath the existence of which was already known from an inscription. A few months previously, an amphitheatre had been discovered outside the walls in the Basso road.

The help of the central Government has been invoked to carry out some works of excavation in Pozzale, in the Valle di Cadore, where tombs were dug out that yielded various relics, among which were some stones inscribed with Etruscan characters. This discovery extends the list of those inscriptions found in the North which have hitherto defied all the attempts of scholars to decipher them. Other and similar sepulchres have been found at Lozzo di Cadore, and here were gathered some more stones bearing these same inscriptions. The latter relics should be placed beside the former, which are now preserved in the *Museo Cadoreno* of Valle. This museum, which received a Government subsidy, was opened on the occasion of the Titian centenary during the course of last autumn.

There is a field adjoining the Parrocchia di Caverzano, in the district of Belluno, which deserves a more careful exploration than it has received. For here were dug out, with the help of a Government subsidy, some tombs that yielded many bronzes, which are now preserved in the museum of this district. And equal care should be bestowed on the examination of a small cemetery some remains of which

have come to light at Polpetto, situated in the district of Ponte nell' Alpi, in this same province of Belluno.

Two years ago some preliminary excavations were begun in Adria, which showed that a series of systematic and intelligent operations would be likely to yield results of the highest value, and to lead to the identification of the different changes through which this centre of commerce passed.

At this moment the remains of the Roman amphitheatre of Padua are being brought to light, and the zeal of this municipality deserves more liberal encouragement than it has received. But the excavations of Este would alone be sufficient to absorb the energies of the central Government; and of these important works I will speak in a future letter. F. BARNABEI.

#### THE SUNDAY EXHIBITION AT THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

UNLESS it could be with Mr. Walter Crane's very well-conducted young *Sirens*, who might almost pass for Faith, Hope, and Charity, or his fine design of *The Fate of Proserpina*, which we were very glad to see and admire again, it is difficult to see which of the many charming works collected in Great Ormond Street could be a rock of offence to the most rigid of Sabbatarians. Surely not Mr. Richmond's *Wise and Foolish Virgins*, or the cheerful face of Mr. George Howard, M.P. and artist, several of whose bright bits of Italy adorn the walls of another room; still less Mr. Holman Hunt's splendid chalk study of *A Woman of Jerusalem*, or Mr. A. W. Hunt's noble picture of *Styhead Pass*; less even still M. Legros' finely felt and solidly painted *Rehearsing the Service*, or Mr. Albert Goodwin's *Sermon in the Simplon*. There is some frivolity, perhaps, in the youth with the pig in his arms, by Mr. G. A. Holmes; and similar animals painted by Mr. Briton Riviere think, we fear, too much of their food; nor are we at all sure that the charming little girl (148) (whose painter's name we should like to know) has not been naughty more than once. But on the whole we think the working-men who come here on Sunday will probably see many less wholesome sights in the course of the day. We are glad to be able to add that not only on next Sunday, but on the Sunday after, they will have the same opportunity of refreshing their eyes and their minds.

Since the catalogue was printed, there have been some interesting additions to the collection; and some more, including Mr. A. W. Hunt's fine drawing of *Hart o' Corry, Sligachan, Isle of Skye*, exhibited at the Water-Colour Society this year, are promised. The new-comers are not added to the catalogue; but among the more important we noticed two drawings by Blake, and one apparently by John Cozens, the first of the band of landscape-poets who were to revolutionise the art of painting Nature. These are not, of course, so well represented here as at the South Kensington Museum; but, as neither this nor the Henderson collection at the British Museum is open on Sundays, the little assemblage of the works of the water-colourists at the end of last and the beginning of this century will be useful. It is at least sufficient to show something of the state of water-colour painting in the boyhood of Turner and Girtin. Intelligent working-men will be able to see how dead and conventional the art had become in the works of Serres and Wheatley, and the first dawns of new life in those of Cozens, Dayes, and Turner. Of Dayes, there is a very fine example; a drawing more deserving of study than perhaps any other here. He was Girtin's master, not Turner's; but from him Turner learnt more than from any of his own, for the simple reason that he learnt all he could from everyone, and there was more to

learn from Dayes than from anyone else of the same generation. Although his touch was conventional, his efforts were original, and gained from Nature direct. If this drawing be compared with any one of the same date, it will be seen how far more delicate is his perception of light and distance and atmosphere, how much truer and more beautiful (despite the low and restricted scale) his colour. At its date, there was probably none who could have done this drawing but himself. The little early drawing by Turner, with the bridge and cows, compared with the plate from the *Liber Studiorum* above it, is also an excellent lesson. The admirable grouping of the cows, bridge, and figures, and the strong drawing of the willow-trunks on the right, are in advance of Dayes. Turner has already got beyond his elders, but the print from the *Liber* shows a still greater advance both in composition and drawing: in one, he is the student of high promise; in the other, the master. Although the forerunners of Turner are more worthily represented in this exhibition than his contemporaries, there are examples of Copley Fielding, David Cox, Cotman, John Varley, and De Wint. The John Varley is a very fine specimen of this skilful and versatile artist. It is a pity there is no Girtin.

The history of the new school of landscape painting in England is in its infancy so identified with water-colours that the title of Gainsborough to the earliest place in its annals is apt to be forgotten, but here we are reminded of this important fact by the presence of a few fine examples of his chalk and pencil drawings; and beneath them, welcome, if a little out of place, are two beautiful designs by Flaxman.

#### SOME ART PUBLICATIONS.

WE have before us several parts of a new art periodical entitled *English Etchings*, published by Mr. Reeves, of Fleet Street. It is impossible to withhold a welcome from any attempt to popularise etching; but we should greet the new serial much more warmly if the work in it were less weak and amateurish than it has so far been. Few things are easier to produce than a mediocre etching; but mediocrity has neither artistic nor educational value, and Mr. Reeves would do wisely in sacrificing quantity to quality. We are glad, however, to be able to say that in the latest issue there are decided signs of improvement. If there be not mastery, there are at any rate signs that one or two of the artists comprehend the conditions under which mastery is alone attainable. This is something, and, should the improvement continue, we see no reason why *English Etchings* should not achieve a fair success.

*Pictorial Atlas of Nature.* (Ward and Lock.) This book consists of a number of wood-cuts, many of them good of their kind, representing men, animals, and vegetables belonging to the four quarters of the globe. Its chief value will be as a picture-book for children.

*A Set of Eight Varied Drawing Copies.* By Albert H. Warren. (Sampson Low.) Mr. Albert H. Warren is so well known as an instructor that we regret not to be able to recommend these drawing copies, which are tame and conventional.

THE "living artist" illustrated in the *Magazine of Art* this month is the famous Hungarian painter, Michael Munkacsy. A short account of his romantic and brilliant career is furnished by Mr. Beavington Atkinson, who does not, however, relate, among the many extraordinary episodes in Munkacsy's early life, that of his being threatened with blindness. On reaching Pesth, his first starting-point, the young aspirant to fame was laid up in the hospital for many months with a disease of the eyes that rendered him nearly blind. Happily, a timely



operation saved his sight, and the world from losing such a remarkable artist. His famed picture of *The Last Day of a Condemned Criminal*, that won for him the Paris Salon medal in 1870, and made him known to the world, is given as the frontispiece of the number.

In the *Revue des Arts décoratifs*, M. Ed. Garnier commences a series of papers on the history of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres, and M. H. de Chennevières promises some illustrated articles on theatrical costume and decoration.

A CLEVER sketch by Adolf Rosenberg of Old Berlin in the time of our grandfathers forms the chief feature in the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* this month. Berlin, though it has become in the present day so essentially modern and universal, was one of the latest capitals in Europe to receive what the writer calls "the metropolitan impulse." It preserved, that is to say, its narrow national and individual character longer than most; and thus its types, even of but a generation ago, appear peculiarly antiquated and bizarre. Portraits of a few of the worthies of Old Berlin illustrate the article, and bear out fully Herr Rosenberg's descriptions. In the same number, Prof. Carl Justi finishes his interesting study of Philip II. as a friend of art which we noticed last month, and the French Salon and the Milan exhibition receive long notices.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. ALFRED DAWSON has been for some time preparing with great care two sets of plates from the works of his father, the late Henry Dawson, of Nottingham. The high and original merit of this fine landscape painter, though long recognised in the North of England, received scarcely sufficient attention elsewhere until the posthumous exhibition of his works at Nottingham Castle in 1878. A later exhibition of his water-colours in London more than sustained his reputation. The plates will not be etchings, but automatic reproductions on copper, finished by hand. One of the sets will be from drawings in black and white, the other from oil pictures. The former set is now ready, and can be seen at Mr. Deighton's, 4 Grand Hotel Buildings, Charing Cross; the latter will probably be issued before the end of the year.

Two folio volumes full of drawings and studies by Haydon have lately been added to the collection in the Print Room of the British Museum.

MESSRS. DALZIEL BROS., of the Camden Press, have sent us a handsome new edition, with proofs on India paper, of Mr. Birket Foster's *Pictures of English Landscape*, with the accompanying "pictures in words" by Tom Taylor, originally published in 1862, about which we hope to say something at length in a future number. Uniform with this, they announce as in the press *English Rustic Pictures*, by the late Frederic Walker and the late G. F. Pinwell. As they truly state, Frederic Walker may be said to have originated a school which has shed a powerful and lasting influence on English art; while G. F. Pinwell, though of a distinct mind, was an earnest fellow-worker in the same school. The pictures will be carefully selected and printed on India paper, at hand press, from the original wood-blocks.

THE autumn exhibition of works in Black and White, conjoined with that of the Scottish Water-Colour Society, will be held at the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts during the months of September, October, and November. The opening day for the public is Tuesday, September 6, and the galleries are regularly

open in the evening from seven to ten o'clock. This is the fourth exhibition of the Water-Colour Society. To the Black and White many well-known etchers from the Continent, as well as from Great Britain, are contributors.

THE autumn exhibition of the Royal Manchester Institution will be opened to the public on September 4. As we have already stated, arrangements are completed, subject to parliamentary sanction, for transferring the management of the Institution, with its building and contents, to the Town Council of Manchester.

A LOAN collection of about thirty works by John Phillip, R.A., is now on exhibition in the artist's native town of Aberdeen. It forms part of a small exhibition of modern paintings held in the Municipal Buildings. Since the International Exhibition of 1873, which was devoted chiefly to the works of John Phillip and Thomas Creswick, Phillip has fallen somewhat out of remembrance, his paintings being almost entirely in private hands. The present collection in the town where he began his art-career by painting pails and water-cans for a tinsmith may do something to revive his fame. It includes the well-known *Letter-Writer of Seville*, painted for the Queen in 1853, and the large showy work entitled *The State Lottery*.

THE museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh has lately received a valuable addition in an ancient Scottish canoe, presented by Dr. Bruce, of Dingwall. This canoe, which measures sixteen feet in length, is hollowed out of a single tree, and is a much ruder specimen than any of those already in the museum. Instead of possessing a prow, the bow has been roughly cut square across; and the stern-board which, along with the prow, usually distinguishes the ancient canoes found in Scotland is also missing.

THE New York *Nation* of August 18 contains a letter from Athens by Mr. W. J. Stillman upon "The True Age of the Mykenae Finds," in which he adheres to his opinion, after a fresh examination, that the objects found at Mykenae by Dr. Schliemann are post-classical, and probably represent the burial-place of a colony of Celts between the fifth and the second century B.C.

AN opportunity not often vouchsafed to amateur artists is offered by an exhibition that is to be opened at Taunton on October 1. The committee wish to make amateur work a special feature of this exhibition.

LAST Sunday, August 28, an international exhibition of fine art was opened at Lille by M. Turquet, French Under-Secretary in the Department of Fine Art. Besides many pictures from the Paris Salon of this year, and works of the German and Belgian schools, England is said to be very strongly represented, there being contributions from (among others) Messrs. Watts, Orchardson, Morris, John Collier, Olin Hunter, Prof. Richmond, and Miss Clara Montalba.

ARCHAEOLOGY, no less than fine art, owes much to the stimulus which M. Turquet has everywhere applied throughout the sphere of his authority. It is at his suggestion that the Louvre, here lagging far behind our national museum, will now have an independent department of Oriental antiquities, under which head are included Chaldaean, Assyrian, Persian, Phoenician, Carthaginian, and Jewish objects. M. Léon Heuzey, of the Institute, has been selected as the first Keeper of the new department, with M. Héron de Villefosse as his assistant.

SOME frescoes, formerly attributed to Luini, but now considered to be the work of another pupil of Leonardo—viz., Cesare da Sesto—have been recently discovered at Milan in the building called Antonius, used down to 1798 as a

prison for political criminals. They represent the seven days of Creation and the cardinal virtues. They have been removed to the Brera, where they will be exhibited.

THE following figures, taken from a single number of the *Journal des Arts*, serves to indicate the large measure of public patronage which art of various kind receives in France. M. Clésinger has received 40,000 frs. (£1,600) for the plaster casts of his two equestrian statues of *Marceau* and *Kléber*. M. Léopold Flameng, having finished his engraving of M. Cormon's *Cain*, has received a new commission to reproduce a portrait of *Turenne*, which is stated to be in a gallery in England. For these jobs the Government will pay him 22,000 frs. (£880). M. Flameng's son, whose picture of *The Taking of the Bastille* was bought by the State for 10,000 frs. (£400), is now engaged upon a *Camille Desmoulins* for the town of Guise, for which he will get 12,000 frs. (£480); while M. G. Haquette is decorating the Hôtel de Ville at Dieppe with sea-pieces for 16,000 frs. (£600).

THE small Salon held every year in Dresden is spoken of as having had more than usual merit this summer. Not only were the local contributions larger and of a higher character than last year, but it was freshened by a stronger admixture of foreign talent.

THAT admirable art-review, *L'Art*, always distinguished by its liberality, has lately presented to the Louvre a curious work by Giambattista Tiepolo. This is a canvas presenting the remarkable peculiarity of having a picture by this master painted on both its sides.

THE art exhibition at Boulogne, open since the middle of July, will be closed on September 15. It has had considerable success.

THE death is announced of Arnold Tenney, a landscape painter well known in Switzerland and Germany. He died at Schloss Laufen, near Schaffhausen, on August 16, at the age of fifty.

A PANORAMA of Cairo, by the Belgian painter, M. Emile Wauters, is at present exciting much admiration at Brussels. The view of the Nile and its banks is said to be particularly happy, but the figures are criticised as appearing too large for the landscape in which they are set. The mania for panoramas, it will be seen, still lasts in Belgium. Beside those we have already enumerated, and this of Cairo, there is one at Antwerp, painted by M. Louis Verlat, representing the Battle of Waterloo; another in the same town, showing the aspect of its port in the sixteenth century; and yet another, depicting the Battle of Woerth.

#### AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

#### PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.

# The Solicitors' Journal.

THE ORGAN OF BOTH BRANCHES OF  
THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

VOL. XXV.—ESTABLISHED 1857.

Published every Friday. Price 6d.

Of the general contents of the JOURNAL the following statement will afford some idea :—

**CURRENT TOPICS.**—Discussions of the legal events of the week.

**LEADING ARTICLES.**—Essays upon branches of law and matters of professional interest.

**RECENT DECISIONS.**—Explanatory and critical disquisitions on all the cases of importance decided in the Courts of Common Law and Equity, pointing out their relations to the previous law. A reference to the Index to the Volume just completed, under the head "Cases Discussed," will show the extent to which the decisions of the year have been treated of in the JOURNAL.

**CASES OF THE WEEK.**—Short original reports, by Barristers specially engaged for the purpose, of cases of importance decided during the current week.

**CASES BEFORE THE BANKRUPTCY REGISTRARS.**—Special reports, furnished by a Barrister.

**SOLICITORS' CASES.**—Full reports (furnished specially by Barristers) of applications against Solicitors.

**PENDING LEGISLATION.**—All important measures before Parliament are summarised in this department.

**LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.**—Under this head careful criticisms are given of the legislative results of the Session.

**REVIEWS.**—New legal works are elaborately noticed in this department.

**NEW ORDERS, &c.**—In this department are given all new Rules and Orders; in some cases before they can be obtained by the public.

**GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.**—A medium for the interchange of ideas between members of the profession.

**COURTS.**—Special reports of cases decided by the Railway Commission. Selected cases in the County Courts are also reported. All important decisions on Election Petitions are reported, and notes are given of decisions of importance in the Revising Barristers' Courts.

**PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.**—A complete record of the progress of legislation during each Session.

**APPOINTMENTS AND OBITUARY.**—Pains are taken to render these accurate and complete.

**SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.**—Full Reports of the proceedings of the Law Societies.

A Careful Summary is given of all the Legal News of the week, and Special Attention is bestowed on Furnishing Early Copies of all Court Papers.

*The FIRST NUMBER of VOLUME XXV.*  
Published November 6th, 1880.

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

**SOLICITORS' JOURNAL ONLY, 20s.;** by post, 28s.; when paid in advance. Single number, 6d.

**SOLICITORS' JOURNAL and WEEKLY REPORTER, £2 12s.,** post-free, when paid in advance.

**WEEKLY REPORTER, in Wrapper, £2 12s.,** post-free. Single Number, 1s.

\* \* The JOURNAL and REPORTER can be ordered from any date, and a proportionate reduction will be made in the Subscription up to the end of the current volume.

Cheques and Post-Office Orders payable to H. VILLERS.

OFFICE: 52, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.

## HINDOO LIFE IN BENGAL.

Just published, demy 8vo, cloth, 305 pp., 7s. 6d.

## THE HINDOOS AS THEY ARE:

A Description of the Manners, Customs, and Inner Life of Hindoo Society in Bengal.

By SHIB CHUNDER BOSE.

With a Prefatory Note by the

Rev. W. HASTIE, B.D.,

Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, CHANCING CROSS, S.W.

## F I J I.

Just published, demy 8vo, cloth, 297 pp., 5s.

## A YEAR IN FIJI;

Or, an Enquiry into the Botanical, Agricultural, and Economical Resources of the Colony.

By JOHN HORNE, F.L.S., &c.

Published at the request of the

HON. SIR A. H. GORDON, G.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji, &c.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, CHANCING CROSS, S.W.

Price 1s. Monthly.

## MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 263. For SEPTEMBER.

### CONTENTS.

1. THE PORTRAIT of a LADY. By HENRY JAMES, JUN. Chapters XLVII.—XLIX.
2. THE JULY ANNIVERSARIES. By A. M. SULLIVAN, M.P.
3. BORMUS: a Lusus Poem. By ELICE HOPKINS.
4. HOW I FOUND the "DOTTEREL'S" NEST. By DAVID BRUCE.
5. ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY. By AUGUSTUS J. C. HARR.
6. CURZOLA. By E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L., LL.D.
7. "WEEDS." By Miss LAFFAN.

London: MACMILLAN & Co.

Now ready (One Shilling), No. 261.

## THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE

For SEPTEMBER.

With Illustrations by GEORGE DU MAURIER and W. SMALL.

### CONTENTS.

- A GRAPE from a THORN. By JAMES PAYN. (With an Illustration.) Chap. XXXVI.—Thrust and Parry. XXXVII.—A Tête-à-tête with his Highness. XXXVIII.—Money Earned. XXXIX.—A Resolution.
- HAMBLES among BOOKS. No. III.—The Essayist.
- MEMOROSA.
- OLD ENGLISH CLANS.
- A JAPANESE STORY.
- BRIGANDAGE in MACEDONIA.
- LOVE the DEBT. (With an Illustration.) Chap. XXVI.—Penclope. XXVII.—Rain. XXVIII.—Friends in Need.

London: SMITH, ELDER, & Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

For SEPTEMBER, 1881. Price 2s. 6d.

THE DEADLOCK in the HOUSE of COMMONS. By FREDERICK HARRISON.

HOW to EAT BREAD. By LOUISA S. BEVINGTON.

SCRUTIN de LISTE and SCRUTIN d'ARRONDISSEMENT. By Mons. JOSEPH REINACH.

WOMEN as CIVIL SERVANTS. By MARGARET E. HARRKNESS.

THE PLACE of REVELATION in EVOLUTION. By the Rev. T. W. FOWLE.

"FOUR CENTURIES of ENGLISH LETTERS." By Sir HENRY TAYLOR.

WORTH. By Dr. MORTIMER GRANVILLE.

THE WORKMAN'S VIEW of "FAIR TRADE." By GEORGE POTTER.

FRANCE and NORTH AFRICA. By the Right Hon. the EARL DE LA WARR.

THE FUTURE of GOLD. By Mons. EMILE DE LAVELEYE.

London: C. KEGAN PAUL & Co.

Nearly ready.

## CICERO.—The DE LEGIBUS of CICERO.

The Text Revised, with Explanatory Notes, by W. D. FARMAN, M.A., of Peter's College, Cambridge.

Cambridge: J. HALL & SON.

London: FIMPEIN, MARSHALL, & Co., and HAMILTON, ADAMS, & Co.

## ENGLISH ETCHINGS.—Price 3s. 6d.

Monthly: Japanese Proof Parts, 21s.

Contents of Part IV. (SEPTEMBER).—RIBBEFORD CHURCH, by A. H. BAKER.—THE SACKING DOUGL, by A. W. BAYNE.—THE LONELY POOL, by Geo. STEVENSON.—LOCH LUBNAIG, by Robert CURRIE.

W. REEVES, Publisher, 125, Fleet-street, E.C.

32 pp., price 6d. Annual Subscription, 6s. 6d., post-free.

## THE ORCHESTRA and the CHOIR.

Edited by W. A. BARRETT, Mus.B., F.R.S.L., &c. A Monthly Review: Musical, Dramatic, and Literary.

London: Sold by W. REEVES, Depot for Musical Works, Fleet-street.

## THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,

331, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

(Twenty doors west of Madie's Library.)

The AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Autotype and Sawyer's Collotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, Palaeographical, Numismatical, Royal Geographical, and other learned Societies.

Facsimiles of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c.

AUTOTYPE represents permanent photography, with unique powers of artistic expression.

AUTOTYPE is celebrated for its noble collection of Copies of the OLD MASTERS, and for numerous fine examples of MODERN ART selected from the works of Reynolds, Turner, Poynter, Madox-Bell, Carol, de Neuville, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, Cave Thomas, &c., &c., &c.

## MUSEO DEL PRADO, MADRID.

Subscription Issues of 307 Autotype reproductions of Paintings in the Celebrated Gallery, comprising 24 examples of Murillo, 45 Velasquez, 11 Raphael, 26 Titian, 16 Van Dyck, 23 Rubens, &c. For particular and terms, apply to the MANAGER.

"AUTOTYPE in RELATION to HOUSEHOLD ART." With fine Illustrations, 31 pp., free to any address.

## PICTURES CLEANED, RESTORED, FRAMED.

To adorn the walls of Home with Artistic Masterpieces at little cost, visit the AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY, 331, Oxford-street, W.C.

The Works, Ealing Dene, Middlesex.

General Manager, W. S. BIRD. Director of the Works, J. R. SAWYER.

## LONDON LIBRARY.

12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.—Founded in 1841.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This Library contains 90,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature in various Languages. Subscription, £5 a-year, or £3 with Entrance fee of £5; Life Membership, £25.

Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country, and Ten to Town, Members. Reading-room open from Ten to Half-past Six. Prospectus on application.

ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

Fcap. 8vo, 126 pp., price 1s. 6d.

## A MEDLEY of NOTABLES: What

they said and What others said of them. By G. F. S.

"This little book contains on one side of each page a quotation from some well-known author, and on the other side a brief notice of this author by other authors. If we turn to Shakespeare, for instance, we find quoted Dame Quickly's description of Falstaff's death, while there are given notices of Shakespeare by Keats, Ben Jonson, Browning, Barnfield, and by some anonymous writer who likely enough is the editor. From him we learn that 'Shakespeare went before all men, and stands in the array of human intellect like the sun in the system, single and unappropriated.'—Saturday Review.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post-free.

## STUDIES in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The Sun: Transit of Venus: Spectrum Analysis; the Moon; the Stars and Planets; Comets and Meteors; Atmospheric Electricity; Whirlwinds; Glaciers; the Telephone. By W. J. MILLAR, C.E., Secretary to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; Author of "Principles of Mechanics," &c.

"This work consists of chapters from several sciences—astronomy, electricity, heat, light, &c. They cover a good deal of ground, and include objects as wide apart as whirlwinds and spectrum analysis, glaciers and the telephone."—Liverpool Advertiser.

"We can confidently recommend Mr. Miller's volume to the attention both of teachers in search of an elementary text-book, and to private students, as well as to the general reader. It unites the utmost lucidity with strict scientific accuracy, and deals with ascertained facts rather than with vague theories."—Greenock Daily Telegraph.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

No. 488, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Seventy Sonnets of Camoens.* Portuguese Text and Translation. With Original Poems. By J. J. Aubertin. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE language and literature of Portugal are but little known, and even less appreciated, in England. Portuguese is popularly denied an independent existence, and is regarded as a mere *patois*, or dialect—a corrupt form of Spanish; while Archbishop Trench speaks of “that noble Castilian language, not eviscerated like the Portuguese,” and Sismondi ventures to assert that “the reign of the Portuguese language is about to terminate in Europe.” Even fairly educated Englishmen know nothing of its literature, or have only some faint impression of Camões and the *Lusiads*. Of course there are exceptions, for commercial men find the language useful, if not essential, in their relations with Portugal, Brazil, the Portuguese colonies in Africa, and the old viceroyalty of Goa; and in the *Life of Lord Olive* it is said to have been his only medium of communication with the native princes. A few of our writers, it is true, have given us translations of the great epic, and of some of the sonnets; but still, the rich field of Lusitanian literature, with its infinite variety, is almost an unknown land to the majority of English students. Some words of explanation may therefore be of interest previously to discussing the merits of the volume before us.

Portuguese is one of the daughters of Latin, a sister of Spanish, but no more a corruption than is Italian. With the Roman stock, words from Greek, Celtic, and Gothic have been incorporated; and in the eighth century the Moors, or rather the Arabs, introduced many Oriental terms and idioms. Maritime discovery and commerce enriched the language more than three centuries ago, and our own times have made large additions from other tongues, especially from French. Still, the basis is unquestionably Latin; and therefore the classical scholar will find a few months' study of a good grammar, under a competent tutor, sufficient to give him a fair knowledge of this interesting branch of the European family. Many words are nearer the Roman original than their equivalents in Spanish or Italian, some being positively identical, as *sol*, *terra*, *hora*, *lingua*, *altar*, &c.; while others undergo a very slight change, most Latin ablatives becoming Portuguese nominatives, as *gente*, *anno*, &c. The verbs, too, are highly deserving of the philologist's attention, being distinguished by a declined infinitive and numerous subtle tenses. The

pleasing fluency and harmonious softness of Portuguese, when well spoken, are not more injured by the nasal sound than Spanish is by the guttural; though both characteristics are offensive in the pronunciation of the vulgar.

Portuguese literature flourished in the twelfth century, much earlier than the neighbouring Castilian, if the popular songs of Hermigues and Moniz may be regarded as specimens. King Diniz, in the thirteenth century, was (like the present king) not only a patron of poets, but a poet himself. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries there was a rapid development by Ribeyro, Falcão, Saa de Miranda, Gil Vicente, Ferreira, and others, culminating in Camões. Other writers of the sixteenth century were Vasconcellos, de Castro, Soropita, Lobo, Sotomayor, Barros (“the Portuguese Livy”), Rebello, Caminha, Bernardes, Cortereal, and many others, forming a brilliant and unbroken chain, of which it must not be imagined that we have reached the last link. There are at least thirty names of authors still living, or recently dead, whose works will bear comparison with those of any other European nation—such as Garrett, Herculano, Castillo, Passos, Leal, Chagas, Castello Branco, Coelho, &c. Of Herculano it may be said that he is the most philosophical poet, the most conscientious historian, the most profound thinker, that Portugal has possessed in this century—a writer whose style combines the beauties of Gibbon, Scott, and Macaulay, and yet whose very name has not reached the majority of English scholars, though he died but in 1877. It does not even appear in Sismondi's work in “Bohn's Library” now before me, professedly brought down to the year of his death; in fact, of the thirty or forty eminent writers of the last half-century, not one is mentioned in a volume devoted to the history of Portuguese literature.

After this hurried introduction, rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case, we turn to our great poet. The immortal Camões (“Camoens” is old-fashioned) was born at Lisbon in 1524 or 1525 of a noble family, and educated at Coimbra. In 1553 he sailed for India; he composed his great poem at Macao and on the voyage; and, after a life of poverty, died in a hospital in 1579 or 1580, about fifty-five years of age. He was born at the height of Portuguese power, and he lived to witness its decline. The contemporaries of his early life were Charles V., Wolsey, Luther, Loyola; and, later, Queen Elizabeth. Shakspeare was fifteen, Bacon eighteen, and Spenser twenty-six at the time of Camões's death. Tasso was then thirty-five; but his *Jerusalem Delivered* was not published till 1580.

*Os Lusíadas*—i.e., *The Lusiads* or *Lusitanians*—is the title of the great work of Camões, the first modern who succeeded in producing a serious epic poem, but one not to be judged by the Homeric standard. Of this wonderful national *epopoeia* translations have appeared in many languages—four in Spanish, six in Italian, eight in French, a splendid one at Paris, in folio, by Botelho, in 1817; even in German, Dutch, Russian, Polish, Danish, Swedish, &c. Our English versions are those by Fanshawe, 1656; Mickle, 1776;

Quillinan, 1853; Mitchell, 1854; Musgrave, 1856; Mickle's by Hodges, 1877; an able one in Spenserian verse by R. F. Duff, 1880; and *The Lusiads of Camoens*, Portuguese text with translation, by J. J. Aubertin, in two volumes, unquestionably the best of the series. The first and second Portuguese editions were published in small quarto in 1572 (one I have seen in the British Museum); the last (now before me), on June 10, 1880 (the Tercentenary), of which 30,000 copies were distributed. “Camoniana” is a word in common use in Portugal to designate a collection of editions and commentaries. One was formed by the late Mr. Norton, of Oporto, in 116 volumes; but the most extensive is in the library of Rio Janeiro, of 233 works in 446 volumes. The *Manual Bibliographico Portuguez*, by Mattos and Castello Branco (1878), devotes thirty pages to Camões, his editors, commentators, and translators. Another most valuable book is the *Bibliographia Camoniana*, by Theophilo Braga, published at Lisbon (1880) to commemorate the Tercentenary—chap. i. giving a list of all the editions; ii., catalogue of commentaries, criticisms, studies, and poems in Portugal relating to Camões; iii., titles of translations of the *Lusiads* into modern languages; while iv. refers to monographs and foreign literary fragments.

Camões was not the author of the *Lusiads* only, but of three dramas, seventeen canções (songs), twelve odes, twenty-one elegies, many eclogues, sextinas, estancias, redondilhas, and, above all, 362 sonnets (this is the number in the recently published collection of the Visconde de Juromenha) in imitation of Petrarch's. To these, as translated by Aubertin, we now ask the attention of the reader.

The trite observation, that everything suffers by translation, seems, for once at least, not to hold good; for Mr. Aubertin has fulfilled in the most remarkable manner a task of no ordinary difficulty. A perfect translation demands an exact rendering, not simply of the language, but of the spirit of the original; and this, too, in a form as closely as possible resembling that of the author's composition. A careful comparison of any one of these seventy sonnets in Portuguese with the English version on the opposite page ought to satisfy anyone possessing a knowledge of both languages that nothing could be more felicitous than Mr. Aubertin's execution of this labour of love. A single illustration from sonnet xiii. will justify these remarks:—

“N'hum jardim adornado de verdura,  
Que esmaltavam por cima várias flores,  
Entrou hum dia a deusa dos amores,  
Com a deusa da caça e da espessura.”

“Into a garden all adorned with green,  
Whereof bright flowers bedecked the enamelled  
faes,  
The goddess fair of Love to come was seen,  
Linked with the goddess of the wood and  
chase.”

Our translator has, as we have already stated, set himself the extremely difficult task, in English, of following the order of the rhymes in the Portuguese sonnet. No one familiar with the facilities for rhyming in Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian will consider it very hard to produce an imitation of the famous sonnets of Petrarch in these three

languages, at least so far as the music of the words is concerned. But in English, despite the aid of the rhyming dictionary to which Byron was indebted, there is no such ease, from the very nature of our speech, in securing that wealth of rhyme which the three daughters of the Latin tongue so liberally afford. Yet, in this most arduous part of his work Mr. Aubertin is marvellously successful, as will be abundantly proved by quoting a complete sonnet (xviii.), with the translation, which may be a fitting conclusion to our notice of this most interesting volume:—

"Dooes lembranças da passada gloria,  
Que me tiron Fortuna roubadora,  
Deixal-me descansar em paz hum hora,  
Pois comigo ganhais pouca victoria.  
Impressa tenho na alma larga historia  
Deste passado bem, que nunca fôra;  
Ou fôra, e não passara: mas ja agora,  
Em mi não pode haver mais que a memoria.  
Vivo em lembranças, morro de esquecido  
De quem sempre devêra ser lembrado,  
Se lhe lembrara estado tão contente.  
Oh quem tornar podera a ser nascido!  
Soubera-me lograr do bem passado,  
Se conhecer soubera o mal presente."

"Sweet memories of a glory past in vain,  
Which Fortune, the despoiler, snatched full blown,  
Grant me to call one hour of peace mine own,  
For conquest over me is small to gain.  
My soul large story doth impressed retain  
Of this past good which never should have shone,  
Or, having shone, ne'er fled; but, being flown,  
Naught but my recollections can remain.  
I live in memories; being forgotten die,  
By her whose memory should have held me fast,  
Had she those pleasing hours remembered still.  
Oh! that a new life were my destiny,  
Well had I known to enjoy the good that's past,  
Had I but known to test the present ill."

ALEXANDER J. D. D'ORSEY.

*Ecclesiastes; or, The Preacher.* With Notes and Introduction. By E. H. Plumptre, D.D. "The Cambridge Bible for Schools." (Cambridge University Press.)

No one can say that the Old Testament is a dull or worn-out subject after reading this singularly attractive and also instructive commentary. Its wealth of literary and historical illustration surpasses anything to which we can point in English exegesis of the Old Testament; indeed, even Delitzsch, whose pride it is to leave no source of illustration unexplored, is far inferior on this head to Dr. Plumptre. Both Introduction and commentary well deserve to be attached to a better translation than that of the Authorised Version. For schools, it may be desirable to keep up the custom of reading the Old Testament in the version of 1611; but Dr. Plumptre's work offers very much more than can be expected or utilised by ordinary school-boys. Moral, religious, and even literary culture are equally provided for in this truly comprehensive work; and an Appendix presents us with a comparison of the anonymous Debater (so Dr. Plumptre interprets Kobeleth) with Shakspeare, Tennyson, and Omar Khayyám, the second of whom, in the Vision of Sin, the Palace of Art, and the Two Voices, presents "the most suggestive of all commentaries on Ecclesiastes." It is therefore much to be wished that the title of the series in which this work appears may not repel the

cultivated lay-reader with whose tastes and requirements the author is so intimately acquainted.

I cannot, indeed, agree with Dr. Plumptre in his high estimate of the Book of Ecclesiastes; much less with M. Renan in *L'Antéchrist* (quoted by our author) when he styles it "livre charmant, le seul livre aimable qui ait été composé par un juif" (I think it would not be difficult to show that M. Renan's extravagant eulogy was the expression of a pessimistic mood from which he afterwards emerged). Powerful and interesting Ecclesiastes certainly is, but it is neither charming nor loveable. For the time when it was written, it is worthy of high respect. But its despairing spirit, and the crudeness and, above all, the tenuity of its thought, place it far below the book which, I think, most nearly resembles it in the circumstances of its composition—the *Meditations* of M. Aurelius. It can never become a household friend, an ethical classic. Its chief attraction is, perhaps, its enigmatical character. "It has become almost a proverb," says Dr. Plumptre, "that every interpreter of this book thinks that all previous interpreters have been wrong." I think, indeed, that the author does not convey to the young student a very accurate impression of the real state of opinion. Even to mention the theory that Solomon was the author is almost an unnecessary concession to theological prejudice; and how can Dean Milman be an authority on a point of Old Testament criticism? Still, the book is enigmatical, and that from two causes—first, that we do not know the precise period at which it was written; and, next, that there is great reason to doubt whether we possess the book in the form in which it was left by its author. As long as scholars are inconsistent enough to grant that the historical books have grown, but to deny that the same process of development is traceable in the other books, there will always be this astonishing diversity in the interpretations of critics.

But Dr. Plumptre sets a good example by denying that the epilogue (xii. 9–14) is of the same date as the body of the work, and he has really contributed to make the Book of Ecclesiastes less of a riddle to English readers by assigning it to a definite period. If his theory (which is that of Mr. Thomas Tyler) could only be proved, it would fill up a *lacuna* not only in the history of Jewish thought, but in that of Greek philosophy. He thinks, in short, that there are in the book traces not to be mistaken of the influence of Stoicism and Epicureanism. This is not, *a priori*, inconceivable. Stoicism at a somewhat later day exercised a strong fascination on some of the noblest Jews. Philo, the Book of Wisdom, and the so-called Fourth Book of Maccabees abound with allusions to it; and there is a suspicion of the same in the earliest Jewish Sibyl (about 140 B.C.) and in the Targum of Onkelos. Epicureanism, too, must have had considerable influence on some minds, as appears from the aversion which it inspired in the religious teachers—"Epicurean" being, in Rabbinic, a synonym for infidel, or even atheist. The points of contact, however, which Mr. Tyler supposes with Epicureanism are by no means striking. True, "Ecclesiastes,"

somewhat like the Epicureans, denies any distinction between man and the animals, so far as regards a future life at all worthy of the name, but in so doing he does but carry on the tradition of Jewish conservatism (comp. Job xiv.); and the recommendation of *εραπεία* (to use the Epicurean term), coupled with sensual enjoyment (v. 18–20), is only too natural in one so completely shut off from all fruitful activity. The argument for there being points of contact with Stoicism is of more importance, though, even granting their existence, there will still be the question whether these points are not rather of Western than of Eastern origin. I leave this question, however, only remarking that the date assigned by Dr. Plumptre (*viz.*, somewhere between B.C. 240, the year of the death of Zeno, and B.C. 181, that of the death of Ptolemy Epiphanes) seems to me, although unproved, not in itself altogether improbable. Ecclesiastes is thoroughly un-Judaic, especially when its (probable) later additions have been removed; its sceptical and pessimistic tone is anything rather than characteristic of the most optimistic (Schopenhauer) and the most believing of races. One must at any rate admit that the remark on "making many books," and the caution against reading them in the Epilogue (xii. 12) is most easily explained as a reference to a Greek or Grecising philosophical literature.

Dr. Plumptre's *Ideal Biography* of the author of Ecclesiastes is a most able work. I cannot accept his view of the "three voices" heard in strange alternation, but heartily admire the skill, sympathy, and literary power with which the view of the autobiographical character of Ecclesiastes is worked out. T. K. CHEYNE.

*Eugene Onéguine.* By Alexander Pushkin. Translated from the Russian by Lieut.-Col. Spalding. (Macmillan.)

It is strange that no one before Col. Spalding should have introduced to English readers "the chief poetical work of Russia's greatest poet," especially as it is one which is specially suited for their appreciation. A novelette in verse, told in an easy and graphic style, and interspersed with reflections on men and manners, containing bright pictures of scenery sufficiently foreign to be strange and not strange enough to be unfamiliar, always alive and various as life itself, this poem of the Russian Byron would have been sure of a welcome in England at any time since it was written, even if it had not found quite so skilful a translator and versifier as Col. Spalding.

From beginning to end of this clever and delightful story Pushkin never loses an opportunity of showing his admiration for Byron; and it is clear that from him alone, and from *Don Juan* in particular, he has caught all the charming tricks of *nonchalance*, the easy turn from grave to gay, the use of wit to brighten cynicism, and the value of cynicism to sharpen wit. He is not, however, a thoroughgoing cynic, but still believes, if against experience, in the nobleness of human nature—even in women. In this respect he is unlike Byron; and *Eugene Onéguine* has this additional attraction for English readers, that it shows that Byron's



influence upon one of his most distinguished contemporaries was almost wholly beneficial, mobilising his poetic faculty to an extent otherwise impossible, without infecting him with any of those specially Byronic maladies which, painful enough in Byron himself, are unbearable in his imitators.

But Byron is not the only great English writer of whom we are reminded in reading *Eugene Onéguine*; and we do not think that we could say anything about this volume which would be a stronger assertion of its originality than that it recalls George Eliot as much, if not more, than Byron. It is difficult to imagine a heroine more after George Eliot's heart than Tattiana, the shy and beautiful maid, the "child devoid of childishness," whose young life was all in "contemplativeness" and "imagination," who loved terrible tales in the dark, and, when she grew older, fed her soul upon romances, till, when she sees Onéguine, she feels her hour has come, her hero arrived, and, "trusting the ideal she wrought," pens him "an inconsiderate scroll, wherein love innocently pines." Onéguine, the *blasé* libertine, whose attitude towards the sex is thus described:—

"Though beauty he no more adored,  
He still made love in a queer way;  
Rebuffed—as quickly reassured,  
Jilted—glad of a holiday"—

is no less a study which would have pleased George Eliot. Touched by her innocence and trust, he behaves like a gentleman, shows her what a bad husband he would be, and gives her sensible advice as to her conduct. His idle flirtation at a ball with her sister Olga produces a challenge from the young poet Lenski, Olga's lover and his own friend. The man, full of hope and love and noble purpose, who has been injured and seeks revenge is killed by the man tired of existence, who feels himself in the wrong. With Lenski's death perishes any hope that remained to Tattiana; but years afterwards, when she has married an old Prince, Onéguine conceives for her a violent passion, and now the tables are turned. Tattiana, true to herself, does not conceal that she still loves him; true to her husband, rejects his suit with scorn. So here in this book we have love and fury all in the wrong place; young affections running to waste; noble aspirations leading to nothing; iron duty and convention cramping everything in their moulds; all the pretty designs of Nature smudged by the hand of Fate, just as George Eliot might have shown us years afterwards. The intellectual care bestowed upon the scenery and accessories of the stage upon which his actors play, and the graphic pictures of country life and character, are equally modern and equally suggestive of George Eliot.

Pushkin's genius seems to have been one which naturally assimilated all that was best in his reading and experience. From his own country he drew his characters and scenery, which derive therefrom a natural power, not to be gained from purely imaginative creation; from England he learnt freedom and skill in the use of his poetic faculty, and probably from the French his art in telling his story.

In this respect, as pointed out by Col. Spalding, he was far the superior of Byron.

Of his lyrical faculty the present volume gives but two specimens—one a translation in French, and the other in English. The first is "Mon Portrait," at the age of fifteen, which fitly prefaces the book. Of this charmingly bright and frank miniature we can only quote the last verse:—

"Vrai démon, par l'espièglerie,  
Vrai singe par sa mine  
Beaucoup et trop d'étourderie—  
Ma foi! voilà Pouchechine."

Of the latter we must find space for the whole:—

"THE MAIDENS' SONG.

"Young maidens, fair maidens,  
Friends and companions,  
Disport yourselves, maidens,  
Arouse yourselves, fair ones.  
Come, sing we in chorus  
The secrets of maidens.  
Allure the young gallant  
With dance and with song.  
As we lure the young gallant,  
Espy him approaching,  
Disperse yourselves, darlings,  
And pelt him with cherries,  
With cherries, red currants,  
With raspberries, cherries.  
Approach not to hearken  
The secrets of virgins;  
Approach not to gaze at  
The frolics of maidens."

It may be true of Pushkin as of Byron that he loses less than most poets by translation; but certainly, if this has lost much, the original must be very captivating. For the literalness of the translation as a whole we are willing to take Col. Spalding's word; as to its spirit and beauty, none but himself can have any doubt.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

*The English Works of Wyclif hitherto unprinted.* Edited by F. D. Matthew. (Early-English Text Society.)

THE valuable edition of Wyclif's *English Works* published at the Clarendon Press some ten years ago was an important contribution to our knowledge of the great Reformer; and the present volume, although issuing from a different quarter, may be regarded as supplementary to Mr. Thomas Arnold's labours. The reasons which led him to omit the treatises here contained from his collection were various. With respect to more than one he had not been able to arrive at a definite conclusion. The discourse on *Faith, Hope, and Charity* appeared to him a remarkably dull composition, containing "not a single new idea." As regarded the *Tractatus de pseudo Freris*, he had been unable to find any evidence that served to throw light on its date and authorship. It is certainly easy to understand that, after editing so much fierce vituperation against corporate bodies which have long ago ceased to trouble Englishmen, Mr. Arnold should have become somewhat weary of his task, and preferred to leave what was of doubtful authenticity unprinted rather than inflict on his readers, *vexatos toties*, further proofs of the friars' and priests' demerits or of Wyclif's power to castigate them. Mr. Matthew, coming fresh to the task, inclines in the opposite direction. Out of the twenty-eight pieces which make

up the volume before us, four, he frankly admits, were not written by Wyclif, although they breathe his spirit and his teaching; while the authorship of ten more is, to say the least, open to question.

In one respect this volume is of value as enabling us still more clearly to understand how bitter must have been the enmity which Wyclif evoked towards the close of his career. His English tracts were certainly all penned in the last five or six years of his life; and, as specimens of unmeasured invective, beneath which our fourteenth-century English at times gives signs of almost breaking down, they are unrivalled. To the well benefited priors and pluralists of his day, the Rector of Lutterworth must, we cannot but think, have appeared one of the most abusive old gentlemen they had ever known. A certain energy in attack is, doubtless, essential in a reformer of Wyclif's stamp. A little strong language and even some exaggeration are necessary to bring home facts to the average order of intelligence. But Wyclif went a little too far; and it is probable that his want of self-restraint, which, as Mr. Matthew takes occasion to note, he himself recognised as his besetting sin, did much to weaken his legitimate influence. With the exception of Knighton's honest admission of his unrivalled ability as a schoolman, we cannot recal a single favourable tribute to his character or services in contemporary writers. When we find him (p. 352) denouncing the friars as heretics because they differed from him in their scholastic interpretation of the doctrine of the Eucharist, it is difficult not to surmise that this unscrupulous denunciation may have had something to do with the statute *de Haeretico comburendo* and the fate of Sautrees. Nor are we altogether reassured by the somewhat subtle distinction which he proceeds to draw between loving the sinner and hating the sin. It is well known that the Spanish inquisitor, when he sent his victim to the stake, always professed himself actuated by the most affectionate concern for his spiritual welfare.

Students of this period of our history will be thankful to Mr. Matthew for his clear and concise Introduction, in which he touches on the main points of interest upon which recent research has thrown additional light. The *Chronicon Angliae*, by a monk of St. Albans, which Mr. Thompson edited for the Rolls series, is a later publication than any work of much importance relating to Wyclif, and of this Mr. Matthew has not failed to make use. On some points it offers material corrections of Walsingham; and there can be no doubt that, had Prof. Shirley lived to see its publication, he would have reconsidered his decision with respect to the question (now finally set at rest) of Wyclif's tenure of the wardenship of Canterbury Hall at Oxford.

There are two other questions in relation to which Mr. Matthew gives us some useful criticism. The first relates to Wyclif's summons to Rome; and here he is at issue with Dr. Lechler. He admits, indeed, that the document printed in the *Fasciculi Zizaniorum* (341) is not a letter to the Pope; but he argues, very forcibly, that it proves that Netter of Walden believed that Wyclif had received a summons, and that the document

itself is designed as "a justification of disobedience to the Pope's mandate, written for circulation in England." The second question, one of considerable importance, is that as to the actual duration of Wyclif's controversy with the Mendicants. If it did not commence before 1381, as Dr. Lechler contends, the whole series of the English Tracts was written within the brief period of three years—a supposition which, in itself improbable, is rendered still more so by Wyclif's advanced age. Mr. Matthew, however, advances good reasons for a different conclusion. The tract *de Officio Pastoralis*, he points out, contains heavy censure of the friars, while the internal evidence (pp. 405-57) proves it to have been written not later than 1378. "When and how," he observes, "his earlier good opinion was changed into dislike can only be a matter of conjecture, but such an effect may well have been produced by his experience as a parish priest. Nothing can have been more trying to a parson who was doing his best to keep alive the flame of religion in his flock than the visit of one of these vagrant friars, preaching a catchpenny sermon, shriving men of sins which they were ashamed to confess to their own pastor, and generally encouraging the belief that a few easy benefactions to the convent would take the place of penitence and good life."

Of the different treatises here contained, the *de Officio Pastoralis* strikes us as at once the most interesting and the most characteristic. This, it is true, is already known to scholars in the Latin version, as edited by Dr. Lechler; but in its English form it presents some material differences, and more especially in the passages relating to the Mendicants, which are perceptibly more violent in tone.

It would be difficult to find in the whole history of religious thought a more remarkable study than that which Wyclif affords in his latter years. We see the accomplished scholar, the dreaded disputant in the schools, the member of Parliament, the friend and adviser of royalty, breaking alike with the traditions of his learning, his order, and his party, and turning to the homely vernacular of those among whom he lived and laboured in his country parsonage, to find therein a new weapon wherewith to assail with unprecedented effect classes and institutions girt about with all the *prestige* that belongs to superstitious reverence, to wealth, and vast social influence. Here, too, we have perhaps his earliest plea for an English translation of the Gospels. Of the *Southern Gospels* (often truer English than his own) he would seem never to have heard. The friars, he argues, had taught the people the *Paternoster* in English, why should they not teach them the whole gospel?—"siþen þe paternoster is part of matheus gospel, as clerkis knowen, why may not al be turnyd to englizsch trewely, as is þis part?"

Certainly, whatever exceptions may be taken to Wyclif's discretion and moderation, it is impossible not to admire the strongly sagacious spirit of the man. Strangely interesting too is it, as we listen, at an interval of five centuries, to the voice of the Rector of Lutterworth as of one crying in the wilderness, to think how the task to which he urged on his own age is at the present time being carried to its more perfect accomplishment, by

the press of the Oxford where he once taught, with the fullest sanction that Church and State, learning and religion, can bestow.

J. BASS MULLINGER.

#### LENORMANT'S "ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE EAST."

*Histoire ancienne de l'Orient.* By Fr. Lenormant. Ninth Edition. Vol. I. (Paris: Lévy.)

It is difficult to say whether M. Lenormant or the public is most to be congratulated on the fact that his *History of the ancient East* has reached a ninth edition. The fact is encouraging to those who have at heart the interests of Oriental learning, while at the same time it bears testimony to the author's clearness of exposition and his power of throwing a charm over the most abstruse of subjects. Readers of the ACADEMY have no need of being told what they will find in the volume—immense stores of learning, indefatigable industry, scientific candour, and brilliant combinations. These qualities, indeed, distinguish it in a high degree, and it is satisfactory to find that they have been so thoroughly appreciated by the public.

The new edition of the work has not only been revised throughout, and so brought up to the level of our present knowledge, but has also been enriched with numerous additions and valuable illustrative plates. Among other additions may be particularly mentioned the substance of what M. Lenormant has recently told us in a special volume on the relation between the earlier chapters of Genesis and the legends of ancient Babylonia which recent research has brought to light. A long and elaborate chapter is devoted to the question of the origin and development of speech; and the latest views on the nature and classification of the languages of the world are set forth at length. Nor has M. Lenormant been unmindful of the revelations which post-Tertiary geology and prehistoric archaeology have made of late years. Everything bearing on the subject has been laid under contribution; and the chief results obtained in this field of study are described with the happy power of illustration which the author possesses. Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book is the last, on the history of writing. This is a subject which M. Lenormant has made peculiarly his own, and he therefore writes upon it with all the grasp and authority of a master.

In the Preface he pays a graceful tribute to M. Maspero's well-known work, which covers much the same ground as his own. But he states, with justice, that there is plenty of room for both. The two writers start from different points of view, and proceed upon different plans. While M. Maspero regards the past as a series of great epochs, M. Lenormant deals with each separate people of ancient history singly, and in detail. The one, in fact, supplements and complements the other.

As a devout but liberal-minded theologian, M. Lenormant appeals to that large class which refuses to be shocked by denials of what Christendon has long agreed in accepting, while, at the same time, it wishes to

know the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, which is told us by modern science. The most honourable characteristic of M. Lenormant's writings is fairness and readiness to resign an opinion as soon as it has been proved to be wrong; and this characteristic he preserves in dealing not only with questions which bear on popular religion, but also—where, perhaps, it is still harder to maintain—in matters of scientific opinion.

A. H. SAYCE.

*Languages of Further India.* By the late Capt. C. J. F. S. Forbes. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

SOME people travel to see, others go forth to kill; and neither class are content nowadays unless their wanderings are shared by the public, and their experiences printed for general delectation. The author of this book, however, is of a different and, I would say, of a higher stamp. He was one among the band of Indian officials who quietly rule an empire of a magnitude great as that of old Rome, and who not only administer, but observe. Capt. Forbes enjoyed unusual opportunities of observation. Gifted with linguistic ability, the circumstances of his home-life gave him an insight into the inner thoughts and habits of the people which is possessed by few, and opened for him channels of information and communication closed to the ordinary English observer. He had married a Burmese lady, and made his home among the "Myamma." He was not only among them but of them, and his previous work on *British Burma and its People* was the valuable result of his sympathetic observation.

The work now before us is a posthumous one. We cannot, therefore, say that the essays contained therein might not have assumed other shape had their author lived to revise his work; but even in their existing form they are a valuable contribution to contemporary ethnology, not perhaps from a high scientific point of view, but as part of the material from which the *savant* of the future may evolve an edifice of learning, or throw light perchance on the vexed question of human genesis:—for this country of which Capt. Forbes writes, this "Further India," is the veriest *nidus* of primeval nationalities. It is as it were the backwater or eddy made by the meeting of the two great streams of humanity, the Aryan and Turanian, which, coming the one from the east the other from the west, here meet, overwhelming or pushing aside elder tribes and nationalities, and shelving them among mountain gorges and turbulent hill-streams.

The book treats of the races and languages belonging to the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and shows their connexion either with each other or with other branches of the same family beyond those limits, more especially, however, having reference to the inhabitants of that part of the region which is under British rule, and which, as the author was in the Burmese Commission, came more directly under his own immediate observation.

First, strangely enough, is found among the hill tribes an old tradition of a mighty deluge or flood, after which the great waters did not

recede to their present position, but occupied a much higher level. In the centuries before the Christian era, or, roughly speaking, some 3,000 years ago, the great alluvial plains now forming the sea-board of Burmah and Siam were beneath the waters of the sea; the Gulf of Martaban covered the plains of Pegu and Sittoung, rolling its waves far inland, and sweeping with salt estuaries the flanks of the great mountain ranges which now form the backbone of the country. Here the first gleam of history lights on a low, perhaps the lowest, race in the world—Negritos—having no arts, no implements, barely able to make fire, ignorant of cookery, destitute of clothing. The descendants of this race are to be found now in the coast islands, such as the Andamans and the like, but little changed from their progenitors. These ape-like creatures fled before a stronger race, the Mons. Now where these Mons came from is a moot point. Sir Arthur Phayre and Mr. Mason, the two highest living authorities on the subject, hold that the Mons come from Hindostan, and are of Kolarian extraction, springing, that is to say, from the ancient autochthonous race of India antecedent to the appearance of the Dravidian type. The Kols of Central India are the living representatives of this stock; and the resemblances in structure and roots of the Mon and Kol languages certainly confirm this theory, which, however, is traversed by Capt. Forbes with all the impetuosity of youth, and its characteristic disregard of authority. But he does not clear up the problem himself, although he may be held to have picked out in many places weak points in the chain of induction. Our earliest information (about the year B.C. 603) shows us the wild and barbarous Mons, split up into petty tribes and clans, dwelling on the sea-shore of Pegu. A trading colony of Dravidians, from the other side of the Bay of Bengal, arrived on the coast, and, marrying among the Mons, they or their offspring founded the city of Thatone. Around this city the comparative civilisation of the Dravidian founders gradually extended itself, expanding by degrees into a Mon kingdom. The Mons are called also Talaings, from Telingana, the city whence these Dravidian traders originally came. With the exception of this name, no Dravidian affinities are found among the people or their language. From these beginnings sprang what Capt. Forbes calls the Mon-Anam stock: that is, from the Mons arose the Peguans, the Anamese (inhabitants of Cochin China), and the Cambodians. In regard to their advent, Capt. Forbes thinks it probable that

"the Mon-Anam races in their exodus from their homes in High Asia passed through the upper valley of the Ganges, and, crossing the Naga hills south of Assam, struck the headwaters of the Kyendwen River. Thence they passed down the valley of the Irawadi to the sea-coast of Pegu, where the Mons settled—their companions, the Cambodians, Anamese, and other smaller and perhaps ruder tribes, spreading out to the eastward."

The next wave of immigration is the Tibeto-Burman. This stock comprises the present Burmese nation and all the cognate hill tribes which inhabit the mountainous

country lying between Bengal and Burma generally—tribes stretching in endless ramification from the Irawadi, past the headwaters of the Brahmaputra to the Gandak River in Nipal, and so reaching the Central Himalayan region, where our knowledge at present stops.

Sir Arthur Phayre places the original domicile of the Burman race in the South-west provinces of China, and thinks they probably came into the valley of the Irawadi by the trade route between China and Burma *via* Yunan and Bamo. But, whatever course or courses their original progenitors may have taken, it is clear, from physical and linguistic affinities of the clearest and most unmistakable nature, that the modern Burman is a direct relative of the modern Tibetan. According to local tradition, the tribes which now form the Burmese nation arrived in their present seats from the westward about six centuries before the Christian era. They pressed before them the Mons, and drove them to the extreme Southern and coast regions.

Last we have the Tai race, comprising the existing offshoots—Laos, Shans, Ahoms, Khamtis, Siamese. They came from the South-eastern provinces of China south of the Yang-tse-Kiang, driven southward by the Chinese, and entered Further India by the valleys of the Salween and Mekong. The formation of the various principalities of the Tai race in this region, Capt. Forbes informs us, seems to have taken place in the period between the third century of our era and the fall of the Thung dynasty in China. The Tai race are not so strong as the precedent Tibeto-Burman stock; and we find at the present day that not only have they displaced none of the latter tribes, but that everywhere, except in Siam, they are subject to some other Power.

The earliest form of religion among the races of Further India was doubtless the ancient nature-worship, such as still exists, under different forms, among all the hill tribes—a worship of the spirits of mountain and stream, complicated by ideas of an evil power to be propitiated, but apparently with no conception of a supreme Creator. Traces of serpent-worship are found among the Talaings and Cambodians; and at some later date Hinduism was introduced to a partial extent, as at Thatone and Pagan, where representations of Vishnu and Siva are found among the bygone splendours of old temples. The introduction of Buddhism took place about A.D. 400, when a Buddhist teacher, known as Buddhaghosa, came from Magadha, in Behar, and, after visiting Ceylon (whither he went to collate and revise existing sacred writings with the older copies extant there), became the apostle of Buddhism in the countries east of the Bay of Bengal. From the Talaings the religion was transmitted to the inland tribes, and with it also the written Pali character, which, under different modifications, has been adopted by the inland tribes of Burmese, Siamese, Laos, and Khamtis. The Anamese came early under Chinese influence, and from this source have borrowed their literature and religion. But although Buddhism thus overspread the Indo-Chinese

peninsula, and with it the Pali alphabet, the languages of the different races do not appear to have been materially affected. The alphabet has been constrained to fit into narrower limits, and the polysyllabic Pali words, when used to express religious ideas, have been clipped to suit the simpler standard. This is a remarkable proof of the breadth and liberality of the new religion, which is brought notably into relief by contrast with one particular instance of a like nature in reference to the other and rival faith of Hinduism. The Ahoms, an offshoot of the great Tai race, about A.D. 1228, under their chief, Chukuphu, made themselves masters of the great province of Assam. They at that time followed the Buddhist religion; but, about A.D. 1554, their chief became a convert to Hinduism, and from that period the Ahoms have gradually abandoned all distinction of race, religion, language, and customs, and are now to all intents and purposes thorough Hindus. Here is plainly seen the difference in spirit between the two religions—the one kindly and tolerant; the other bigoted, severe, and proselytising.

The latter part of Capt. Forbes' book is occupied chiefly by comparative analysis of the Mon-Anam languages as exemplified in the modern Talaing and Cambodian speech, with which he was well acquainted. His remarks as to the imperfection of all known systems of transliteration, as applied to the languages of Further India, are well founded. It is impossible to represent at the same time both the written and spoken word, simply because the power of the letters does not give the accepted sound in pronunciation. The same thing holds good in Tibetan, where in nearly every word will be found a silent letter or letters, which, although orthographically useful (remnants from a bygone period when perhaps they were pronounced), are now phonetically useless.

The concluding sketch of the life of Gautama, the Buddha of the East, contributes nothing new to the history of Buddhism or to our knowledge of its founder. Capt. Forbes' book, however, is as a whole worth reading; and, had its author lived to revise and amplify it, we should have obtained a valuable addition to Oriental literature.

T. H. LEWIN.

#### RECENT VERSE.

*Bible Tragedies.* By R. H. Horne. (Newman.) Mr. Horne's idea of representing Biblical subjects dramatically in what may be called the Mystery-form seems at first sight hazardous, but will hardly startle anyone who knows the superiority of this form for the purpose as a matter of actual literary history. "John the Baptist" may be called a poetical Mystery, "Judas Iscariot" a prose Mystery. The third piece—"Rahman" (Job's wife)—is not in dramatic form at all, but written in chapter and verse with a command of Elizabethan English which, if not universally maintained, is at its best remarkable. Some of the choruses of "John the Baptist" exhibit all Mr. Horne's old mastery over rhythm.

*Songs of Study.* By William Wilkins. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Mr. Wilkins is the most promising minor bard we have met for a considerable time. He is a Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin; and his book is occupied in part with poetical laments (often very touching)

over a brother who, for a time, shared his residence there, but who is now dead. Various currents of poetical study, not to say imitation, which would be unjust, meet in Mr. Wilkins' verse. At times his study of the latest school of English poetry betrays itself, and Swinburnian echoes make themselves heard. At others, the ringing and swinging anapaests and trochees of Moore, which his countrymen have never forgotten, and which they are quite right in not forgetting, are recalled by the book. But in the best pieces there is much freshness, considerable originality, and a remarkable power of poetical description. "Actæon" displays all these qualities. But perhaps an expert in matters poetical may find a still safer criterion in the following very quiet and simple piece:—

"SONG.

"When fields were green and skies were clear,  
And bluebells paved the woods of spring,  
I weighed the world against her tear,  
And found her tear the dearer thing.  
But while I followed gain and fame,  
And in the great world played my part,  
I changed; but she remained the same,  
And now I think it broke her heart.

There is a directness and a simplicity about this which are both wofully rare in contemporary verse; and, in a writer who can also attempt the more ornate style as Mr. Wilkins can, they are specially welcome.

*Songs and Sonnets of Spring-time.* By Constance C. W. Naden. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Miss Naden's book is a very pleasant one, and books of minor verse are not often pleasant. Her sonnets and other serious poems are good, if not very good; but for sonnets and serious poems we can go elsewhere. Her lighter verse is much more full of idiosyncrasy. "Love versus Learning," "Maiden Meditation," and some other pieces carry the reader very agreeably back to the days of Hood, when intensity was not, and men and women had not forgotten how to laugh.

*Poems.* By Lord Braye. With a Preface on the Latest School of English Poetry, by F. A. Paley. (Geo. Bell and Sons.) The interest of this book lies, beyond all doubt, in Mr. Paley's Preface. It is curious enough to know what a scholar of some distinction has to say on such a subject. Unluckily, Mr. Paley is a complete Rip van Winkle as to English literature. He does indeed mention Mr. Swinburne, but the representatives of "the latest school of English poetry" to him are Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Browning, and Mr. Longfellow. Of all of these he grievously complains. Some metrical remarks of his seem to show that English metre is a mystery he has not fathomed. But it is conceivable that he should admire Lord Braye's poems, which are very plain, straightforward verse, noticeable at least for their plainness and straightforwardness.

*Rhymes in Council.* By S. C. Hall. (Griffith and Farran.) Mr. S. C. Hall seems to aspire to something like the renown which Pibrac, Mathieu and Company enjoyed in the sixteenth century as manufacturers of moral quatrains. Here is one of his lessons, drawn, as his motto tells us, from old experience:

"But vanity's a sneak, a thing of straw,  
Padded with chaff, stuffed out to look the real,  
The peacock's feather, mounted on a daw  
Of insignificance the beau idéal.  
Perpetual cheeks, perpetual puttings down,  
Make vanity a curse from peer to clown."

If this sort of thing can do anybody any good, in Heaven's name let him have his remarkable opportunity of being done good to.

*Original Plays.* Second Series. By W. S. Gilbert. (Chatto and Windus.) This second volume of Mr. Gilbert's plays contains "Gretchen," "Dan'l Druce," &c., and the

celebrated comic opera series from the "Sorcerer" to "The Pirates of Penzance." In these last it is needless to say that there is much amusing reading. The volume, however, is, on the whole, scarcely decisive as to the superiority of the nineteenth to the seventeenth century in the serious drama.

*Songs.* By John Hill. (Remington.)

"Who can ask, who can want, who can reck  
what the utilitarians seek  
With a girl's hot lips on his neck, on his mouth,  
on his eyes, on his cheek?  
In the full and complete and supreme giving up  
of a long embrace,  
Where the real outruns any dream, where bodies  
and souls interlace,  
Where there lords in all the lithe limbs a con-  
trollous contractile alertness,  
Where each amorous eyeball swims in a languor of  
liquid inertness?"

So Mr. Hill; and the lithe arm of the reviewer, with a controllous contractile alertness, drops his book into the waste-paper basket. We shall admit the while, as a just man should, that utilitarians in the circumstances described would be a nuisance.

*The De Profundis of A. Tennyson remodelled by Metamorphosis.* (E. W. Allen.) Mr. Tennyson's remarkable exertion has had comic remodellings, and will have more. But that a human being should set himself seriously to give it "a more obvious rendering," and in search of obviousness should devise and print such verses as

"Out of the deep  
That primal keep  
Whereseon God's spirit brooded,"

or

"Then with sprite oar  
Man drew to shore  
Midst sunlight's shadow broken,"

must be pronounced a rare and curious fact—rare even among the oddities of minor verse.

*Indoors and Out.* By E. Wordsworth (Hatchards.) The name of Wordsworth obliges, somewhat unfairly perhaps. This book is at least as good as most work of its kind, but it is hardly better. One little piece, however, we have read with greater pleasure than most minor verse gives us.

"A GRAVE STREWN WITH CROCUSES.

"Bright yellow crocuses, last year  
She still was here,  
And watched you growing.  
Now scattered on her grave ye rest  
Just o'er her breast  
Unknown, unknowing.

"Ye too must die ere set of sun,  
Ere growth have won  
Its full completeness,  
Yet busy bees are round you rife,  
For all your life,  
Like hers, was sweetness."

*The Shepherd's Dream.* By Henry Solly. (J. A. Brook and Son.) There are few people whose *opera omnia*, when they come to be collected, will make an odder assortment than Mr. Henry Solly's. *The Shepherd's Dream* is a dramatic romance of Bloody Mary's days. Beyond this matter-of-fact description, we have no choice between saying nothing at all about it and saying a great deal. The latter it does not deserve.

*The Missing Sheriff.* By Hartley Tamlyn. (Heywood.) The first line of *The Missing Sheriff* is one which it is impossible to praise too highly:

"What is a poet? He who sings."

That is exactly what a poet is; but whether Mr. Hartley Tamlyn answers to his own admirable definition is a question upon which, considering the good-will we bear to him for that definition, we had rather not pronounce.

*Anne Boleyn.* By the Author of "Ginevra." (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Of the tragedies of the author of *Ginevra* there is no end, nor can we perceive that there is any reason why there ever should be any end of them. Industry, patience, a complaisant publisher, and the abundance of subjects which history provides make the prolongation of the series simply a question of health and strength, both of which will, we trust, long remain to the author. There are, however, other things in this world to do than to read or to criticise her tragedies, and we must be permitted to do them.

*Bellerophon.* By Arran and Isla Leigh. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) The authors of this poem, or rather these poems, are very, very classical. Bellerophon has his circumflex over his second o; Olumpus and Eurynome and (Heaven save the mark!) Psuche make their unlovely appearance, and so forth. This being the case, Syrinx seems a little odd; Ganymede still odder. But their trumpery pedantry, which, in the absence of knowledge to excuse, if not to justify, it, has led the authors into all manner of grotesque blunders, is not compensated by any merits, either of conception or execution.

*New Songs.* By the Cambridge Lotus Club. (Deighton, Bell and Co.) The Cambridge Lotus Club have printed their *New Songs* very prettily. We cannot say any more for them.

*Satan Bound: a Lyrical Drama.* By Wimsett Boulding. (Bemrose.) A lyrical drama in nearly 300 pages of, perhaps, thirty lines each on such a subject as this must be either a masterpiece of the world's literature or a more or less grotesque failure. Mr. Boulding fails rather less than more grotesquely, but he fails all the same. It is a pity, for weltering in the abyss are some fragments of verse which show that, with a saner critical feeling and a more distinct power of choice and conception the author might do something.

*Lays of the Scotch Worthies.* By J. P. Wellwood. (Paisley: Gardner.) Mr. Wellwood's sentiments may be judged from his statement that "he will not blame" the cowardly and brutal murder of Cardinal Beaton. His poetical powers will be excellently apprehended from the following citation:—

"When false Kirkcaldy and his crew  
Endangered Knox's life and threw  
Fierce menace at his head,  
Then wrote the gentlemen of Kyle  
And warned the Laird of Grange the while  
If Knox's blood were shed,"

&c., &c., &c.

*Milicent: a Poem.* By Fairfax Byrnes. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) We have all heard of the *tragédie bourgeoise*, but the domestic epic is almost a new genre. If anybody will imagine a poem in seven or eight thousand lines of blank verse partly modelled on Wordsworth and partly on the *Dora* class of the Laureate's poems, he will have a sufficiently clear idea of *Milicent*.

*The Deluge: a Poem.* Books I. to IV. (Elliot Stook.) *The Deluge* shows that someone still reads and imitates Milton, which is in its way not unsatisfactory. The imitation, moreover, is sometimes clever, but we are in no violent hurry for books v. to xii.

*The Marriage of Time.* By Ambofilus. (Tinsley Bros.) Ambofilus apparently thinks it worth while to write, and to print upon rather nice paper, stuff of this sort:—

"A so-called social organ's come to life,  
A worse abomination than the rest.  
They pry into the secrets of your wife,  
And really are a most infernal pest.  
*Fors Clavigera* is very funny  
Sometimes. He poses for a Solomon;  
The Jewish king had more in him for the money  
Although our friend is not a hollow man."



Ambofilius has strung a couple of hundred pages of this doggerel together in a very singular rigmarole about heaven knows what. It may perhaps surprise readers of the intolérable stuff just quoted to hear that sometimes he is for a verse or two tolerable and rather striking.

*Three Women of the People, and other Poems.* By H. Pakenham Beattie. (Newman.) A dedication to the "three sacred names of Hugo, Mazzini, and Garibaldi" will prepare the reader for the worst, and his expectations will not be disappointed. Mr. Beattie's syllogism is evident and simple. Mr. Swinburne is a good poet; Mr. Swinburne writes about Republican politics; therefore, a man who writes about Republican politics is a good poet. He is not the first person who has experienced the sorrowful results of breaking Aldrich's head.

*Poems Domestic and Miscellaneous.* By James Giles. (Whittingham.) Mr. Giles tells us that his verses have ranged in point of composition over half-a-century, and that they almost all appear for the first time. They are what might be expected—family verse rather better than most of their kind.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. BROWNING has been staying in the South of France; he goes on to Venice, and will probably be back in London by November.

We hear that Mr. Floyer's book of travels in wild countries, to which we have before referred, is in the hands of Messrs. Griffith and Farran, and will shortly be published. Mr. Floyer, who is now Director of Telegraphs at Cairo, has travelled through parts of Baluchistan and Persia which had never before been explored; and we may expect from him much new and interesting matter.

THE "Ballade of the Scottyshe Kynge," asserted to be the first English ballad, is about to be reprinted in *facsimile* by Mr. Elliot Stock, with a copious historical introduction and notes.

We understand that Messrs. Remington and Co. will shortly publish a series of careful studies of the French dramatists by Mr. Brander Matthews, a well-known theatrical critic of New York, who has been staying for some time with us. The American edition will be issued by Messrs. Scribner.

We hear that Prof. T. H. Green is making good progress with his translation of the late Prof. Lotze's *System der Philosophie* for the Clarendon Press.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL writes to us that she spent an interesting evening with M. Victor Hugo during her recent visit to Paris. The veteran novelist has joined the council of "The International Musical, Dramatic, and Literary Association," and expressed his deep interest in the agitation for the better protection of copyright in England.

MR. FURNIVALL proposes to follow up his *Bibliography of Robert Browning* for the Browning Society with a Subject Index to Browning's Works, showing the range of subjects treated, and the opinions expressed on them, in the poet's works. After this will probably be put forth a short Statement of the Story and Purpose of each of Browning's Dramas and Poems.

We understand that early in October Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will publish *The Life and Speeches of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.*, by Mr. G. Barnett Smith, whose *Life of Mr. Gladstone* attained considerable popularity two years ago. This new work will appear in two large octavo volumes of some 500 pages each; and will be embellished by two steel-engravings

of Mr. Bright, one being executed from the latest portrait taken, and the other from a very interesting portrait painted of him in early life shortly after the commencement of the great Anti-Corn Law struggle. Among new materials not before published, this biography will contain an important correspondence between Mr. Bright and the late President of the United States (Mr. Hayes), details of Mr. Bright's birth, ancestry, and education, his Continental tours, &c., and a report of his first public speech, recovered for this work. Every parliamentary speech of importance made by Mr. Bright, and every other public address, from the beginning of his career down to and including the first half of the year 1881, will be dealt with at length, and the finest and most important passages given *in extenso*.

MESSRS. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS have in the press a book on *Koumiss, or Fermented Mare's Milk*—an article of food in cases of wasting diseases, originally introduced from the steppes of Russia, to which much interest attaches at the present time. The writer is Dr. George L. Carrick, physician to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. The same publishers also announce a new edition of *The Scot Abroad*, uniform with *The History of Scotland*, by the late John Hill Burton, which has been practically out of print for some time; and a twelfth edition of Johnson's *Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology*, revised and brought down to the present time by Dr. Charles A. Cameron.

BESIDES the Hon. A. D. Bingham's *Marriages of the Bonapartes*, to which we have already referred, Messrs. Longmans and Co. announce two other biographical works for the autumn—*Recollections of the Last Half-Century*, with a portrait of Napoleon III. engraved on steel, and several wood-cuts from original drawings by Dr. Conneau illustrative of scenes in the early life of the late Emperor of the French; and *The Life of Giuseppe Garibaldi*, by Mr. J. Theodore Bent, author of *A Freak of Freedom; or, the Republic of San Marino*.

We understand that the Rev. Prebendary Humphry, a member of the New Testament Revision Committee, has in the press a *Commentary on the Revised Version of the New Testament*, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.

MR. J. E. MUDDOCK, author of *A Wingless Angel, As the Shadows Fall, &c.*, has in the press a book entitled *Davos-Platz as a Winter Alpine Station for Consumptive Patients*, with Analytical Notes on the Food, Air, Water, and Climate, by Mr. Philip Holland. It will be published, probably before the end of this month, by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

MESSRS. T. AND T. CLARK, of Edinburgh, will publish in about a fortnight a new work by Prof. Franz Delitzsch—viz., *Old Testament History of Redemption*, translated from MS. notes by Prof. Curtiss. It forms one of Prof. Delitzsch's courses of university lectures on Biblical theology delivered in Leipzig in 1880.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will, we venture to prophecy, more than maintain their established reputation by the children's books they propose to issue for the coming winter. Their list of announcements is large and varied enough to satisfy the appetite of any boy or girl; and we can only select from it some that have caught our eye. Foremost is a *facsimile* reprint of the *editio princeps* of *Goody Two Shoes* (which was, we believe, originally published by the predecessors in title of the present firm), with an Introduction by Mr. Charles Welsh, giving an account of the book with some speculations as to its authorship. Among new books we notice *Holly Berries*, profusely illustrated with original coloured draw-

ings by Ida Waugh, the letterpress being by Miss Amy E. Blanchard; *Who Did It? or, Holmwood Priory: a Schoolboy's Tale*, by the Rev. H. O. Adams, illustrated by A. W. Cooper; *In Times of Peril: a Story of the Indian Mutiny*, by G. A. Henty, illustrated by H. Petherick; *Little Loving Heart's Poem Book*, by Margaret Elenora Tupper, with Forty Illustrations and Frontispiece by T. Pym—a collection of poems for children, carefully graduated; *Belle's Pink Boots*, by Joanna H. Matthews, with Sixteen Coloured Illustrations by Ida Waugh; *Flotsam and Jetsam; or, do your Duty and never mind the Consequences*, by H. Wothem, ed. Yotly Osborn; *The Guests at Home: a sequel to The Guests of Flowers*, and uniform with that book, by Mrs. Meekkerkes; *We Four*, by Mrs. Reginald Bray, illustrated by Miss W. Erichsen; *Bryan and Katie*, by Miss Annette Lyster, illustrated by Harry Furness—tracing the later career of the hero and heroine of *Those Unlucky Twins*; and *A Gem of an Aunt and the Treat she gave: a Story in Short Words*, by Mrs. Gellie (M. E. B.), illustrated by A. K. Collins and Mrs. Dawson—a story of holiday doings for very little ones, told in familiar words chiefly of one syllable.

IN "The Boy's Own Favourite Library." Messrs. Griffith and Farran will issue the following new editions:—*Out on the Pampas*, by G. A. Henty; *Peter the Whaler*, by W. H. G. Kingston; and *The Early Start in Life*, by E. Marryat Norris. Among other new editions of their works we may mention a thoroughly revised and enlarged re-issue of the *Boy's Own Toy Maker*. The article on Golfing has been corrected, and a glossary of the technical terms used in the game is now given for the first time. The papers on Angling and Boats have been practically rewritten by Mr. J. Harrington Keene, the author of *The Practical Fisherman*, and Mr. James E. Walton, the author of *Model Yachts*; and in order to provide instructive amusement for leisure hours an article on Scientific Toys, by Mr. Thomas Dunman, has been added.

A NEW work from the pen of Mr. William Andrews, hon. secretary of the Hull Literary Club, is in the press, entitled *The Book of Oddities*. It will include chapters on Curious Weddings, Singular Funerals, Whimsical Wills, Quaint Epitaphs, Revivals after Execution, Odd Showers, Female Jockeys, Singular Wagers, &c., &c.

A SERIES of papers, by Mr. W. C. Honeyman, entitled "The Violin: How to Master it," which recently appeared in the *Musical Star*, will be published in a complete form about the end of this month by Messrs. Köhler and Son, Edinburgh.

We are indebted to Messrs. Puttick and Simpson for a copy of the sale catalogue of the first portion of the Sunderland Library, which, as we have already announced, will be disposed of during the first fortnight of December. Next week we hope to speak in some detail of this catalogue, which is itself a bibliographical work of no little value.

We regret to learn that, in consequence of the very slight support given to the South-African Folk-Lore Society, both in the colony and in this country, the working committee have decided to discontinue the issue of their *Journal*, which has been appearing during the last two years. Is it too late to hope that societies like the Anthropological, the Folk-Lore, and others may yet combine to save from disappearance the only publication exclusively devoted to the collection of the very interesting and fast-vanishing native folk-lore of South Africa?

THE annual meeting of the Library Association will begin on Tuesday next, September 13, in the Hall of Gray's Inn, and will continue four days. We have already given some of the

arrangements. The papers to be read include the following:—"English Bibliography prior to 1640," by Mr. Henry Stevens; "Plan for the Preparation of a General Catalogue of Periodical Literature," by Mr. Cornelius Walford; "Legal Bibliography," by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas; "Libraries of the Inns of Court," by Mr. W. B. Douthwaite; "Legislation for Public Libraries," by Mr. W. E. A. Axon; "The Elimination of Obsolete Works," by Mr. Robert Harrison; "The Question of Authorship in Academical Dissertations," by Mr. B. E. Wheatley; and "Suggestions on Library Buildings," by Mr. William Archer. The London members and friends of the Association will entertain the country members at dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday evening.

THE new educational books promised by Messrs. Griffith and Farran are a series of "Poetical Readers for use in Schools and Colleges," specially graduated to suit the requirements of public elementary schools. The collection consists almost entirely of complete poems. They are arranged in four parts, the first part containing the simplest pieces, and the last the most difficult. A few pages of explanatory matter have been appended to each part, but it has been thought desirable to make the notes as few in number and as concise as possible. They will also publish immediately a new volume in their series of "Geographical Readers," by J. B. Blakiston, entitled *Early Glimpses*, introductory to *Glimpses of the Globe*. It is intended to bridge over the gap between the object lessons of infant classes and the elementary geography of more advanced classes, and to assist teachers in training children to habits of observation and enquiry. Also a little work, in their series of "Needlework Manuals," on *Thimble Drill*, by the Principal of the London Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework, author of *Plain Needlework*, &c. It is adapted to the requirements of the New Code, and is intended for the use of girls and boys below Standard I.

WE learn from the *Jewish World* that an interesting discovery of MSS. belonging to the Mendelssohn family has just been made at an antiquary's in Berlin. The "find" consists of two thick volumes. The first is an *Excerpt-book* of Moses Mendelssohn, containing notes and studies having reference to his work on Rousseau, and sketches or copies of two letters addressed to Lessing. In addition, there are all sorts of stray thoughts and occasional notes jotted down, evidently for subsequent use; transcriptions of several French poems; notably, too, incomplete translations into German of some of the amatory poems of the Abbé Bernis. The addresses of many high-born personages with whom Mendelssohn carried on correspondence, and scraps from his friend and business-connection Bernard, are also contained in this collection. The second of the MS. volumes is headed *Kollektaneenbuch für das Jahr 1783, von Joseph Mendelssohn*—eldest son of the philosopher and *littérateur*. The book, notwithstanding the superscription, belonged to Mendelssohn himself, and contains in his own handwriting philological notes and brief sketches, as well as copies of a number of letters.

WE understand that Messrs. Griffith and Farran have completed arrangements for the publication in this country of a magazine which, during its existence of twelve months, has attained a very large measure of success in America. It is entitled *Our Little Ones at Home and in School*, and is edited by Mr. W. T. Adams, better known, perhaps, as "Oliver Optic." The volume for 1880 will be ready shortly; and the publication of the monthly parts will begin with the November issue, which will form No. 1 of vol. ii.

THE winter number of *Society* will appear this year under the title of *The Sleigh Belles*, and will be edited by Mr. Geo. W. Plant. It will contain tales, poems, and sketches by popular writers, and be profusely illustrated.

THE *Nation* for August 25 contains a very favourable notice of a *History of the United States*, written in the Swedish language for the large Swedish population in the North-west, by Mr. John A. Ernander, editor of *Gamla och Nya Hemlandet*, the most widely circulated Swedish paper in America. It is in four handsomely printed volumes, giving an original sketch from the prehistoric races of the continent and the early Norse voyages down to the present time.

As an indication of the activity of Scandinavian literature in its native home, we may take this opportunity of saying that we are in the habit of receiving in periodical parts the two following publications:—*Archiv för Matematik og Naturvidenskab*, edited by Sophus Lie, Worm Müller, and G. O. Sars (Kristiania: Alb. Cammermeyer); and *Sveriges Historia från äldsta tid till våra dagar* (Stockholm: Hjalmar).

WE have also on our table a *Map of Scandinavia* (Stockholm: Hjalmar), by Dr. J. M. Larsson, of which the merits may be appreciated without any profound knowledge of the Swedish tongue. The same publishers announce a translation of Buckle's *History of Civilisation*, to be issued in monthly parts at one krona, or about a shilling; and a translation of four of Plato's Dialogues—the *Charmides*, *Laches*, *Philebus*, and *Timæus*—at the price of about 3s. 6d.

THE *Revue politique et littéraire*, edited by M. Eugène Yung, and published by Germer Baillière, which may claim to be the first periodical of its class in France, contains in its number for September 3 an enthusiastic article, eleven pages in length, upon Mr. Gladstone, from the pen of M. Georges Lyon.

WE lately announced the death of M. Kuno-vin, a Russian doctor, who for thirty-five years had devoted himself in Europe, Asia, and Africa to a study of the Gipsies and their dialects. The last six years of his life were spent in preparing for publication the fruits of his studies, and these, it is to be hoped, may not be lost by his untimely death. Dr. F. von Miklosich, of Vienna, as at once a Slavonic and a Romani scholar, would be their fittest editor. At any rate, the attention of Russian philologists should be directed to their preservation.

ONE of the subjects to be discussed at the so-called International Congress of Men of Letters, which holds its fourth annual meeting at Vienna on September 20, is the prejudices with which foreign types of character are commonly represented in the literatures of all countries.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS's recent oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard on "The Scholar in a Republic," which attracted attention on account of its virtual defence of the programme of the Nihilists, is published in pamphlet form by Messrs. Lee and Shepard, of Boston.

WE understand that Mr. Francis G. P. Neison will henceforth be associated with Mr. George L. Campbell in the editorship of the *Provident*. This paper has hitherto been devoted solely to the advocacy of assurance against mining accidents; but the whole question of industrial assurance, and especially the new class of business opened out by the passing of the Employers' Liability Act, is to come within its compass.

AMONG the announcements of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., of New York, we notice *The History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States*, by Mr. George Bancroft, in

two volumes, covering the period from the treaty of peace with Great Britain to the inauguration of Washington; the second volume of Mr. Alfred S. Bolles' *Financial History of the United States*; and an American edition of Messrs. O. Kegan Paul and Co.'s "Parchment Library."

THE New York *Critic* states that M. du Chaillu has gone to New Mexico—to rest, not to write.

THE festivities in honour of the popular Flemish novelist, Hendrik Conscience, on the publication of his hundredth work, to which we have already referred, are fixed to take place at Brussels on September 27. The programme chiefly consists, in accordance with the genius of the Flemish people (which herein resembles the Welsh), of recitations and musical pieces to be performed by choral societies.

CLEVES, the ancient town in Westphalia, where an international exhibition of objects connected with sport has been open for some weeks past, is to have a monument to Lohengrin, the Knight of the Swan, whose story has been spread world-wide by Wagner. On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone, an historical procession of the traditional heroes of Cleves, dressed out with antiquarian display, passed through the streets of the town. Admirers of Mr. Browning might have here seen in the life some of the characters in *Colombe's Birthday*.

IN the communication in last week's *ACADEMY*, headed "The Irish in the Sixteenth Century," despite much care over the proof, a misprint of "miles" for "mites" was undetected in the fifth line of the extract. Another correspondent writes to us that the extract is "a mere condensation of the account of the Irishry given by Good (*circa* 1666) in Camden, and often in his very words."

#### A TRANSLATION.

HORACE, BOOK III., ODE 13.

(*O Fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro.*)

BANDUSIA'S fountain! glassy clear,  
Worthy of flowerets and of wine,  
To thee a kid I'll offer here  
Whom sprouting horns inoline  
Alike to love and war: in vain:  
The wanton scion of the fold  
With blood incarnadine shall stain  
Thy waves translucent cold.  
The flaming Dog-star's burning beam  
Touches thee not; thou dost unlock  
Thy coolness to the wearied team,  
And to the wandering flock.  
Mid famous founts I place thy niche,  
While singing of the holm that grows  
Amid the hollow rocks, from which  
Thy prattling water flows.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

#### OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. John Winter Jones, on September 7, at the age of seventy-six. He was the son of Mr. John Jones, sometime editor of the *Naval Chronicle* and the *European Gazette*, and grandson of Mr. Giles Jones, whose claim is, perhaps, the best authenticated of any to be the author of *Goody Two Shoes*. Mr. Winter Jones first entered the British Museum in 1837, and rose through all the grades until, on the retirement of Panizzi in 1866, he was appointed Principal Librarian, or virtual head of the entire institution. This post he held up to his own retirement in 1878. His boast was to have accomplished the great MS. catalogue of printed books, and to faithfully carry out the principles and arrangements of his

predecessor. His own contribution to literature was not large, consisting mainly of articles in reviews and dictionaries. He also edited three volumes for the Hakluyt Society; and quite recently printed, for private circulation, a paper upon Mr. Rassam's discoveries in Mesopotamia.

THE *Times* records the death of Mr. James Thorne, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Thorne was the author of *Rambles by Rivers*, a pleasant and valuable contribution to English topography, which was first published by Charles Knight in his series of "Weekly Volumes," and in which was interspersed much useful antiquarian and historic matter, along with pleasant gleanings of fairy and folk lore. These were published between the years 1844 and 1849. His most important work of late years was his *Handbook to the Environs of London*, published about five years ago by Murray—a book well-nigh exhaustive of the subject of which it treats. Mr. Thorne was not a prolific writer; but he did his work most carefully and conscientiously, and in a manner which commanded the respect of those in whose service his pen was employed.

### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

IN *Macmillan's Magazine* the most powerful contribution is a story by Miss Laffan, entitled "Weeds;" it is, in truth, scarcely a story, but a painfully realistic sketch of the murder of an Irish land-agent, and portrays with much power the curious mixture of personal feeling, class hatred, and social discontent which combine to create agrarian outrages. There is a pretty poem by Miss Ellice Hopkins, though the title, "Bormus—a Linus Poem," will be perplexing to those who do not know that Linus was the subject of dirges among the Greeks. Mr. Augustus Hare gives a pleasant sketch of the early years of Dean Stanley, and Mr. Freeman an account of the unfamiliar island of "Curzola," the ancient Black Korkyra.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* continues the series of "Rambles amongst Books" by a paper dealing with "The Essayists," which begins in a strain of admirably genial humour by asserting that "every Englishman loves a sermon in his heart." The writer continues:—

"In fact, it seems that the essay-writer has to make his choice between the platitude and the paradox. If he wishes for immediate success, he will probably do best to choose the platitude. One of the great secrets of popularity—though it requires a discreet application—is not to be too much afraid of tiring your audience. The most popular of modern writers have acted upon the principle. You may learn from Dickens that you cannot make your 'jokes too obvious or repeat them too often;' and from Macaulay that you should grudge no labour spent in proving that two and two make four."

In this spirit he gives us some excellent criticism of Bacon, Fuller, Addison, and Hazlitt. G. A. writes a valuable paper on "Old English Clans," in which he collects a formidable amount of evidence from the clan-names that may be traced in England to prove that survivals of totemism can be found even in our Anglo-Saxon progenitors—at all events, that many patronymics are derived from a supposed plant or animal descent. We sincerely hope that he will pursue these fruitful suggestions still farther. An article on "Brigandage in Macedonia" throws much light on Lord Granville's recent circular, and justifies the advice that it is inexpedient to travel much in Turkey outside the beaten paths. A story called "Némorosa" is on the hackneyed subject of a peasant girl who dies from a romantic and impossible attachment to one in superior rank to herself, and has only

the novelty that the scene is laid in the Forest of Fontainebleau.

IN *Blackwood* for September, the novel is concluded which has been interesting us for some months past. Our verdict is not meant to be final; but the first feeling is that of disappointment with the *dénouement*. To one who has travelled in his earlier days, and is now tied to London, two papers in this number are especially attractive. The one is "Hints for an Autumn Ramble," the last thing written by the late John Hill Burton, and apparently intended to form part of a series. It deals with the Orkneys, after a fashion as far as possible removed from that of a guide-book. We have, instead, the mature and somewhat discursive reflections, partly historical but still more literary, of one who delighted to call himself "the old tramp." The other article referred to is headed "With Christian Almer in the Oberland." Even to Alpine climbers, or, perhaps, especially to Alpine climbers, the story of the ascent of a mountain is wont to be tedious. But, in this case, the writer has managed to tell his story with more freshness than we can recollect to have found anywhere else. He has avoided alike the Charybdis of minute description and the Scylla of "word-painting;" and has thus succeeded in leaving upon the mind of the reader just the general impression which the events left upon his own mind.

THE *New York Critic* for August 27 gives as its frontispiece a portrait of Mr. Austin Dobson, with a biographical notice of him by Mr. E. W. Gosse, which the writer himself admits to be somewhat frivolous. It is probably idle to withstand the growing tendency to publish descriptions of living men, which began in politics and has now become a recognised feature of society papers. For our part, we confess to be old-fashioned enough to think the practice in bad taste. But if the subjects themselves do not mind, we suppose there is no more to be said. For the rest, we are glad to be able to bear our tribute to the excellent manner in which the *Critic* is conducted. It is not quite so old as the present year; and it has already established its reputation as the first literary journal in America. We say this advisedly. For the *Nation*, although it maintains its character for learning, has distinctly developed in the direction of politics since it became the weekly edition of the *New York Evening Post*. The speciality of the *Critic* is short reviews, and many of them; but we do not observe that quality is sacrificed.

### MR. BULLEN'S REPRINTS OF OLD PLAYS.

MR. A. H. BULLEN, having completed his edition of the works of John Day, which we hope to review very shortly, proposes to continue his praiseworthy task of reprinting rare old English plays. He offers to subscribers four volumes, each containing four plays. The volumes will be issued at intervals of six months, at the subscription price of one guinea per volume, and the number of copies will be strictly limited to 150. Each play will be accompanied by an introduction and foot-notes. The books will be handsomely printed (in foolscap quarto) at the Chiswick Press, and bound in antique boards.

Vol. i. will contain *The Tragedy of Nero* (1623 and 1632), anonymous, of which a short, but admirable, extract is given in Charles Lamb's *Specimens*; *The Maid's Metamorphosis* (1600), usually attributed to Lyly, but Mr. E. W. Gosse has suggested that it may be an early work of Day; *The Martyred Soldier* (1638); and *The Noble Soldier*, by Samuel Rowley. None of these have ever been reprinted.

Vol. ii. will contain *Patient Grissell* (1603),

by Haughton, Chettle, and Dekker, which was published, with modernised spellings, in the Shakespeare Society's publications; *The Trial of Chivalry* (1605); *The First Part of the True and Honourable History of the Life of Sir John Oldcastle* (1600, two very different editions), stated in Henslowe's *Diary* to have been written by Munday, Drayton, Wilson, and Hathway; and *Tottenham Court*, by Thomas Nabbes (1638 and 1639).

Vol. iii. will contain *Sweetnam the Woman Hater arraign'd by Women* (1620), of which fifty copies were reprinted in Dr. Grossart's *Occasional Issues*; *The Honest Lawyer*, by S. S. (1616); *All's Lost by Lust*, by William Rowley (1633); *King John and Matilda*, by R. Davenport (1655).

Vol. iv. will contain *Arden of Feversham* (1592, 1599, and 1633)—many critics, including Mr. Swinburne (*Study of Shakespeare*), have thought that the hand of Shakespeare himself may be traced in this wonderful play; having regard to its extreme importance, Mr. Bullen intends to issue 500 copies of *Arden of Feversham* separately from the volume—*Two Tragedies in One*, by Robert Yarrington (1601); *All's One, or the Yorkshire Tragedy* (1608 and 1619)—with the two preceding pieces and *The Warning for Fair Women* (reprinted in the late Mr. Simpson's *School of Shakespeare*), this completes the set of domestic tragedies that have come down from Elizabethan times; *Covent Garden*, by Thomas Nabbes (1638).

Intending subscribers are requested to apply at once to A. H. Bullen, Esq., Clarence House, Godwin Road, New Town, Margate.

### CARD. WISEMAN ON "BISHOP BLOUGRAM'S APOLOGY."

IN answer to Mr. Furnivall's request for a note of Card. Wiseman's review in the *Rambler* of Mr. Browning's *Bishop Blougram's Apology*, Mr. R. H. Shepherd sends us the following extract, whose last paragraph shows that at any rate the Cardinal entered into the humour of the position:—

"Browning's *Men and Women*.—The *Rambler* (London: Burns and Lambert), January 1886 (vol. v., pp. 54-71).

"Bishop Blougram's Apology," though utterly mistaken in the very groundwork of religion, though starting from the most unworthy notions of the work of a Catholic bishop, and defending a self-indulgence which every honest man must feel to be disgraceful, is yet in its way triumphant. . . . All this and more Blougram urges with a fertility of illustration and felicity of argument that (in spite of the miserable shortcoming of his principle) is quite delightful. Who, after reading his Apology twice, or thrice perhaps, will object to argument in poetry? Why, the very first use of poetry was to instruct. . . .

"For ourselves, we thank Mr. Browning, sceptical and reckless as he is, for a rare treat in these thoughtful and able volumes. . . . Though much of their matter is extremely offensive to Catholics, yet beneath the surface there is an undercurrent of thought that is by no means inconsistent with our religion; and if Mr. Browning is a man of will and action, and not a mere dreamer and talker, we should never feel surprise at his conversion."

### SELECTED BOOKS.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BOHNENSTEDT, G. O. W. *Repertorium annuum litterarum periodice*. Tom. 6. Haarlem: Erven Loejes. 9 M. 20 Pf.  
BOEH, Shit Ohunder. *The Hindoes as they Are*. Stanford. 7s. 6d.  
GUERIKEN, L. *Madame Guyon: sa Vie, sa Doctrine et son Influence*. Paris: Didier. 7 fr. 50 c.  
HORN, J. *A Year in Fiji*. Stanford. 5s.  
LAMBERT, O. *Angling Literature*. Sampson Low & Co. 5s. 6d.  
PARIS à travers les Ages. 12<sup>e</sup> Livr. Notre-Dame: l'Hôtel-Dieu et les Environs. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 3 fr.

SCHIFFER, A. De Speculis etruscis questionum parvula 1. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.  
 SCHWITZER, Ph. Die Entwicklung der nationalen Dichtung in Norwegen 1788-1858. Jena: Deutscher. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
 VIDAL, L. Annales de la Photographie. Traité pratique de Phototypie. Paris: Gauthier Villars.  
 ZIRING, Th. Le Globe de 1824 à 1880, considéré dans ses Rapports avec l'Ecole romantique. Zürich: Ebner. 3 M.

## THEOLOGY.

CHASTEL, E. Histoire du Christianisme depuis son Origine jusqu'à nos Jours. T. 1. Paris: Fischbacher. 10 fr.  
 CORPUS scriptorum ecclesiasticorum latinorum. Vol. VII. Victoris episcopi Vitenensis historia persecutionis Africanæ provinciae. Ex rec. Petschig. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M. 60 Pf.  
 ROBIN, D. Der Pentateuch-Commentar d. R. Samuel Ben Meir nach Handschriften u. Druckwerken berichtigt, etc. Breslau: Schottländer. 4 M.

## HISTORY, ETC.

BARRAU, A. L'Ecole de Village pendant la Révolution. Paris: Didier. 3 fr.  
 DAPONTA, C. Ephémérides Daces, ou Chronique de la Guerre de quatre Ans (1788-89), p. p. E. Legrand. Paris: Leroux. 40 fr.  
 ELZE, Th. Die Mäusen Bernhards Grafen v. Anhalt, Herzog v. Sachsen. 2 Hft. Berlin: Mittler. 6 M.  
 HAGEMANN, G. De Prytaneo. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.  
 JONES, A. La France sous Louis XVI.: Necker et la Guerre d'Amérique. Paris: Didier. 8 fr.  
 PLANTA, P. O. v. Die eurrückischen Herrschaften in der Feudalzeit. 2. Lfg. Bern: Wyss. 3 M.  
 VALFERT, J. Hugues de Lionne: ses Ambassades en Espagne et en Allemagne; la Paix des Pyrénées. Paris: Didier. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 WANSCHAUER, A. Ueb. die Quellen zur Geschichte d. Florentiner Concils. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

BARBERA, L. Introduzione allo Studio del Calcolo. Bologna. 30 fr.  
 KOHN, B. Untersuchungen ü. das Causalproblem auf dem Boden e. Kritik der einschlägigen Lehren J. St. Mills. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M.  
 MICHALOWSKI, J. Beitrag zur Anatomie u. Entwicklungsgeschichte v. Papaver somniferum L. 1. Thl. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.  
 OHLenschläger, F. Præhistorische Karte v. Bayern. 2. Lfg. München: Literarisch-kunstliche Anstalt. 5 M.  
 PRIPPER, F. K. Harmonische Beziehungen zwischen Scholastik u. moderner Naturwissenschaft, n. spec. Rückblick auf Albertus Magnus. St. Thomas v. Aquin, etc. Augsburg: Schmid. 1 M. 30 Pf.  
 PIRNER, E. De l'Unité des Forces de Gravitation et d'Inertie. Bruxelles: Bruylant-Christophe & Cie. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 QUAGLIO, J. Die eurrückischen Blicke u. die Eiseit, nach Prof. O. Torelli's Theorie. Wiesbaden: Bergmann. 1 M. 85 Pf.  
 SAPIORI, G. d. et A. F. MARION. L'Évolution du Règne végétal: les Cryptogames. Paris: Germer Baillière.

## PHILOLOGY.

ARISTOPHANES' Lustspiele. Die Acharner—die Ritter, metrisch übers. v. A. F. W. Wissmann. Stettin: v. der Nahmer. 4 M. 50 Pf.  
 BARROUX, d. schottischen Nationaldichters, Legendensammlung, nebst dem Fragmenten seines Trojanerkrieges. Hrsg. v. C. Horstmann. 1. Bd. Heilbronn: Henninger. 8 M.  
 ELIS Saga ok Rosamundu. Mit Einleitg., deutscher Uebersetzung u. Anmerkgn. hrsg. v. E. Kibling. Heilbronn: Henninger. 8 M. 50 Pf.  
 LIEBE, H. De Aetate et Scriptore Libri qui fertur Demetrii Phalerii *epi* *epyn* *epyn*. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.  
 MATTHE, E. Der Dialekt v. Ne-de-France im 13. u. 14. Jahrh. 1. Thl. Vocabeln. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.  
 NEUMANN, F. J. De Charone Lampaseno ejusque fragmentis commentatio. Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.  
 PIERRET, P. Le Décret trilingue de Canope: Transcription et Interprétation interlinéaire du Texte hiéroglyphique. Paris: Leroux. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 SPECULUM regale. Ein altnorweg. Dialog nach Cod. Arnemann. 243. Fol. B u. den ältesten Fragmenten hrsg. v. O. Brenner. Heilbronn: Henninger. 5 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE KESSELSTADT "SHAKSPERE DEATH-MASK."

London: Sept. 5, 1881.

Prof. Dowden has done me the honour to refer to me in his letter in your issue of the 3rd inst. and in the Introduction to his beautiful edition of Shakspeare's Sonnets with regard to this "death-mask."

What I was unable to write of in my little notice regarding that mask in the *Antiquary* was that Dr. Becker (the owner of the mask) took it with him to Stratford-on-Avon, and, before some friends and myself, measured the poet's bust over his grave and the mask, which he had brought with him. The proportions of both the mask and the bust were exact, as to the width of brow and the length and width of face; the only thing in which they did not tally was in the length of the nose, that of the bust being shorter than that of the mask; but

tradition hath it that the sculptor of the bust chipped off accidentally the end of the nose, and consequently had to shorten its length and round off that feature. It is also evident that a face such as Shakspeare's could hardly have had so poor a proboscis—it is a nose out of keeping with the brow and other features.

Anyone interested in this mask will be able to see some admirable photographs taken from it in the rooms of the van der Weyde photographers in Regent Street.

RONALD GOWER.

Castell Farm, Bedfordshire: Sept. 3, 1881.

I am much obliged to Prof. Dowden for correcting the impression on my bad memory that this death-mask had the day of Shakspeare's death on it, as I am now less inclined than before to attribute any chance of authenticity to the mask. Some three or four years ago I went into the history of this mask with two or three friends whose judgment I trust in such matters, and came to the conclusion that there was not a scrap of direct evidence to connect the mask with Shakspeare, and that the conjectures about it were of little or no value. In this opinion Prof. Dowden's re-statement of the case confirms me. The credit that the mask has obtained I believe to be due to the longing that some Shakspeare students have to get a face for their master which shall come nearer their ideal of him than does the Droeshout engraving, or the Stratford bust, whose nose is an abomination to them. If they would but have the death-mask photographed, and Woodbury copies of it sold for a few pence, it would persuade most folk that it was worthy of being Shakspeare's mask, and then the conclusion that it was Shakspeare's would soon follow. With "imagining . . . How easy is a bush supposed a bear!" The late Mrs. Gaskell once said to me in her charming way, "That ought to be true; and I mean to believe it is true." This is the real doctrine for the Kesselstadt death-mask.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

## THE HYPÆTHRON IN GREEK TEMPLES.

London: Sept. 6, 1881.

In his remarks in the last number of the ACADEMY on the Introduction I wrote to the volume of *Ionian Antiquities* recently published by the Dilettanti Society, Mr. Murray so completely misapprehends my views as to the mode in which light was introduced into Greek temples that I would like to be allowed an opportunity of explaining what these are, as the subject is one of considerable importance to those interested in the scientific principles of Greek architecture.

My conviction is, and always has been, that all the larger Doric temples—certainly all those with two ranges of columns in the Cella—were lighted by an opæion or clerestory in the roof, in contradistinction to the hypæthron or skylight, which is too generally supposed to be the mode by which light was obtained, but which, before the invention or use of window glass, I hold to be for many reasons a most improbable, if not impossible, mode of lighting these interiors. Be this as it may, the management of an opæion necessitated the introduction of internal staircases, giving easy access to the roofs for the temple servants. Those in Greece proper seem to have been generally in wood; in Sicily and at Paestum as generally in stone, as the remains of them are now to be found almost everywhere. It happens also that the countersunk gallery of the opæion is singularly well adapted for defensive purposes; and, though not originally intended to be so used, this accidental advantage would certainly be availed of in the event of any hostile attack on the temple.

Under these circumstances, it seems evident that if the Heraion at Elis were attacked, it

would be defended from the gallery of the opæion; and equally so, that, if one of the hoplites so engaged were wounded, he would naturally seek shelter in the space between the ceiling and the tiled roof of the temple, which, as the opæion in no instance extended to the whole length of the roof, would be easily accessible at either end, and he might very well be left there and forgotten by his companions in the hurry of their flight, or surrender, when the battle was over.

All this appears so obvious that, if I ever have again occasion to write regarding the mode in which light was introduced into Greek temples, I shall certainly call on this poor wounded hoplite as one of the principal witnesses in favour of the views I advocate; while I defy anyone to give a reasonable explanation of his story, as told by Pausanias, on the supposition that the temple was lighted by a hypæthron. Had that been the mode of lighting adopted there, the whole story, it seems to me, becomes an impossibility.

JAS. FERGUSON.

## "THE YOUTHFUL EXPLOITS OF FIONN."

Dublin: Sept. 1, 1881.

I have read, with some interest, the letter with this heading addressed by Dr. Kuno Meyer to the ACADEMY of August 13.

His strictures are altogether aimed at the older text transcribed by the Rev. Mr. Cleaver for the late Dr. O'Donovan, and used by the latter in his edition (with translation) of the work for the Ossianic Society, as Dr. Kuno Meyer remarks and as I acknowledged in my Preface.

I am not responsible for Dr. O'Donovan's text. I have clearly enough stated so, in a Preface all too lengthy for a small and not very important work, which I would never have undertaken to re-issue if it had not been named on an important programme of Irish education.

Your learned correspondent has altogether confined his attention to the very portion of the work with which I have nothing to do. I merely reprinted that work, as I considered myself bound to do by the Celtic programme of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education in Ireland. My own portion of the work (as clearly shown), besides the Preface, was the modernised Irish version (founded on that placed by me in juxtaposition to it), the new translation (more suited, I thought, and still think, for the use of school-boys than Dr. O'Donovan's), the map, and the additional notes besides those which he had, at the time and under the circumstances, thought sufficient. To these I added a complete vocabulary. If I had been at liberty, I would not have employed the older text at all. I would have constructed (as I attempted to do in this work) a modern Irish text.

I am one of the few who work for the modern Irish language, and I am willing to make subservient to the object of its preservation as a living tongue even the grandest remains of our Old-Celtic literature whenever opportunity offers to make use of them for such a purpose. This, I fancied, I had sufficiently explained in the Preface to the book under consideration. It was never intended for scholars; it was intended for the use of such students (very few, I am sorry to say) who desire to include "Celtic" among the subjects in which they come forward for examination. To these I still presume to think it may be useful, as I understand their difficulties in the study of the Irish language, having had the same myself to contend with.

DAVID COMYN.



## SCIENCE.

## TWO BOOKS ON SOPHOCLÉS.

Prof. Campbell's *Sophocles*. Vol. II. (Clarendon Press.)

L. van Leeuwen's *De Ajax Sophoclei authenticitas et integritas*. (Utrecht: Leeflang.)

THE two books before us are excellent specimens of the extremes of conservatism and radicalism to be found in editing classical texts. The modern German and Dutch scholars will not comment on the text of a Greek play without strong notions of what the poet ought to have written (or at least what he could not have written), and they will not hesitate to reject what they think hopelessly illogical or absurdly trivial. They insist that the Greek dramatists were thorough artists, and would not produce slovenly or vapid work. Hence, they exert their ingenuity in finding out flaws of this kind, and in endeavouring, sometimes with great success, to correct them. One of these brilliant essays is that by van Leeuwen, published by the Utrecht Society of Arts, and rewarded with a prize.

On the other hand, the conservative English school accept the texts as handed down to us in the best MSS.; and, unless grammar and metre be positively false, they will not admit subjective difficulties, but endeavour to defend the genuineness of feeble lines by many subtle arguments. In this they, too, are often successful. Here is a specimen of this contrast. The splendid dying speech of Ajax ends (vers. 864, 865) with these words:

τοῦτ' ἔμην Αἴας τοῦτος ὄντατον θροεῖ  
τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ἐν Αἴθρῳ τοῖς κατὰ μῦθῳ μοι.

In these lines Prof. Campbell finds no difficulty. The radical critics are unanimous in rejecting the last, which forms an absurd bathos, being perfectly otiose and out of place. It was, indeed, the common taunt of a victor to tell his dying foe to finish his discourse below; but in a soliloquy it is absurd. Other such lines are *Hippolytus*, 1242 and 1441. In van Leeuwen's tract many more will be found in the *Ajax* alone. The weak point in this school of criticism is that their subjective judgments are often in conflict, one defending what the other rejects. The weak point of the conservatives is that they are obliged here and there to abandon the text, and admit interpolations or corruptions, so that, when once the fact of such alterations in the text is admitted, it is perfectly fair scope for criticism to search for other instances.

Prof. Campbell's merit as a commentator on Sophocles is already so thoroughly tested by his first volume that it were impertinent in me to add any judgment upon it. His notes are very brief and practical; and it is to this self-imposed brevity that we may ascribe his refusal to quote the newer researches on the text from learned periodicals and special editions. A list of such monographs on each of the plays would be of far more value to the modern scholar than the brief sketch of the old editions in his Preface. To the school-boy, of course, either of such references is useless. But any student of the separate plays has first to seek the materials for his study. A complete index to the two volumes is also

much to be desired. We miss references to Dindorf's *Lexicon Sophocleum*, a very valuable book, now withdrawn from sale owing to copyright objections, but to be found in most large libraries. The newest English researches, however, such as that of Prof. Sayce on the Niobe of Mount Sipylus, are duly utilised (cf. on *Electra*, ver. 151). But the merits of Prof. Campbell's careful and sympathetic study of his favourite author can only be appreciated by those who will use his volumes constantly, and read through whole plays under his guidance, when they will learn to know his unwearied patience and modest caution.

The incidental reader, on the contrary, who takes up van Leeuwen's tract will at once be struck by its boldness and brilliancy. Starting from the known late date of the *Philoctetes* (409 B.C.), and its remarkable metrical laxity as compared with the other plays, van Leeuwen infers a considerable interval between the composition of any of the rest and this last fruit of Sophocles' genius. Still more, finding that the metrical licences (trisyllabic feet in senarii, &c.) in the earlier plays appear in a sudden and exceptional way, he advances to the theory that Sophocles re-handled his plays, and that these passages are of later date. His analysis of the licences in Sophocles' iambic senarii is highly instructive and interesting. In this way he accounts for the oft-discussed difficulties in the conclusion of the *Ajax* by the poet's own re-handling at a later date. A very complicated enquiry into the choric parts leads him to conclude that the number of the chorus was only twelve; and that, therefore, the play had been composed before the number was raised to fifteen, about the time of Aeschylus' extant trilogy.

He proceeds to criticise and emend a number of passages in the play. In many of them he will not satisfy the conservatives. But some of his suggestions are indeed very brilliant. The best is perhaps on vers. 461-67, where he reads (461) γυμνοῖς (for μόνους) τ' Ἀτρεΐδης, inferring the change from a schol. on ver. 464, which renders γυμνόν in that line by ἔρημον. This schol. he considers misplaced; in the second γυμνόν he reads γύνυν, which makes excellent sense. In ver. 467 he follows Nauck in reading πολλοῖς μόνος for μόνος μόνους. As Prof. Campbell finds no difficulty in the passage, it will serve as another excellent example of the contrast in the various ways of looking at our Greek texts. The tract concludes with a speculation on the form of the archetype from which our best Laurentian Codex was copied. It is shown to be probable that the book was written in double columns of twenty-two lines each, like the verses of Euripides lately found on a papyrus, and published by Weil. The top and bottom of the pages being most liable to decay, and omissions being written in at the foot of the page, we should be likely to find corruptions and misplacements at these intervals in the plays. Some curious evidence is adduced in favour of this theory, and on the stichometry of the MSS., which has of late excited such a controversy in Germany.

It would be impossible in this short notice to mention one tithe of the curious points raised by van Leeuwen, who shows a thorough

acquaintance with all the recent work—that of Hense, of Muff, of Nauck, of Christ—on the text of Sophocles. His correction of μυνδῶν (fr. 691) into ἀναμδῶν deserves a passing notice.

But it is a very different and a far easier task to throw together brilliant suppositions in a critical essay than to comment with fairness and judgment on the whole text of a difficult author. Prof. Campbell has attempted the latter more sustained and far more difficult labour, and will earn the thanks of the philological world accordingly.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

*On the Structure and Affinities of the Genus Monticulipora and its Sub-genera. With Critical Descriptions of Illustrative Species.* By H. Alleyne Nicholson, M.D. (Blackwood.)

THIS work, which is a handsome royal octavo embellished with six plates and numerous wood-cuts, is, as the author informs us in the Preface, not to be regarded as a "monograph on the family of extinct corals," the Monticuliporidae of which it treats; "the time for writing such a monograph has not yet arrived." It is simply

"an attempt to ascertain and clearly record the structure of a number of well-marked species of Monticulipora, with special reference to the microscopic and really fundamental characters of these."

The monticuliporoid corals are compound corals of minute internal structure only to be investigated by careful microscopical research. The author dwells on the great difficulty which arises from the fact that, because the older palaeontologists relied in their descriptions on external characters almost solely, it is impossible now to recognise the forms described by them with any certainty. Probably in no branch of the science is this difficulty more fully felt by the modern worker than in the case of fossil corals. What is wanted, in order that a fossil coral skeleton may be really known and available for comparison with other extinct or yet living forms with a certainty as to the results in order that its true zoological value may be determined, is that a complete restoration of it, showing all its details of structure free from all matrix and all effects due to fossilisation and pressure, should be arrived at. Such a result can only be obtained by combining in some one or two drawings the information attained by prolonged investigation by means of sections and all other methods available. There is scarcely a single fossil coral skeleton of any high antiquity which has been thus worked out. Prof. Nicholson carefully examines his fossils by means of sections, and figures many of these latter, as well as separate details of all kinds; but we cannot help wishing that he had devoted one or two of his plates to the representation of much enlarged restorations of some one or two of the forms investigated by him. In such figures the whole structure of the skeletons could be displayed, just as, for example, in the large figures, showing the internal structure of foraminiferous shells, which illustrate Dr. Carpenter's well-known memoir. Such restorations would have been

most useful adjuncts to the second chapter of the present work, which treats of the general and comparative structure of Monticulipora.

After examining the view of Dr. Lindström, founded on what is known of its development, that Monticulipora belongs to the Polyzoa, which view has been much upheld because of the resemblance of Monticulipora to Heteropora, the author gives it as his conclusion, though with some reservation and hedging, for fear they should possibly be Polyzoa after all, that the Monticuliporidae are in reality an ancient group of Alcyonaria, as having, like the Helioporidae, a corallum consisting of two sets of corallites of different sizes, and mostly with a different internal structure. At the same time, he considers the Helioporidae and Monticuliporidae as quite distinct.

Prof. Nicholson then discusses at some length the structure of Mr. Waters' and Mr. Busk's recent species of Heteropora from New Zealand, and concludes that there is no real relationship between Heteropora and Monticulipora. Unfortunately, the animal of the recent Heteropora has not as yet been examined. Dried skeletons only have been studied; and our author throws out a suggestion that this Heteropora may possibly prove to be Coelenterate, and not Polyzoan after all. This remains to be seen. Mr. Busk, at all events, is convinced, from the structure of its skeleton, of its Polyzoan nature. We would suggest further that very possibly some out of the Secondary and Tertiary calcareous skeletons now classed under Heteropora may prove eventually not to be closely allied to the recent New Zealand form, but of other affinities altogether.

We cannot follow Prof. Nicholson further into the part of his work which is devoted to the description of the subdivisions of Monticulipora; it is far too special in its nature to be dealt with in these pages. It gives evidence of prolonged labour and study.

H. N. MOSELEY.

### THE JUBILEE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

II. York.

THE jubilee meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which terminated its labours last Wednesday, has been an undoubted success. It was welcomed back by its mother with open arms; and in its turn it is ever ready to trace any good that it may have done in the world to the fostering care which it received at the time of its birth from the Philosophical Society of this city. The idea originated in Germany. Nine years before the Association was set on foot in this country, Dr. Oken, of Munich, founded an "Association of Physicians and Naturalists," mainly for the purpose of making scientific men better acquainted with each other. At the first meeting, in Leipzig, twenty residents were present and twelve visitors; but six years later, at the Congress of Berlin, Humboldt was the president, the King of Prussia was a patron, and 1,200 persons attended the *soirée*. The meeting next year was in Hamburg, and nearly 300 visitors from a distance were present, including Mr. Babbage and Prof. Johnstone. The latter described the meeting in the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, and Brewster was induced thereby to propose the founding of a similar institution in England. Perhaps, moreover, Mr. Babbage's remarkable work *On the Decline of Science in England, and Some of its Causes*, may have helped to forward the same end.

Brewster, in writing to John Phillips, who was at that time secretary of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, after alluding to the German society, says, "My object in writing to you at present is to beg of you to ascertain if York will furnish the accommodation necessary for so large a meeting, which might perhaps consist of one hundred individuals." It is clear, therefore, that originally he designed the Association rather as a means of bringing together scientific men from distant parts of the country than as a peripatetic scientific academy. How the idea was received by Phillips, and how the Association was instituted and nurtured, we have previously described.

York was chosen as the most central city of the three kingdoms, and it possesses other qualifications as a place of meeting. Many considerable towns are comparatively near to it, and it affords admirable accommodation for the sectional meetings. No less than 2,544 members and associates have attended the meeting which has just concluded, and of these nearly half were associates, and more than 500 were ladies. It compares favourably with the last two meetings in point of numbers—Sheffield, 1,404; Swansea, 915; but, in 1878, the Dublin meeting was attended by 2,615; and, in 1863, no less than 3,335 persons were present at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The moneys received for membership and associateship are devoted to the furtherance of scientific objects; and, while only £20 was thus granted in 1834, nearly £2,000 was paid out for scientific purposes in 1868. Many of the valuable Reports which appear from time to time in the *Transactions* of this Association are the outcome of this fund. It has been urged that, as the Government now grant £5,000 annually for the furtherance of scientific research, the main *raison d'être* of the British Association fund has disappeared; but we venture to think that there is some good work still waiting to be done by it.

Although during the week we have had the attractions of the Minster and many objects of antiquarian interest, together with the usual *soirées*, garden parties, evening lectures, visits to manufactories, and so on, the sectional meetings have been uncommonly well attended, and the addresses and papers listened to with unflagging interest. More than 300 of the most notable men of science in the kingdom were connected with the various sections either as vice-presidents or as members of committee; and former presidents of the Association have this year presided over the sections.

Sir William Thomson's address to the Physical and Mathematical section discussed the sources of energy in Nature available to man. He showed that these may be divided into five heads—tides, food, fuel, wind, and rain—and he discussed each one separately. The great cost of dock construction renders the application of tides prohibitory. Wind is, however, more hopeful; and, now that we have Faure's accumulators, what we want as convenient sources of power are cheap windmills. Rain is out of the question. A tank which would contain water furnished by our annual rain-fall sufficient by its fall to produce a continuous supply of one horse-power would require to be raised 320 feet above the earth, and to have an area of more than 3,000 square yards.

"We may or we may not look forward hopefully to the time when windmills will again 'lend revolving animation' to a dull, flat country; but we certainly need not be afraid that the scene will be marred by forests of iron columns, taking the place of natural trees, and gigantic tanks overshadowing the fields and blackening the horizon."

The generation of electricity by utilising the Niagara Falls was then discussed, the loss due to resistance, and the ultimate application of the force "at the civilised end" of the con-

ducting wire. Afterwards a paper was read by Prof. Balfour Stewart on the existence of an intramercurial planet, which was supported by certain sun-spot inequalities. Dr. Huggins described the photographic appearance of the comet which was recently visible, and asserted the presence in the cometary matter of carbon, hydrogen, and probably nitrogen. Mr. Siemens gave an account of some curious experiments on the ripening of fruits by electric light, which was found to have effects on plant growth similar to those of sunlight.

Electricity was the prominent subject of the Physical section this year: Sir W. Thomson fully discussed the Faure accumulator on the second day of meeting; Mr. Preece read a paper on the application of electricity to the detection of bullets in wounds; and Prof. Silvanus Thompson one on electric conductivity. The section did not meet on Saturday.

The Report on meteoric dust was presented on Monday. The committee was appointed last year at Swansea at the suggestion of Sir William Thomson, and its object was to collect evidence from all sources as to the occurrence and nature of the fine dust which from time to time falls upon large tracts of country. According to some observers, this is terrestrial dust raised into the air by an ascending cyclone, carried along horizontally, and brought down to the earth again by a descending cyclone. Tacchini has clearly proved that the brown dust which not infrequently falls in Sicily, and is sometimes carried as far as Northern Italy, is dust of the Sahara transported under certain well-defined atmospheric conditions. On the other hand, from the fact of this dust having been found upon vast snowy wastes far from a desert, it has been believed by many to be of extra-terrestrial origin; and it is curious that it often contains metallic iron and nickel, both of which substances are found in meteoric bodies. Sir William Thomson suggested Canada as a very suitable locality for collecting the dust, on account of its great expanses of snow. He further stated that he considered it not improbable that the whole fabric of the earth had been built up of meteorites, and that hence it was most important to ascertain whether the work of building up was still going on, and, if so, to what extent. He also reverted to the idea which he originated a few years ago that it is quite conceivable that the germs of plant-life might have been brought to the earth by a meteorite. We cannot but think, however, that, if admitted to be conceivable, this speculation is to the last degree improbable, because the seeds would first be submitted to the intense cold of interstellar space, and afterwards to the heat developed by the friction of the meteorite with the atmosphere of the earth.

A paper which excited much interest was read in the Chemical section by Prof. Dewar, "On the Alleged Decomposition of the Elements." From certain changes which the spectra of the so-called elements undergo when submitted to different conditions of temperature, Mr. Norman Lockyer has inferred that many of these bodies are really compounds. Prof. Dewar has examined this evidence, and considers that it is insufficient, and unsupported by chemical analysis. Prof. Cooke concurred in this opinion, so that the question remains quite open for the present.

Among the Reports read in the Geological section was one by Mr. C. E. De Rance on the circulation of underground waters. It is obvious that if the annual rainfall is known, and the extent to which any given strata absorb water, and the area of such strata, the amount of water circulating beneath it can be estimated; and it was thus calculated that beneath the Permian, Triassic, and Oolitic strata of England enough water circulates for the supply of 100,000,000 of people. The rain which falls

upon the earth disappears in three ways:—a portion of it is evaporated into the air again; a portion runs off the surface to a lower level, forming rivers and lakes; and a portion sinks into the soil. A somewhat complex paper in the same section, by Mr. Wethered, discussed the formation of coal, and combated some of the views held in regard to it. According to the author, the vegetation of the period—*Lepidodendra*, *Sigillaria*, *Calamites*, &c.—grew on the land; and, as the latter sank and the waters encroached, the land vegetation disappeared, the ground became swampy, and a vegetation of reeds, mosses, and dense marsh-plants sprang up. To the decay of this latter vegetation under pressure, he attributed the formation of coal, rather than to *Lepidodendra* and larger plants.

Section A. has this year, for the first time, been divided into a physical and a mathematical branch. The latter has been in a very vigorous condition, and no less than twenty-two papers were set down for the first day of meeting. A number of very eminent mathematicians have been present at the Association—Messrs. Spottiswoode, Cayley, Stokes, Ball, Glaisher, Halphen, Genese, Sturm, William Thompson, and a Greek mathematician studying in Paris, Cyparissos Stephanos by name, among the number.

Prof. Williamson's address to the Chemical section related to the growth of the atomic theory, which was fully discussed in reference to the most recent developments. The force of chemical combination was defined as a function of atomic motion, and the relative velocities of certain atomic interchanges was stated to afford a measure of the amount of chemical action taking place between two substances. Papers were read on the chemical action between solids, the hot springs of New Zealand, the fluid density of metals, and the occlusion of gaseous matter by fused silicates at high temperatures. The latter is of particular interest as bearing upon volcanic action. It is well known that enormous volumes of vaporous matter, mainly steam, are emitted from molten lava; this undoubtedly exists shut up in the lava under high pressure, and is released when the lava rises to the surface.

In the Geological section, Prof. Ramsay, the late president of the Association, after sketching the rise of the Geological Society, traced the connexion of the Association with the great geologists of half-a-century ago, and with the geological history of the time. He alluded specially to the carrying out of extensive geological surveys in this and other countries. Papers were read by Prof. Hull on the Laurentian beds, by Mr. Hunt on Channel dredging, and by Prof. Prestwich on the causes of volcanic action. In the latter paper, the author fully discussed the influence of water on volcanic action, and finally arrived at the following conclusions:—The first cause of volcanic action is due to the contraction of the earth's crust, which, in consequence of the pressure which it produces, causes lava to extrude through orifices and fissures; secondly, the extruded lava, when it comes into contact with the water stored up in cavities and crevices in the volcano, causes the production of high-pressure steam, resulting in detonations and explosions. This is followed by the influx of water from surrounding strata into the volcano; and, lastly, when these subterranean masses of water are expelled as steam, sea-water flows in to restore the equilibrium. Prof. Sollas also contributed a paper bearing on the same subject, on the connexion between the intrusion of volcanic rock and volcanic eruptions.

In the Biological section, Prof. Owen, the president, gave a history of the new Natural History Museum at South Kensington, which

will be read with interest by those who have followed the discussion of the subject in the House of Commons. In the increasingly popular department of anthropology Prof. W. H. Flower, after alluding to Mr. E. B. Tylor's recent work on the subject, the first published in English with that title, gave a succinct account of the recent advances in the science, and particularly of the labours of the anthropometric committee, the Report of which was afterwards read. The Viking ship discovered in a mound at Sandefjord, in Norway, in 1880, was minutely described Mr. G. Harris Stone; and Gen. Pitt-Rivers read papers on the entrenchments of the Yorkshire Wolds and on the Nile Valley.

In the Geographical section the communications were, as usual, of general interest, and the commodious building allotted to the section was well filled. The president, Sir J. D. Hooker, gave an address on geographical distribution; and papers were read on the equipment of exploring expeditions, the geography of Palestine, and maritime research. Sir Richard Temple gave a lengthy account of the progress of geography in Asia during the last fifty years. The opening addresses of the remaining sections—Economic Science and Statistics, and Mechanical Science—the former by Mr. Grant Duff and the latter by Sir William Armstrong, presented a luminous treatment of the most prominent questions of the hour connected with these sciences.

The interest of the meetings was well sustained on Tuesday—the last day of meeting in the case of several sections. Mr. G. H. Darwin read the lengthy Report of the committee appointed for the measurement of the lunar disturbance of gravity; Mr. G. J. Symons gave an account of an interesting series of experiments on the rainfall on the summit of York Minster and at its base; and Mr. Brearey described his most recent experiments on artificial flight. The president of the Chemical section discussed the present condition of chemical nomenclature; and Sir John Lubbock read a long paper on the habits of bees, which led to a good deal of discussion.

On Wednesday, the sections of Biology, Geography, and Economic Science and Statistics did not meet; but, although only a few possible hours remained for the purpose, there were nineteen papers set down for reading in the Physical section, twelve in the Chemical, ten in the Geological, and seven in the Mechanical section.

Although we must not expect that much original work will ever make its appearance through the medium of the British Association, it cannot be denied that knowledge of such work is widely spread by its means. During the last week more than 300 papers or reports have been read; and all the most prominent scientific and technical questions of the day have been completely discussed, and many theories thoroughly sifted and examined.

The meeting will be held next year at Southampton, and in 1883 at Oxford. £1,300 has been granted from the funds of the Association for purposes of research and for committees.

Among the first members of the British Association we find the names of John Dalton, Davies Gilbert, William Smith, and William Hutton. They lived in our fathers' time, yet such has been the rapid advance of the sciences that their ideas seem to us most antiquated. The echo of their voices comes as a muffled sound which has almost died away. Scarce more ancient do we deem Galileo, and Descartes, and Mersennus. Our founders connect the science of the last century with that of the present; some of them saw the discovery of oxygen; the destruction of the oldest physical theory which the world has known—the doctrine of four elements; the discovery of voltaic electricity; and the brilliant researches of Davy.

The times have changed, but we have not changed with them. We try to discover the causes of things by the same methods of thought and of action which they employed; and our attitude is not that of high-priests striving to enter into the holy of holies, but of children picking up pebbles on the shore of a boundless and unexplored ocean. G. F. RODWELL.

## OBITUARY.

PROF. DOWSON.

THE death of Prof. John Dowson, at the age of sixty-one, will be regretted by all who know how to value solid learning and honest work. He was not an Orientalist of the very first rank, for he lacked the linguistic instinct and genius for interpretation which belong to the highest scholarship; but whatever he did was marked by thoroughness and patient accuracy, and in his proper sphere it will be difficult to find a worthy successor.

It was under Edwin Norris, whom he assisted for some years in his work at the Royal Asiatic Society, that John Dowson's talent for Eastern languages was first developed, and his career as an Orientalist definitely marked out. Subsequently, as a tutor at Haileybury, and then as Professor of Hindustani at the Staff College, Sandhurst, he justified the expectations which were entertained of his powers as a teacher of the languages of India. He held the professorship at the Staff College till within a few years of his death, and in connexion with his work there he issued two valuable aids to the student. The first was a translation of the *Ikhwanu-s-Safa*, and the second a *Grammar of the Urdu or Hindustani Language*, published by Messrs. Tribner in 1869 and 1872 respectively. The former is not the whole Arabic philosophical cyclopaedia of the "Brotherhood of Purity," but only that one out of their fifty treatises which has become a favourite Indian reading-book in its Hindustani translation, and which Prof. Dieterici has made popular in Germany under the title of *Thier und Mensch*. Prof. Dowson treats the book merely from the scholastic point of view, and does not enter into the interesting questions connected with the "Brotherhood," and their theories of reform. In this limited field, as a teaching book, his translation is serviceable and accurate, and has smoothed the way of the student considerably. His Urdu Grammar is certainly the best in existence. Written simply as a student's manual, it is clear and well arranged, and has deservedly won a large measure of popularity.

The work, however, on which Prof. Dowson's title to fame will mainly rest is his *History of India as told by its own Historians*, edited from the papers of Sir H. M. Elliot, K.O.B. These eight substantial volumes, which must have demanded a vast amount of labour and research, for the first time lay the solid foundations of a detailed History of India during the Mohammedan period—a work which has never yet been satisfactorily written, and can only be attempted with any chance of success by the help of the materials which Prof. Dowson has brought together. Another useful compilation is his *Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology and Religion, Geography, History, and Literature*, which he contributed to Tribner's "Oriental Series" in 1879. Such a work is in its essence tentative and temporary; but it is none the less a real gain to the student of Ancient India; and its accuracy and wide reach must give it a value which the progress of Oriental research can never render entirely obsolete. Prof. Dowson's contributions to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and to the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* are distinguished by the same sterling qualities as his larger works. In the latter he published, in 1860, a translation from the Per-

sian—on the route from Kashmir to Yarkand; in 1863, 1865, 1871, and 1875, papers on various Indian inscriptions, on which his judgment was highly esteemed; and this year an interesting essay on the *Invention of the Indian Alphabet*, for which he claimed a Hindu origin, against the opinion of most scholars, but nevertheless with some plausibility. The researches, however, of M. Terrien de la Couperie do not by any means favour Prof. Dowson's views.

The severe labour of the History of India and his professorial duties never hindered Prof. Dowson from the exercise of that generosity which is not too common among scholars. He was ever ready to place all the results of his learning at the service of anyone who asked his aid; and even in his professional capacity his teaching was often given without thought of reward.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE September number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* opens with Col. O. E. Stewart's paper on the country of the Tekke Turkomans and neighbouring region, which is of considerable interest at the present time, especially as it is accompanied by a large-scale map of a vast extent of country to the east and south-east of the Caspian Sea. This map gives the results not only of Col. Stewart's surveys, but also of those of Major Napier and the Russian topographers, and is one of the best published by the Royal Geographical Society for some time. Dr. Southon, who is now stationed at Mirambo's capital in East Central Africa, contributes notes of his journey through Northern Ugogo. There is also a good account of the recent journey of Messrs. Crudginton and Bentley to Stanley Pool, which was referred to in our last issue. As a matter of course, prominence is given in the geographical notes to the journey of Dr. Matteucci and Lieut. Massari across Africa from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Guinea. Some account is afterwards furnished of information regarding Usagara from a recent report by Capt. Bloyet, the founder of the French station at Mkondoa, or rather Kwá-Mgungu, in East Africa. A note on the Chinese province of Yunnan is of interest from the point of view of commercial geography, which is too much neglected in this country. Under the head of "Correspondence" Mr. William H. Dall, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, furnishes some valuable notes on the Chukches and their neighbours in the North-eastern extremity of Siberia.

THE Rev. Dr. Hannington left England last week to reinforce the mission station at Livingstonia, Lake Nyassa. Dr. Laws, who is in charge of the mission, has just sent home news of the founding of a new station at Bandawe.

THE Church Missionary Society have received letters from Uganda down to April 10. The Rev. P. O'Flaherty and Mr. O. Stokes, with the three Waganda chiefs who visited this country rather more than a year ago, reached Rubaga on March 18, and were received very warmly by King Mtesa, who has sent a letter to the Queen respecting them. Mr. Stokes and Mr. Pearson then left Uganda for the southern side of the lake.

DR. BAYOL, whose expedition to the Futa Jallon highlands, in West Africa, we have before referred to, has succeeded in reaching Timbo, which he left again on July 20 for the Senegal. A commercial expedition under M. Gaboriaud is also on its way to Timbo, and by last advices had reached the sources of the Gambia.

MARQUIS TSENG, the Chinese Minister to England, France, and Russia, is said to have asked the Imperial Geographical Society at St.

Petersburg to have prepared for him a map, to be drawn on blue satin, of the Kulja territory, as defined by the recently ratified treaty with China. The map is to be sent to Peking to be submitted to the Emperor.

AN expedition was despatched to the Gran Chaco on July 15 by the Government of the Argentine Republic. The party will follow the banks of the Rio Vermejo, a tributary of the Paraguay, and advance as near its sources as possible. They will investigate the fauna and flora of the neighbouring region, and make careful observations on its climate, with a view, no doubt, to eventual colonisation.

LIEUT. BOVE, of the Italian Navy, who accompanied Prof. Nordenskjöld in the *Vega*, left for Buenos Ayres last week on an expedition to Southern Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, where he will join the Argentine Minister of the Interior. The object of his journey is, we believe, to establish a meteorological station in connexion with the proposed Italian Antarctic expedition.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN BONAPARTE will open the next session of the Philological Society with a paper, lasting two evenings, on "The Simple Sounds of the Living Slavonic Language compared with those of the Principal Neo-Latin and Germanic Tongues."

PROF. PAUL MEYER has returned to Paris, after a short tour in England seeing Old-French MSS. at the British Museum, Bodleian, and Sir Thomas Phillipps's Library at Oshington, and staying a few days in North Wales.

MISS LEE wishes us to state that another pupil of the late Prof. Benfey, Mr. John Bury, is working at the Englishing of the *Mahābhārata* with her. Each of them hopes to do half the translation of the entire work.

DR. RICHARD MORRIS has Englished for the Chaucer Society's "Originals and Analogues of *The Canterbury Tales*," part of the *Vedābhajātaka*, containing the original story of the double crime in the Pardoner's Tale.

WE hear that Mr. Paley has compiled a short treatise on *The Greek Particles and their Combinations according to Attic Usage*, chiefly for the purpose of encouraging a study of the subject in the upper classes of public schools. The same editor is preparing an edition of the *Troades* of Euripides for the series of "Cambridge Texts with Notes." A second series of his entertaining examples of *Greek Wit* is in the press.

THE Clarendon Press will publish shortly a new edition of the Book of Wisdom, by the Rev. W. J. Deane. The editor's object is, first, to give a fresh recension of the text, with a collation of the principal MSS., especially of the Sinaitic Codex, which was not used by Tischendorf in his latest edition of the Septuagint. The Latin Vulgate and the English Version are added in parallel columns for the purpose of comparison. In the Prolegomena, the course of Greek philosophy is traced, and a rapid sketch of the Jewish Alexandrian school is given, showing the nature of its influence on the language and doctrine of Christianity, and the place which the Book of Wisdom occupies in this phase of religious development. The commentary illustrates the text by reference to Philo, Josephus, the Targums, the New Testament, Alexandrian writers, and the early fathers, and likewise notes the peculiarities in the language of the Latin Vulgate, which in this book is especially interesting.

AMONG the recent publications of Messrs. Köhler, of Breslau, we notice two monographs of some interest to students of Early English.

One is on the oldest Middle-English version of the *Assumptio Mariæ*, by F. Gierth; and the other, by M. Kaluza, on the relations of the Middle-English alliterative poem *William of Palerne* to its French original.

MR. WICKHAM's edition of the *Odes, Epodes*, and *Carmen Saeculare* of Horace will be published almost immediately in a cheaper form for schools by the Clarendon Press.

#### FINE ART.

##### KRAUS ON CHRISTIAN ART.

*Synchronistische Tabellen zur christlichen Kunstgeschichte.* Ein Hülfsbuch für Studierende. Von Dr. Franz Xaver Kraus, o. oe. Professor an der Universität Freiburg. (Freiburg: Herder.)

PROF. KRAUS, of Freiburg University, by his works on ecclesiastical history and Christian archaeology, is justly entitled to take rank with the first archaeologists of Germany. Among German Catholic divines he is second to none in a masterly grasp of the different periods of Christian art, and more especially in extensive knowledge of Christian antiquity.

He has just published a new work, which deserves to be made widely known for many reasons. Through the author's modesty, it is called a text-book for students; but we feel assured that it will prove extremely useful not only to students in the universities, but to every scholar, however profoundly versed in the different periods and schools of art. So far as we are acquainted with the literature of art, a practical work such as the *Tabellen* of our author has not hitherto appeared. Dr. Kraus aims not at bringing fresh results of artistic studies before the public; his object is to enable us to take a view—*quasi uno obtutu*—of Christian art from the first century down to 1880. His principal merit consists in the skilful arrangement of the immense mass of names and dates. I may be allowed to briefly point out the arrangement of the *Tabellen*. Every two pages combined are divided into six columns. They contain—(1) the current number of our era, together with the most prominent events in general culture; (2) architecture; (3) sculpture; (4) painting; (5) industrial arts; (6) literature of art. But our author does not content himself with affording a bare enumeration of names of artists and their works; on the contrary, he develops the inner connexion of every succeeding period of art with its predecessor, and, in a few masterly words, shows the most striking characteristics of every period. I particularly refer to pp. 54 and 60, where he accurately traces the Roman style; and pp. 84, 86, and 110, where the Gothic, Early-English, and Tudor styles are described.

Prof. Kraus's book is deserving of special interest on the part of English students and scholars; there does not exist in England any precious object of art which is not conscientiously registered. We might urge the student's attention to the interesting and learned paragraphs at pp. 231 and 235, treating of English engravers; and at p. 237, of English wood-cutting during the eighteenth century. The *Tabellen* come down to 1880, and are provided with two elaborate registers. May I express the hope that an English



translation of this useful, or rather indispensable, book will be brought out ere long?

ALFONSO BELLESHEIM.

## ART PUBLICATIONS.

*Birket Foster's Pictures of English Landscapes.* Engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. With Pictures in Words by Tom Taylor. (Routledge.) During the nineteen years which have elapsed since these pictures were first published there has been so much progress in art processes, and so many changes in art fashions, that it says not a little for the inherent beauty of Mr. Birket Foster's designs and the skill of Messrs. Dalziel's wood-cutting that there is nothing in this volume which appears ill done or old-fashioned. There are few artists who have been so long and so continuously before the public as Mr. Birket Foster, and none, we think, who has produced such a number of designs without in any degree wearying the public. To say that he has no mannerism, or that his range is unlimited, would be to say of him what could not be said with truth about any artist, but his manner is never stale, and his variety is great within his range. In many of these pictures Mr. Foster has, for instance, introduced ducks in his foreground, but they are never the same ducks; his bramble-brakes and his old elms are among his specialties, but no two are alike; and his figures, though they appear familiar, are never repeated. It is the same with his composition, which, though always governed by an amenity peculiar to the artist, is as various as nature itself. It is the sweetness of English country scenery, the charm of pastoral peace, the rest that lingers by the silent pool, the delightful idleness of the farm-yard, the unanxious labour of the peasant—in short, the beauty and quiet of country life—that inspires his pencil. Herein lies at least one part of the secret of his long and deserved popularity; he draws what we all like to see as we are accustomed to see it. He makes us share his pleasures in shady lanes and open field, in trim cottage and ricketty barn, in ducks and children, cows and sheep. His work is a holiday to us, whether he takes us to France, as he did so delightfully but a year or two ago, or whether he only takes a house in the country for us, as in this charming volume.

THE reproductions from studies in black and white by the late Henry Dawson, to which we called attention last week as on view at Messrs. Deighton's, at Charing Cross, are five in number, and the same size as the originals, the largest being only eight inches long. They comprise *A Study of Distant Mountains*, *A Mountain Ravine*, *a Composition with Ruined Castle*, *A Study of a Sky*, and *A Wooded Pathway*. The materials employed in these poetical little studies were nothing but the snuff and grease of a tallow candle, with black and white chalk for the skies, and the effect in each case is rich and luminous. Those familiar with Turner's designs will not fail to see that Henry Dawson was a student of his noble work, and one who followed him frankly (as Thackeray followed Fielding) without loss of his own individuality. Such small studies as these, executed with rapidity, and with such rough materials, however delicate they may be in light and tone, cannot, of course, be remarkable for minuteness of execution; they are artistic germs, "models" of effects and composition, broad, refined, and glowing, each of which could have been worked out into a grand picture with little, if any, alteration of the general scheme. Whatever the process which has been employed by Mr. Alfred Dawson in reproducing his father's sketches, there can be but one opinion about the success and beauty of the result; not only the

spirit, but the very touch, of the originals is evidently preserved with exact fidelity.

WE have received from Herr E. A. Seemann, of Leipzig, the ninth part of Woltmann and Woermann's *History of Painting*. In this part is begun the history of German painting in the first half of the sixteenth century; and Dürer's life and works are treated in a thoroughly scientific manner, the results of the latest knowledge on the subject being stated and authorities strictly quoted. There is an excellent account also of the "Little Masters," especially of the Behams, whose works receive abundant illustration. The illustrations, indeed, through all this History are so abundant and, on the whole, so good that readers run little risk of being wearied by long descriptions of works they have not seen and are unable to realise. We reserve speaking of this *History of Painting* more fully until it is completed. Meanwhile, however, we would commend it not only for its German exhaustiveness, but also for a quality which is not generally to be found in German works of the kind—its clear and concise style.

THE chief article in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* this month is a sketch of the life of the late M. Mariette by Arthur Rhoné, who describes the numerous discoveries made by Mariette in Egypt during the last thirty years. It seems almost incredible, when these are summed up, that they should all be due to the scientific enthusiasm of one man; yet it was undoubtedly Mariette who shook the apathy with which a nation, engrossed in its material wants, regarded all questions of purely intellectual interest, and opened the way for effectual research by forcing Egypt to guard her ancient monuments from spoliation, and to organise a system for the preservation of her antiquities, which had before been carried off by whosoever might be the fortunate finder. As the creator of the museum at Boolak, Mariette-Pasha will be long remembered as having been the first to awaken Egypt to a scientific interest in the records of its vast past; and whatever discoveries may be yet to be made, they will have been furthered by his wonderfully successful labours. The other articles of the number deal mostly with exhibitions and collections, with the exception of a short note by M. Charles Ephrussi on the supposed connexion between Dürer's three well-known engravings, the *Melencolia*, the *Knight, Death, and Devil*, and the *St. Jerome in his Chamber*. It has often been surmised that the *Melencolia* was the first of a series intended by Dürer to illustrate the Four Temperaments, a favourite subject of art in his time; and various ingenious theorists have endeavoured to show that the other two plates may have carried out this idea. But, in spite of Prof. Thausing's clever advocacy, the "hypothesis of the Temperaments," as it may be called, is found to rest, when examined, on no other basis than pure imagination and the similarity in size of the three engravings. It scarcely needed that M. Ephrussi should combat it seriously, but such is the fascination of Dürer's enigmas that no one can help seeking to solve them. M. Ephrussi, in his turn, is, of course, ready with an interpretation.

## MICHELANGELO'S "ENTOMBMENT OF OUR SAVIOUR" IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE picture traditionally bearing this title has been criticised by Mr. J. C. Robinson in a letter, contributed to the *Times* of September 1, which has everywhere excited much interest.

Mr. Robinson argues that it must for the future be accepted as the work of Baccio Bandinelli, the sculptor, rival and enemy of Michelangelo,

who, as Vasari informs us, at one period attempted also to paint pictures. The following quotation from Vasari agrees both with the composition and with the unfinished state of the picture in the National Gallery:—

"About this time (1526) Baccio Bandinelli had undertaken to paint a large panel picture for the church of Oestello, and he made a very fine cartoon for it, the subject representing the dead Christ with the Marys around him and Nicodemus with other figures; but he did not paint the picture, for the reason hereafter stated (. . . dentrovi Cristo morto e le Marie intorno e Nicodemus con altre figure; ma la tavola non dipinse . . . ) . . .

"Certain it was that, although Baccio's designs were most beautiful, his colouring and mode of painting were bad and spiritless. For this reason he resolved no longer to execute his pictures with his own hand, and he took to himself a young man who handled the colours very cleverly, named Agnolo, brother of the eminent painter Francis Bigio, who had died a few years before, and to this Agnolo Baccio committed the execution of the Oestello picture; but it was left unfinished, and the cause was the disturbance of all affairs which ensued in the year 1527," &c.

The *Entombment* in the National Gallery is executed in oil colours, whereas Michelangelo is known to have had, in his later years, a great dislike to this vehicle of colouring. Still greater weight attaches to Mr. Robinson's statement that his intimate acquaintance with Bandinelli's drawings is the principal ground of his conviction that the picture is by the hand of that master.

The whole of these arguments put forth by one of the best-known connoisseurs in the country will generally be accepted as conclusive. Yet there appear to me to remain some questions of detail still unanswered.

But, before stating them here, I think it advisable to give a translation of Dr. G. Frizzoni's criticisms about the picture in question, the more so as I fully agree with Mr. Robinson's general appreciation of this gentleman's authoritative knowledge of Italian art. His essays entitled "*L'Arte italiana nella Galleria Nazionale di Londra*," which originally appeared in the *Archivio Storico Italiano*, were republished last year in a privately printed pamphlet. Dr. Frizzoni says:—

"The *Entombment*, a composition of seven figures, nearly life-size, is painted on panel, but left unfinished. Some consider it to be a doubtful picture; others take it for a valuable and doubtless original work of Buonarroti's. Although the composition appears to me to be not in the least attractive nor even successful (and for this very reason the picture might have been left unfinished), yet I cannot but consider it to be an original, and moreover a specially interesting one, and worthy of being looked at closely by those who wish to study the master in the numerous characteristic features of his style. In my opinion it is an early work of his; and this becomes evident, especially from the purity and delicacy in the features of one of the Marys, standing on the right side, in which, if I am not mistaken, the pure types of his first master, Domenico Ghirlandajo, are much more perceptible than Buonarroti's own grand style. In other parts, however, the sculptural manner of modelling peculiar to him is not less noticeable—in the muscles, sturdy as usual, and in the prominent rendering of the skeleton. In this respect the *Entombment* appears to me to have a close and decided resemblance with his fine *Tondo* in the Tribune at the Uffizi Palace, and also with the fresco paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, which are known to represent his early manner. In all these works there prevails the same severity and depth of expression, the same eccentric disregard of charm and beauty, which is the spontaneous expression of the artist's stern and independent mind, despising all æsthetic exigencies, even trespassing against the rules of proportion and the intended equilibrium of the composition, by which works of art gain at first sight the admiration of the spectator."

Dr. Frizzoni, who, I believe, examined the picture very carefully, was not inclined to give up its authenticity; but his defence of Michelangelo's authorship will perhaps, after Mr. Robinson's discovery, not be accepted everywhere as conclusive, although it must be admitted to contain a very valuable analysis of the style.

But, before we accept Mr. Robinson's identification of the picture with the Costello picture drawn by Bandinelli and painted by Agnolo Bigio, the following question of considerable importance arises—viz., whether there is any affinity between the colouring in the *Entombment* and in known paintings by the hand of Bandinelli's companion, Agnolo. Authenticated paintings by Agnolo are, unfortunately, not at hand. But Vasari is certainly right in saying that Agnolo was taught painting by his elder brother, Francia Bigio; and, as Agnolo is scarcely to be considered as an independent artist, we may fairly assume that his attainments in colouring remained within the limits of his brother's style, which is well known from numerous works to have been formed upon the principles of Andrea del Sarto, the greatest colourist among the Florentine artists. A genuine picture by Francia Bigio happens to hang just opposite the *Entombment* in Room XV. at the National Gallery; and, in comparing one with the other, it is hardly possible to detect any points which might justify Mr. Robinson's conclusion. Bandinelli's *Entombment* was certainly executed during the years 1528 and 1527, as we have already seen. It seems to me most difficult to admit that, at so advanced a date, the very primitive colouring, so conspicuous in the disputed picture, should have been adopted by a painter who must have professed the most advanced colouristic principles ever adopted in Florentine art. If, on the other hand, the picture is really an early work of Michelangelo's, as I am still inclined to maintain with Dr. Frizzoni, there will be no difficulty whatever in this respect. The rather striking coincidence of the passage quoted from Vasari's Life of Bandinelli with the subject of the picture may possibly find a satisfactory explanation in the undoubted fact that this very subject is met with in numerous pictures of the time; although it must be admitted that this is perhaps the only one which has come down to us in an unfinished state.

According to Mr. Robinson, the picture in the National Gallery "is conceived and executed in a grand and imposing manner, and even the physical and physiognomic types of Michelangelo appear to be, to some extent, reproduced in it." Yet we are also told that "it is impossible not to recognise in every part of this fine composition the style of design and personal peculiarities of Bandinelli, rather than those of Michelangelo." There is, I admit, some similarity between the general arrangements of the drapery in the picture and that in some drawings of his—for instance, in the British Museum, where, among others, a complete sketch-book of Bandinelli is preserved. Among the drawings by Michelangelo in the National collection, there are none which can be ascribed to his early period. But whoever wishes to form for himself an independent opinion about the disputed picture should not omit, as Dr. Frizzoni has already suggested, to enter into a close comparison of the *Entombment* with Michelangelo's *Tondo* in the Uffizi, which has often been reproduced successfully in photography.

It is of course scarcely possible for me to explain in words, without the help of accompanying illustrations, what I consider to be Michelangelo's peculiar manner of drawing, which appears to me obvious in the *Entombment* in the National Gallery. And I dare not hope to

influence the opinions of those who have no sympathy with the systematic study of individual styles, which is still commonly considered to be a field for caprice rather than a reliable basis of knowledge.

J. P. RICHTER.

#### THE ART EXHIBITION AT GLASGOW.

THE Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts has just opened its second exhibition of works in black and white, to which has been added—as its last exhibition was supplemented by a series of paintings by Bough and Chalmers—a collection of water-colours by the members of the Scottish Society of Painters in Water-Colour. A valuable feature of the exhibition is the richness and extent of the drawings contributed by French, Dutch, German, and American artists; certainly so large and typical a display of Continental, and especially of Dutch, monochrome designs has not previously been brought together in Scotland, probably not in Great Britain. Among the works that come from Holland is a large and powerful cottage interior by Artz, a drawing for the oil picture which figured in last year's Salon. Israels has several subjects full of the pensiveness which is the characteristic note of his art; and Mauve shows a crayon drawing of a reclining shepherd in which the colouring of the artist is cleverly suggested. Among Belgian contributors, P. Oyens has an excellently modelled female bust; D. Oyens shows a figure of a smoker singularly original and artistic in its arrangement of light and shade; while Arthur Wasse, of Munich, sends a figure of a young monk bold and powerful in drawing, if somewhat melodramatic in attitude and expression.

Among the finest of the examples by French draughtsmen is a crayon series by Lhermitte. His *Marché aux Fleurs de St.-Sulpice* is admirable in its expression of sunlight flickering through foliage, and for the vivacity with which the crowd is sketched. In the *Cours Philosophie à la Sorbonne*, shown at the Dudley Gallery, and reproduced in *L'Art*, we have excellently seized character in the heads of the varied audience. A still finer design is *Les Glaneuses*, which has much of the feeling which characterised Millet's scenes of rustic labour in the forms of the peasants bending in the fields beneath a wind-swept sky. Among French masters of pure landscape, Allongé contributes some of the strongest work. His *Un Torrent à Avalon*, with its poplars and quiet water, is a most typical bit of French landscape. Dornois, Karl Robert, and Dien treat rustic scenery with a facility little known in this country; and P. L. L. Vauthier's *Place de la Préfecture à Quimper* is an example of most suggestive draughtsmanship of architectural detail.

Among the works of British artists is Sir F. Leighton's delicate and tender study of lemon branches. E. J. Poynter has sketches for his *Nausicaa*, and a singularly spirited battle-scene of *Montagues and Capulets*. W. J. Macgregor shows a large and impressive evening view of *Nairn*, with the dark forms of fishing-boats shadowed in the water, which still reflects the last brilliance of the sky; and David Murray takes a foremost place among local artists with a delicately felt flat sketch of country entitled *Haymaking in the Fens*. From America come twenty-two drawings and etchings contributed by members of the Salmagundi Sketch Club, which are interesting as specimens of a style of art which has recently become familiar to the British public through the excellent wood-cuts of Scribner and Harper. *Little Grandmother's Pet*, by N. Sarony, is a charming study of quaint child-life—a little girl, prim and mob-capped, like the children of Sir Joshua.

In the department devoted to prints are examples of nearly every modern etcher of note

—indeed, the only two prominent names that we miss from the catalogue are those of Legros and Whistler.

The Scottish Society of Water-Colour Painters, which has added its works to the exhibition of the Institute, now numbers forty members, and has held three previous exhibitions. The present is probably an advance on those of former years; but—with indeed notable exceptions—it shows traces of that undue garianness of colour which distinguishes Scottish water-colour art from English, and still more from French and Dutch. Among the works which are in fullest sympathy with what is best in Continental methods are the contributions of R. W. Allan. His *Funeral of Coriolyte at Ecclefechan*, with its dreary procession winding through the snow and watched by a knot of villagers, is one of the most impressive subjects in the rooms. From R. Herdman, R.S.A., comes a varied and admirable selection of landscape and figure pictures; and Hugh Cameron, R.S.A., Colin Hunter, Wm. M. Taggart, R.S.A., and David Murray contribute excellent work.

J. M. GRAY.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

It is announced that Mr. Thomas Armstrong will succeed Mr. Poynter, R.A., as Art Director at South Kensington; and Mr. Sparkes (now Head-master) as Principal of the National Art Training School. Mr. Poynter has, however, consented to continue his connexion with the Education Department as Visitor of the Training School.

It is settled that the next annual exhibition of the Society of Painter-Etchers will be held in London next March, and not in New York, as some American papers have announced.

MR. WEDMORE delivered an address on Tuesday last, in the main hall of the Cardiff Fine Art Exhibition, on "Turner and his *Liber Studiorum*," the Dean of Llandaff (Master of the Temple) occupying the chair.

MR. ALDERMAN SAMUELSON has just purchased for the Corporation of Liverpool Mr. D. G. Rossetti's *Dante's Dream*. The picture embodies the dream of Dante on the day of the death of Beatrice Portinari. The chamber of dreams is depicted through a mystic atmosphere. The treatment throughout is full of symbol, and everywhere a sensible effect, as of trance, is preserved. The picture is mainly distinguished by the qualities of its style, which are of the highest order. The colour is at once sombre and brilliant. It is rarely indeed that a corporate body exhibits so much art-feeling and art-enterprise as are displayed in the purchase of this work by the municipality of Liverpool. The picture will no doubt long remain a prominent attraction in the local permanent collection.

We learn from the *Etcher* that the diploma etchings which have determined the election of the seventy fellows of which this society at present consists will shortly be on view at the South Kensington Museum until such time as the society shall have obtained a permanent gallery of its own. We may remark that the subject of M. Edouard Bischgitz's fine study in the current number of the *Etcher*, entitled "Partridges at Sunrise," ought unmistakably to be "Grouse."

AFTER the close of the Woollen Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in October, it is proposed to hold an international exhibition in black and white of etchings, engravings, wood-cuts, &c., which will extend over several months.

THE following are other items of news about an art which is yearly increasing in popularity:—Mr. O. P. Slocombe has just finished a plate after Mr. Boughton's *Hester Prynne*; Mr. L. J.

Steele is engaged upon Mr. Marous Stone's *The Foundling*; and Mr. John Park upon Mr. Macallum's *Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep*, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1880. The two latter will be published by Mr. Dunthorne.

THE art of etching, which has long been neglected in Germany, now shows signs of rising steadily in public favour in that country also. During the past summer a collection of work by English etchers has been favourably received in a Berlin gallery. The etching of Cologne Cathedral by B. Mannfeld, to which we referred some weeks ago, has received unanimous approval from art critics. And we now read in the German papers that special schools for etching have been founded at the historic centres of Düsseldorf and Weimar. At the latter place, Prof. Willem Linnig, from Belgium, is the leader of the movement, in which Prof. Hagen, Arndt, von Schennis, Baron von Gleichen-Rusewurm, Brendel, and other well-known painters are taking a prominent part.

AN archaeological find, which may prove to be of considerable importance, is reported to have been made recently at Hampton Wick. When digging the foundations of a house, the workmen came upon a number of earthen vessels, about two feet below the surface. Most of these were broken, but one was saved in perfect condition. They are evidently hand-moulded and sun-dried, and contained charred bones. No doubt they are cinerary urns; but no other remains have been found by which to conjecture their date or the people by whom they were made.

ALL those who know Bologna know that the *façade* of its principal church, St. Petronio, is unfinished. For several years a wish has been growing up that it might be worthily completed; and on May 29 last a large and influential meeting of citizens was held, thanks to the energy and perseverance of a young architect, Signor Giuseppe Ceri, to consider the plans and estimates which he had to lay before them. The Bolognese are proverbially attached to and proud of their city and its monuments, and the meeting represented every class of society and every shade of political opinion; and for this, as well as for its unanimity, it may be regarded as noteworthy. An acting committee of seven was elected, which included the Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna and Count Aurelio Saffi, the eminent patriot and liberal, who spent so many years of exile in England. Of course Signor Ceri is also on the committee; and the brilliant success of this first decided movement is greatly owing to him, for he has devoted himself for many years to this object, and has declared that, whichever design for the *façade* may be chosen, it shall receive his loyal co-operation and support. What is sought is to follow as closely as possible the design already begun on the lower part of the *façade* by the original builders. It is proposed to collect the sum necessary (under £50,000 sterling) by small subscriptions throughout the province of Bologna, one of the most public-spirited in Italy; we think, however, that the scheme, and the spirit in which it is conceived, will not fail to appeal successfully to English lovers of Italy and of her beautiful edifices.

THE picturesque town of Freiburg, in Switzerland, has lately added to its attractions an art museum created by the munificent legacy of the late Duchess Aldovrandi, better known under her art-name of Marcello. This distinguished lady, a Swiss by birth, has not only left a large number of her own works, both in sculpture and painting, to her native country, but has also bestowed, for the purpose of founding a museum at Freiburg, most of the treasures of her art collection. These include a very fine Velasquez and several good works by old

masters; and, what will perhaps be of more value some day, a large number of paintings, drawings, and studies that had been given her as marks of friendship by some of the most eminent French artists of the present time and immediate past. Among the names cited are those of Delacroix, Rude, Courbet, Carpeaux, Fortuny, Regnault, Boulanger, Hébert, and Clésinger.

THE Royal Museum of Berlin has just received some archaeological treasures, which are believed to be unique of their kind, at least in the Old World. They are sculptured stones from Santa Lucia de Consumalgapan, in Guatemala, the excavation of which has occupied the attention of the Prussian Government for the past five years. After the visit of Prof. Bastian to the spot in 1876, Dr. Berendt, one of the first authorities in American archaeology, was commissioned to explore the ruins. But, after a short time, he died from over-exposure; and his place was taken by Herr W. von Bergen, the German consul-general in Guatemala, who has at last succeeded in excavating the sculptures and shipping them to Germany.

THE monument that has been executed by the distinguished French sculptor, M. Barrias, in memory of the defence of St. Quentin in the Franco-German War is to be inaugurated on October 8. The town is represented by M. Barrias as a woman holding a spinning-wheel in one hand, while with the other she sustains a National Guard. A little child by her side plays with the barrel of a gun. The pedestal has two bas-reliefs representing military and civil defence, surmounted by medallions of the two brave defenders of St. Quentin—Gen. Faidherbe and M. Anatole de la Forge.

IN a note in the ACADEMY of August 27 (p. 169), Prof. Gaetano Milanesi, of Florence, was inadvertently spoken of as if dead. We are glad to learn from our esteemed Florence correspondent, Mr. C. Heath Wilson, that the Professor is perfectly well, "and long may he be so."

## MUSIC.

### THE BRIGHTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

"ORPHEONS" (or choral societies of male voices only), "Fanfares" (brass bands), and "Harmonies" (wood and brass) have been for many years established in France, Belgium, and Switzerland, principally among the working classes. Between thirty and forty of these societies came over during the past week to Brighton to show their musical skill, and to compete for prizes—crowns, medals, wreaths, a gold watch, a silver inkstand, &c.—offered by some of the inhabitants of the town. The opening ceremony of this novel, interesting, and suggestive festival took place in the Dome last Tuesday morning. After the performance of *God Save the Queen*, the *Marseillaise*, and the *Brabançonne*, the Mayor of Brighton, president of the festival, bade a hearty welcome to the various choral and instrumental societies about to take part in the contests, concerts, and *fêtes*. The mayor was accompanied on the platform by the mayoress, the vice-presidents (Mr. Alderman Lamb and Mr. W. Kuhe), the honorary secretary and general director (M. O. de la Grave), and many members of the "Jury des Concours"—Sir J. Benedict, Sir George Elvey, Signor Randegger, Mr. F. H. Cowen, Mr. F. Corder, M. Cressonnois (Chef de Musique de la Gendarmerie), &c. Sir J. Benedict made a capital impromptu speech in French, at the close of which he expressed a hope that the example set by the working classes of France would be emulated by workmen in England.

Immediately after the opening ceremony, the competitions of Harmonies and Fanfares commenced. They had to read a piece at sight, and to

play a piece of their own choosing. The sight-reading trial was held within closed doors, but we were permitted to witness one of these private performances at the Town Hall. The members of the jury sat at a table at one end of the room; the players entered at the opposite end, and ascended a platform. The conductor received from the hands of one of the jury the parts, and handed them to the players; and, after a few minutes, during which they were allowed to glance at the music, the order was given for the piece to be performed. Immediately afterwards, the parts were placed on the table, the players retired, and a fresh band was summoned and dealt with in the same fashion. We heard *Le Montcalm*, an *allegro militaire* by V. Pons, read off by three different societies.

On Wednesday there were the Choral and Harmonie contests. The order of proceedings was the same—viz., to read an exercise and perform pieces of their own choosing. On this day, however, all the contests were public.

Even if space permitted, it would be impossible to give an account of all that took place at these examinations, for the competitions for the various prizes were going on at the same time in the Music and Banqueting Rooms of the Royal Pavilion, the Town Hall, and the Royal Aquarium. Some of the performances at the contests on Wednesday were extremely good, and the crowded rooms showed that the public took great interest in the proceedings.

Two grand concerts were given at the Dome—one on Tuesday evening, the other on Wednesday afternoon. Pieces were performed by selected choral and instrumental societies, and songs were contributed by Mme. Appia (from the Grand Opera, Paris), Mme. Castillon (from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris), and MM. Caron, Villaret, and Anguez (from the Grand Opera, Paris). The excellent singing of the solo vocalists was much appreciated, and most of the *ensemble* music received loud and well-deserved applause. On both occasions the order of programme was greatly altered, and some pieces were omitted. Much allowance, however, should be made on account of the difficulties connected with so great an undertaking. We would also note the non-appearance of M. O. Gounod, Président d'honneur du jury, and of M. Saint-Saëns, who was to have appeared as a performer on the organ. A collection, amounting to £50, in aid of the Société La Ferte Aïaïs, many of the members of which were killed in the dreadful railway accident near Paris as they were coming to the festival, was made at the Dome concert on Tuesday; and an extra concert in aid of the sufferers, under the direction of Mr. Kuhe, was given on Thursday.

After the Dome performance on Wednesday, all the bands and choral societies formed in procession, and marched, with their trophy-laden banners, and headed by the Brighton fire brigade, from the Dome to the Skating Rink. After a performance there and a very brief interval of rest, they again assembled in the Dome, where, in the presence of the mayor and mayoress, the members of the jury, presidents, and secretaries, &c., the prizes were distributed.

We regret that we cannot enter into more detail, for really could be said about the instrumental performances, and about the singing of some of the societies, especially with regard to quality of voices, intonation, and shading; but we must be content to give a list of the five societies to whom were awarded the greatest distinctions. They were as follow:—The Harmonie and the Symphonie of Châlons-sur-Marne (conductor, M. Boisson); the Chorale of Le Mans (conductor, M. Jacque); the Fanfare of Chartres (conductor, M. Escudé); the Orchestra of Ixelles, in Belgium (conductor, M. Verbrugghen); and the Chorale of Abbeville (conductor, M. Grigny). J. S. SHEDLOCK,

18, Great Marlborough-street.

## HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

### A VISIT to ABYSSINIA: an

ACCOUNT OF TRAVEL IN MODERN ETHIOPIA. By W. WINSTANLEY, late 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars. 3 vols., 21s.  
"Mr. Winstanley may be congratulated upon having produced a capital record of travels. The narrative is written in a lively and entertaining style, and abounds in capital character-sketches of the men with whom the author was brought into contact."—*Athenaeum*.  
"Mr. Winstanley's volumes contain a very considerable quantity of fresh information."—*Academy*.  
"A very pleasant and amusing book."—*John Bull*.

### LIFE in WESTERN INDIA. By

Mrs. GUTHRIE, Author of "Through Russia," "My Year in an Indian Fort," &c. 2 vols., with illustrations, 21s.  
"A charming book, remarkable for the variety and brilliancy of the pictures which it sets before us. Mrs. Guthrie has a keen eye for scenery, and can describe what she sees with much vividness. She is a botanist, something of an archaeologist, and has more than an ordinary knowledge of Indian history; and she notes with a keen interest the life and character of the native population."—*Full Mail Gazette*.

### CATHARINE of ARAGON, and

the SOURCES of the ENGLISH REFORMATION. Edited from the French of ALBERT DU BOIS, with Notes, by CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c. 2 vols., 21s.

### CHEAP EDITION of LORD

BRACKENBURY. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of "Barbara's History," &c. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY. 5s., bound and illustrated.

## THE NEW NOVELS.

### LITTLE FIFINE. By Mrs. Mac-

QUOID, Author of "Patty," "Beside the River," &c. 3 vols.

### TOO FAST to LAST. By John

MILLS, Author of "The Old English Gentleman," &c. 3 vols.

### IVY: COUSIN and BRIDE. By

PERCY GREG, Author of "Errant," &c. 3 vols.  
"There are some clever sketches of journalistic life and character in 'Ivy.'—*Academy*.  
"A very cleverly imagined story, cleverly told. A more charming heroine than 'Ivy' has rarely been introduced to the world of readers."—*Morning Advertiser*.

### WANTED, an HEIR. By C. L.

PIRKIS, Author of "A Very Opal," &c. 3 vols.  
"A pleasant, wholesome, and interesting novel."—*St. James's Gazette*.  
"Mrs. Pirkis has given us a story with a fresh and unconventional bias. The novel is exceedingly interesting."—*Academy*.

### A MAN'S MISTAKE. By the

AUTHOR of "ST. OLAVE'S," &c. 3 vols.  
"A carefully executed study of provincial life in the well-known style of the author of 'St. Olave's.' The character-painting is admirably done."—*Academy*.  
"A Man's Mistake," like the other novels by the same author, is written in a pleasant style."—*Athenaeum*.

### RESEDA. By Mrs. Randolph, Au-

thor of "Gentiana," &c. 3 vols.  
"This story is charmingly told, and promises to be one of the most popular of the author's novels."—*Sunday Times*.  
"There is much that is clever in this story, both in the way of character-painting and incident."—*John Bull*.

### HIS LITTLE MOTHER. By the

AUTHOR of "JOHN HALIFAX," 1 vol., 10s. 6d.

### STRICTLY TIED UP. By the

Right Hon. A. J. B. BEESFORD HOPE, M.P. THIRD and CHEAPEST EDITION. 1 vol., crown 8vo, 6s., bound.

## BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Each Work complete in 1 vol., price 5s. (any of which can be had separately), elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated by Mr J. GILBERT MILLAR, HUNT, LEACH, POYNTE, FOSTER, TENNIEL, SANDS, & LUGGINS, WAMBOURNE, &c.

## HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature. By Mrs. Oliphant.  
John Halifax, Gentleman. The Crescent and the Cross. By Elliot Warburton.  
Nathalia. By Miss Kavanagh.  
A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
Adam Graeme. By Mrs. Oliphant.  
Sam Slick's Wise saws.  
Cardinal Wiseman's Popes. A Life for a Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb. Margaret and her Ridesmaids. Sam Slick's Old Juggs.  
Darius. By Elliot Warburton.  
Sir B. Burke's Family Romance. The Laird of Norlaw. By Mrs. Oliphant.  
The Englishwomen in Italy. Nothing New. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
Freer's Life of Jeanne d'Albret. The Valley of a Hundred Fires. Burke's Romance of the Forum. Aurele. By Miss Kavanagh.  
Studies from Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
Grandmother's Money. Jefferson's Book about Doctors. Mistress and Maid. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
Les Misérables. By Victor Hugo.  
St. Olave's. Lost and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.  
Sam Slick's American Humour. Barbara's History. By Amelia B. Edwards.  
Life of Irving. By Mrs. Oliphant.  
No Church. Christian's Mistake. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
Alice Forbes. By George MacDonald, LL.D.  
Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant.  
A Noble Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
Dixon's New America. Robert Palmer. By George MacDonald, LL.D.  
The Woman's Kingdom. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
Annals of an Eventful Life. By G. W. Lussan, D.C.L.  
David Elginbrod. By George MacDonald, LL.D.  
A Brave Lady. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
Hannah. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
Sam Slick's Americans at Home. The Unkind Word. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
A Rose in June. By Mrs. Oliphant.  
My Little Lady. By E. Frances Poynter.  
Phoebe, Junior. By Mrs. Oliphant.  
Life of Marie Antoinette. By Professor C. D. Yonge.  
St. Olave's. By George MacDonald, LL.D.  
Young Mrs. Jarville. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'  
Lord Brackenbury. By Amelia B. Edwards.

## HINDOO LIFE IN BENGAL.

Just published, demy 8vo, cloth, 305 pp., 7s. 6d.

## THE HINDOOS AS THEY ARE:

A Description of the Manners, Customs, and Inner Life of Hindoo Society in Bengal.

By SHIB CHUNDER BOSE.

With a Prefatory Note by the

Rev. W. HASTIE, B.D.,

Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, CHANCING CROSS, S.W.

## FIJI.

Just published, demy 8vo, cloth, 297 pp., 5s.

## A YEAR IN FIJI;

Or, an Enquiry into the Botanical, Agricultural, and Economical Resources of the Colony.

By JOHN HORNE, F.L.S., &c.

Published at the request of the

HON. SIR A. H. GORDON, G.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji, &c.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, CHANCING CROSS, S.W.

Fourth Edition, 8vo, price 18s. (with upwards of 320 Illustrations).

## PREHISTORIC TIMES, as Illustrated by

Ancient Remains, and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., &c.

"The book ranks among the noblest works of the interesting and important class to which it belongs."—*Athenaeum*.  
"Those who desire a compact and careful review of the whole subject, well illustrated, will find it in this volume."—*Ibid.*  
"On the subject of prehistoric archaeology it is not only a good book of reference, but the best."—*Nature*.

LONDON: F. NOEGATE, 7, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

8vo, price 12s.

## THE ROMANS of BRITAIN. By HENRY

CHARLES COOTE, F.S.A.

"One of the most substantial, useful, and reliable contributions to the early history of Britain that has yet been produced."—*Retrospect*.  
"It removes a considerable amount of the obscurity in which the epoch to which it relates has been involved. . . . The book is very interesting and most ably written, and will repay a careful study."

Trans. of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.  
"His arguments are lucid, and supported by a vast amount of varied learning."—*Archaeological Journal*.

LONDON: F. NOEGATE, 7, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Crown 8vo, with Portrait, price 7s. 6d.

## RENE DESCARTES: his Life and Medi-

tations. A New Translation of "The Meditations," With Introduction, Memoir, and Commentary. By RICHARD LEWES, Author of "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Primary Beliefs."

"Exceedingly well adapted to introduce the student to Descartes, and, through him, to the history of one main development of modern thought."—*Saturday Review*.

"We consider it well adapted for a popular introduction to the historical study of philosophy."—*Athenaeum*.

LONDON: F. NOEGATE, 7, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Third Edition, 1 vol., crown 8vo, cloth, price 7s.

## A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of PORTU- GUESE AND ENGLISH,

Exhibiting, in a Series of Exercises, in Double Translation, the Idiomatic Structure of both Languages, as now written and spoken.

Adapted to Ollendorff's System.

By the Rev. ALEXANDER J. D. D'ORSEY,

Of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Lecturer on Public Reading and Speaking at King's College, London.

Third Edition, Enlarged, crown 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

## COLLOQUIAL PORTUGUESE; OR, WORDS AND PHRASES OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Compiled from Dictation and Conversation.

For the use of English Tourists in Portugal, Brazil, Madeira, &c.

By the Rev. ALEXANDER J. D. D'ORSEY.

LONDON: TRUBNER & CO., Ludgate-hill.

Now ready, large post 8vo, 540 pp., price 7s. 6d.

## HALF-HOURS with GREEK and LATIN

AUTHORS, from various English Translations. With Biographical Notices. By G. H. JAMES and W. S. JONES, Authors of "A Book of Parliamentary Anecdotes."

In this work, almost the entire field of ancient Classical Literature is surveyed. In it will be found examples of the most brilliant passages of the poets and dramatists, the philosophers and historians, of Greece and Rome. While intended to prove instructive and interesting to all classes of readers, it is also designed to serve as a reading-book in schools where only a short period can be given to the study of the Classics in the original tongue.

LONDON: HORACE COX, 24, Strand, W.C.

Just published, 116pp., 8vo, in wrapper, 2s., post-free.

## SEVEN CHAPTERS of the REVISION

of 1881 Revised (St. Matthew I.—VI.; St. Luke XI.). By the Rev. S. C. MALAN, D.D., Vicar of Broadwindsor.

LONDON: HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly.

Now ready, in royal 8vo, price One Shilling.

## A LECTURE on the ELECTRICAL DIS- CHARGE: its Forms and its Functions. Delivered before the British Association at York, on 8th September, 1881. By WILLIAM SPOTTISWOOD, D.C.L., LL.D., President of the Royal Society.

LONDON: LONGMANS & CO.

Nearly ready.

## CICERO.—THE DE LEGIBUS of CICERO.

The Text Revised, with Explanatory Notes, by W. D. FRAEMAN, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Cambridge: J. HALL & SON.

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., and HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

## RECORDS of the PAST:

Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments.

Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Edited by B. BUDGE, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

LONDON: S. BAGSTER & SONS, 15, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

## TO PROPRIETORS of NEWSPAPERS

AND PERIODICALS.—WYMAN & SONS, Printers of the *Builder*, the *Printing Times*, *Truth*, *Capital & Labour*, the *Furniture Gazette*, the *Review*, and other high-class Publications, call attention to the facilities they possess for the COMPLETE, ECONOMIC, and PUNCTUAL PRODUCTION of PERIODICAL LITERATURE, whether illustrated or plain. Estimates furnished to Proprietors of New Periodicals, for either Printing, or Printing and Publishing.—74 and 75, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

## BIRKBECK BANK,

Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Banks, and interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.

The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. Interest, repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

1st March, 1880. FRANCIS RAVENSBOROUGH, Manager.

## SUN LIFE OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1810.

CHIEF OFFICE, 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICE, 60, CHANCING CROSS, S.W.;

And Oxford-street, corner of Vero-street, W.

Life Assurances of all descriptions effected. Specially low rates for Young Lives and for Non-Smoking Policyholders. Half Premiums receive for the first five years. Immediate settlement of Claims.

The Society's newly revised Prospectus, and a new and greatly simplified form of Proposal, will be forwarded on application.

J. G. PRIESTLEY, Actuary.

## PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET

and CHANCING CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1792.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the world.

Loss claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.

JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

Form. 8vo, 128 pp., price 1s. 6d.

## A MEDLEY of NOTABLES: What

they said and What others said of them. By G. F. S.

"This little book contains on one side of each page a quotation from some well-known author, and on the other side a brief notice of this author by other authors. If we turn to Shakespeare, for instance, we find quoted Dame Quickly's description of Falstaff's death, while there are given notices of Shakespeare by Keats, Ben Jonson, Browning, Barnet, and by some anonymous writer who likely enough is the editor. From him we learn that 'Shakespeare went before all men, and stands in the array of human intellect like the sun in the system, single and unapproached.'—*Saturday Review*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

No. 489, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Introduction to the Study of English History.*  
By Samuel R. Gardiner and J. Bass Mullinger. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THIS book consists of two parts, one by each of its authors; and each is, in its own way, a witness to the progress which the knowledge of English history has made during the present generation. Mr. Gardiner writes the "Introduction to English History," which forms the first part; Mr. Mullinger writes the second part, on the "Authorities." Each part might perfectly well have made a separate book; but they go perfectly well together.

Mr. Gardiner's share in the work illustrates the way in which thorough knowledge of one period helps to the mastery of another. No man can read all history—no man, one would think, can read all English history—from the beginning to the end, in minute detail, from original writers. He must trust second-hand authorities and modern commentators for a large part of the story. But he who has thoroughly mastered one or more periods by original research gains a certain tact which enables him to deal almost as a master, even with those periods on which he has not brought original research to bear. He acquires a kind of instinct, by which he sees which secondary and modern writers are to be trusted and which are not. He does not profess to know every detail of the periods with which he deals in this secondary way, as he knows every detail of the period which he chooses specially for his own. But he can grasp the real meaning and bearing of the story; he can, so to speak, put forth his hands and pick out the leading facts among a mass of details, in a way which a man who is not a thorough master of any period cannot do. The introductory sketch of the earlier periods with which Lord Macaulay opens his *History* is a memorable example. There is no reason to think that Lord Macaulay had mastered the earliest periods of English history by minute original research. In truth, the introductory sketch itself shows that he had not; but it also shows that his minute study of other times had given him that historic tact which enabled him to grasp with boldness and clearness all the main points in the history of times in which he could probably not have stood a minute examination. We must remember that Lord Macaulay wrote more than thirty years ago, before the great flood of light which has since been poured out upon the early times of England. He could not know things which have been since brought to light by others; and he had not

studied those times in such a way that he was likely to find out special points for himself. It is not wonderful then, if he wrote some things which he would doubtless not have written now. Some expressions are exaggerated; some details are inaccurate; but the general truth of the sketch is wonderful. Lord Macaulay knew enough of his own times to be able to grasp at once the main points which needed to be set forth in a general sketch of earlier times. Now, Mr. Gardiner's "Introduction to English History" strikes us in somewhat the same way as those introductory pages of Lord Macaulay. We cannot suppose that the whole of this "Introduction to English History" from the beginning, or, rather, from before the beginning down to our own century, is everywhere the result of minute original research. We cannot suppose that Mr. Gardiner has, in order to write the first part, thoroughly got up every one of the books of which Mr. Mullinger gives a list in the second part. No reasonable person would ask that he would do so. But he knows his own period so well that he has got the tact which enables him to deal in a general way with other periods. Mr. Gardiner writes with the advantage of thirty-three years over Lord Macaulay; he naturally knows familiarly a crowd of things which Lord Macaulay could not know. Many ways of looking at facts which had come into no one's head when Lord Macaulay wrote are taken for granted by Mr. Gardiner. But the two sketches have much in common. Each shows the same clear insight, the same firm grasp, of what was to be known in 1848 and in 1881. It is wonderful how little there is to correct in what Lord Macaulay wrote in 1848; it would be a very slight exaggeration to say that there is nothing to correct in what Mr. Gardiner has written in 1881. I read through Mr. Gardiner's sketch of the times which I may be supposed to know in detail, and I find an admirable summary of all the leading points in those times. I find the leading results of all that a good many of us have worked out for a good many years past put forth with truth, clearness, and power. I find very little to differ from; really, to find fault with I may say I find nothing at all. Mr. Gardiner, in short, is so thorough a master of the seventeenth century, he so thoroughly knows all the by-paths of that time, that he is able to make his way with very little trouble through the high-roads of the times from the fifth century to the thirteenth.

Mr. Gardiner, I have said, begins at the beginning and before the beginning. His first chapter is headed "Introductory—the Ancient World." But the little sketch which he draws of the Eastern despotisms, the Greek commonwealths, the power of Rome, the power of the Church, are by no means out of place. They form an introduction, by way of comparison, to his second chapter, on "The English Settlement and the English Kingship." Here it is hardly needless to say that Mr. Gardiner gives the results of sound scholarship working upon real facts. He is not likely to be led away into vagaries about Roman institutions living on in Teutonic England; and he fully understands the plain case,

which so many seem unable to understand, about the fate of the British inhabitants of those lands which the English conquered before their conversion. Nobody ever thought, as some people seem to fancy that some one has thought, that every single Briton was killed. The point simply is that so vast a mass of them were either killed or driven out that no perceptible British element found its way into the national life and national institutions of their conquerors. Mr. Gardiner puts the case well:—"Whatever the numerical amount of the survivors may have been, the general result is certain. The Teutonic speech, save in a few words used principally by women and slaves, prevailed everywhere. Teutonic law, the Teutonic way of life, was the rule of the land. The Teutonic heathenism was unchanged. The Celtic element, whether it was larger or smaller, was absorbed, and left scarcely a trace behind."

So Mr. Gardiner goes on with an admirable general sketch of our early history and constitution. He has here and there some very pithy remarks. "If we can only praise the monks because they improved cultivation, or even because they were benevolent to the poor, it is better not to praise them at all. These things are but the accidents of monasticism. Its essence was a selfish unselfishness." He makes a good comparison between the *wergild* and the penitential system of the Church. In one the heaviness of the penalty increases according to the rank of the sufferer; in the other it increases according to the rank of the offender. Mr. Gardiner quite understands the most misrepresented man in English history. It may sound as a paradox to many to learn that Dunstan not only had nothing to do with branding or hamstringing anybody, but that he did not even make it his business to thrust monks in everywhere. Anselm again he appreciates; it is a good epigram when he says that "the Red King seemed to have come into the world to justify the wildest extravagance of the Popes." It is even startling to read that Anselm's "spirit rests with the men who, in the seventeenth century, passed the Toleration Act and founded the liberty of the press." But I must remind Mr. Gardiner that Anselm was not an "Italian stranger," except so far that his father was a Lombard. It is well to remember that Aosta was part of the kingdom of Burgundy, if only because Anselm is distinctly spoken of as a stranger in Italy. Mr. Gardiner will hardly expect me to go with him when he holds that the ancient Witenagemot was, in its origin and theory, a select body. I am more and more convinced that the right of every freeman to appear in the national assembly was never formally taken away, though it was exercised only by fits and starts. But, as it was exercised only by fits and starts, there is practically no difference between Dr. Stubbs and myself. I allow that in ordinary times the assembly was attended only by the chief men; Dr. Stubbs allows that on some extraordinary occasions the small body was enlarged by the presence of many who did not ordinarily come.

Mr. Gardiner well remarks that, when the Great Charter was won,

"for the first time the English people appeared

as an united whole; the local divisions of the days before the Conquest were gone. The class divisions of the days after the Conquest also were gone. In their stead had arisen a union based on mutual concessions, and strong by mutual support."

Mr. Gardiner remarks how the Scottish nation, in anything like the sense in which we now understand the name, was formed by the claims and wars of Edward I. He points out how thoroughly the nobles of Scotland accepted the claims of the King who was to many of them already a personal lord, and how the resistance came wholly from the people. "The national feeling, which had been gradually growing up during a long course of years in England, sprang up suddenly in Scotland, after a brief interval of anarchy."

I might, with great profit, go through the whole of Mr. Gardiner's Introduction, pointing out much that is worthy of notice at every stage of English history. But I thought it might be better to keep myself mainly to what I may call my own times. The other part of the book consists of Mr. Mullinger's account of the authorities. He goes in order through the original writers of each period, and also through the chief modern writers whose works bear upon the several times. He seems, in his Preface, to shut out general Histories of England, and the older ones down to Sharon Turner he does shut out; as also Mr. Green. But Dr. Lingard is allowed a place. MSS., he tells us, do not come within his range, because the researches among MSS. "would be made only by those who were designing to write history, for whom the present volume is not intended." But Mr. Mullinger may be assured that his collection will not be without use even to those who design to write history. No one could expect Mr. Mullinger to give a general account of all MSS. everywhere. For most purposes, when a good text is once printed, the printed text is enough. Still, here and there there are MSS. not printed but which ought to be printed; and, if it were possible to make a selection of such MSS., it would have been well to have had them on the list. Take for instance the invaluable contemporary Life of Edward the Confessor which was made use of by Stow, but which seems to have been known to no one after Stow until it was published by Dr. Luard. Lingard had to quote it second-hand from Stow. Or, again, I am told that there is lurking in private hands a MS. cartulary of Colchester Abbey, containing a document which distinctly proves, what I had inferred on other grounds, that Henry I. spoke English. And I know myself of other MSS., here and there, which throw light on various points in the times with which I am mainly concerned. These ought to be printed; and, if their existence was recorded in lists of this kind, they would be more likely to get printed. It would have been a gain if Mr. Mullinger could have mentioned MSS. of this class, without troubling him to speak of those which have been already made serviceable by being printed. I have gone through the whole of Mr. Mullinger's list, and I can say that I shall certainly be glad always to have it at hand. He must have had rather a difficult task in giving an estimate of the value of the

different modern writers on a scale which forbade him to go into any detailed criticism, or to bring instances to bear out what he says by way of praise or blame. He is throughout very fair and calm; and he is seldom much stirred up either way, though Miss Strickland and Lord Campbell do seem to have been too much for him. I have turned to one point which has just struck me. Mr. Mullinger quite understands the value of the Bayeux Tapestry, and recommends its study; but he does not say where the tapestry itself is to be studied, and a little enlightenment about the Bayeux Tapestry is needed just now. I lighted the other day on a notice in the *Times* of a French book on the Tapestry whose critic could hardly have obeyed Mr. Mullinger's suggestion. From this notice it would seem there still are people who have not grasped the manifest history of the Tapestry, its clear connexion, not with Queen Matilda, but with Bishop Odo. It is curious to see that there is still some one who goes floundering about in the old difficulties about Turol and Wadard, as if Mr. Amyot had not cleared the matter up years ago. We read in the *Times* that there is somewhere a charter signed by William the Conqueror and "Turol Connétable de Bayeux." One would like to see this document of William's day with a signature in French, which must surely be unique, and in such modern French too, which, if there are degrees in uniqueness, must be more unique still. We are told also that nothing is known of Wadard; yet, ever since Mr. Amyot wrote, all that need be known of him has been perfectly well known, namely that he appears in Domesday as a tenant of the Bishop of Bayeux.

It almost follows from the nature of Mr. Mullinger's part of the book that there is not much to point out in detail for any special notice either of praise or blame. It strikes me that either Mr. Mullinger or myself, or not unlikely both of us, have got confused over the Welsh Chronicles of which he speaks in p. 281. He there speaks of the *Annales Cambriæ* and the *Brut y Tywysogion*, edited by Mr. John Williams ab Ithel; and he refers to Caradoc of Llancarvan, John Brechfa, the *Chronicon Walliæ*, as "other sources." For a concise account of all these Welsh writers, Mr. Mullinger refers us to the first volume of Lappenberg, and there to be sure it is. But Lappenberg wrote before the series of *Chronicles and Memorials* under the care of the Master of the Rolls had begun; and those who use the books mainly for their matter are apt to get a little puzzled about Caradoc of Llancarvan, and what he may have written or not written, just as they are apt to get a little puzzled about Matthew of Westminster and Thomas Walsingham. He who has to deal incidentally with the Welsh Histories of the eleventh and twelfth centuries has practically three books before him. All three must be largely drawn from the same source; but there are characteristic differences among them. There is the Latin *Annales Cambriæ*, edited by Mr. Williams ab Ithel, in the *Chronicles and Memorials*. This is a thoroughly good chronicle, very meagre in the parts where I am concerned with it, but very trustworthy. There is the *Brut*

*y Tywysogion*, also edited by Mr. Williams in the same series. This is somewhat fuller, but I think also very trustworthy. There is also another *Brut y Tywysogion*, attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, and published by the Cambrian Archaeological Association. This contains a great deal of the same matter as the other two, but it has many fabulous and doubtful entries thrust in. It is very well edited, having fallen into the hands of the late Mr. Aneurin Owen, while Mr. Williams' two volumes are about as badly edited as anything can be. I do not know whether it is the second *Brut y Tywysogion* to which Mr. Mullinger refers by the name of Caradoc of Llancarvan. I must decline giving any opinion as to the authorship of any of these writings. But I can speak from some experience of the practical value of each for historical purposes. And it strikes me that on this head Mr. Mullinger is not quite so clear as he might be.

With regard to both the parts of the book, both Mr. Gardner's share and Mr. Mullinger's, I have thought it best to speak mainly of the times with which I am myself most concerned. But the whole seems to me to be thoroughly valuable from one end to the other. Mr. Gardner's Introduction of course assumes in its readers an acquaintance with the main facts of English history. But then it is not likely that any one who has not already mastered that general kind of knowledge will be seeking for the minute knowledge to which he will find Mr. Mullinger a very useful guide.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

*A Year in Fiji; or, an Enquiry into the Botanical, Agricultural, and Economical Resources of the Colony.* By John Horne, F.L.S., &c. (Stanford.)

MR. HORNE, director of woods and forests, and botanical gardens in Mauritius, made good use of the year he spent in Fiji, and the Government have done wisely in acceding to the request of Sir A. Gordon, and publishing the present volume. It is written in a sensible and unpretending style; and the author gives as good an account of the Fiji group, their appearance, character, and capabilities, as one could wish to have. He investigated most thoroughly the two large islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, and visited several of the smaller ones, the number of which is reckoned at about 200. Furnished by the Governor with a circular-letter to all the chiefs, he met with attention, civility, and assistance wherever he went. Indeed, his experience reflects the highest credit on the civilising agencies, both lay and spiritual, which have been at work among the Fijians. In each town both a church and school were to be found. In small villages one building served both purposes. The schools were well attended, most of the rising generation being able to read, write, and cipher to some extent. And family worship was conducted in most native homes both night and morning. What difficulties he met with in his journeys arose from the nature of the country, not from any jealousy on the part of the natives, whom he found "extremely kind."

It would be difficult to find any other por-

tion of our globe so well adapted, both from climate and soil, to varied and extended production as Fiji. Yams, bananas, sugar-canes, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and *dalo*, or *taro* a tuberous plant, have long been cultivated by the Fijians, of whom Mr. Horne says that their instincts are agricultural, and that they find a use for all the vegetable products of their country, and have a name (sometimes several) for each individual plant; coffee, cotton, tobacco, and arrowroot are grown with success; most of the exotic fruits, spices, and vegetables which have been introduced have succeeded; and the climate is, in the opinion of the author, well adapted to all our vegetables, to potatoes, cinchona, tea, rice, and the rearing of silk-worms. The fruits of the temperate regions do not generally succeed; the grape-vine, though it grows fairly, becomes an evergreen, and bears only occasionally a few bunches of fruit. The climate is not too hot, but the want of success in the production of grapes is due to the vine not getting a season for rest. Cattle, as well as sheep and angora goats, thrive. Maize is grown chiefly for the discharge of taxes, which are paid in kind. The principal staples of the Fijian group are likely to be sugar and coffee, but the production of both requires much labour, and the former machinery in addition. The procuring sufficient and competent labourers is one of the great difficulties the settlers have to face. The Fijians are not to be depended on; and, in the opinion of Mr. Horne, India is the country to be looked to for supplying this pressing want. The Fijians have a passion for the sugar-cane; they are constantly sucking its juices, and the quantity they will consume in an idle hour, or when listening to a story, is astonishing.

Though the natives spend some skill and labour in cultivation, yet they allow the land they have been at the pains of clearing, and from which they have taken but one crop, to return to its natural state. So vigorous is vegetation in that favoured climate that land so abandoned is at once overgrown with reeds, wild sugar-cane, tree ferns, and large creepers, and after a few years it is covered with forest trees.

Mr. Horne considers the climate of Fiji, though tropical, to be very healthy. Malarial fevers are entirely unknown, even on the edge of mangrove swamps. However, during the months of December, January, and February, a heavy, languid, oppressive feeling is experienced, accompanied by an unwillingness for the least exertion, either mental or physical. The dull, indolent habits of the natives, too, have a depressing effect on those who are in contact with them. To judge from the meteorological tables furnished in the Appendix, the climate is singularly equable: cold is unknown, and the mean temperature of the year only varies by three degrees. The rainfall is excessive, and the damp was very hostile to Mr. Horne's botanical collections. With the exception of some tender ferns, he found it impossible to dry his specimens in paper, and was at last reduced to wither them well in the sun and air before they were pressed at all.

The flora of the group is very interesting, and is carefully treated by the author. He

added to the plants of Fiji already known 300 species of flowering plants and thirty-five ferns. One observation of his is especially worthy of notice, that, though the mountains attain a height of 3,000 feet, there appears to be no ascending scale of vegetation, great numbers of plants ranging from the tops of the mountains to the sea-level, and many sea-level plants being found at the highest elevations. The forests of Fiji furnish many sorts of valuable timber, but they are diminishing from the constant fires, and Mr. Horne is urgent as to the necessity of replanting. It certainly seems anomalous that in so damp and rainy a climate bush fires should be so frequent.

Fiji has attracted so much notice of late years through the able administration of Sir A. H. Gordon, and the rapid transition of the native population from cannibalism to the civilisation described by the author, that we have no hesitation in predicting that his book will be as well received as it deserves. He confines himself to those subjects which he thoroughly understands, and says nothing on politics and government; nor does he hazard any speculations on the future of the aborigines. Are those interesting people destined to follow the Maoris and others, and gradually fade away before the superior energy of the Europeans?

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

*History of the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade; with Accounts of the City of Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association, the Scottish Twenty Club, &c. By William Stephen. (Edinburgh: Blackwood & Sons.)*

PERHAPS there could be no better occasion than the present for recording the struggles for existence of the Volunteer army. The perils from its enemies during infancy have been passed; it has come of age; and the time has now arrived for it to save itself from its friends. The Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade may be taken as a healthy type of the bodies of Volunteers; it has continued unequalled in numbers, and stands among the first in efficiency both in drill and in skill with the rifle. As in natural history a minute account of the development of a representative organism teaches more of the nature of the group to which it belongs than a superficial examination of the whole group, so in this case Mr. Stephen has done better service by writing the history of an efficient brigade than by reviewing the general progress of the Volunteer service. In this particular instance interest is added to the book in various ways—by an account of the frequent arming of the citizens of Edinburgh in more turbulent times than these, and by the history of the Midlothian Rifle Association and of the Scottish Twenty Club—two institutions which have done much for volunteering in Scotland.

At the end of last century and the beginning of the present one, when a Volunteer movement agitated the country, the citizens of Edinburgh and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood formed very efficient corps; and among the most ardent members were Sir Walter Scott, Cockburn, Jeffrey, and others

of literary and legal fame. In earlier times the citizens were often armed and subjected to active service, though on one occasion—"the Forty-five"—the terrors of the Highlanders, and domestic ties, broke down the organisation. Mr. Stephen, in describing this catastrophe, says:

"The ranks of the Volunteers were completely broken up, and a confused assemblage of wives, sweethearts, fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers were embracing and tearfully entreating them to return to their homes. All the windows in the neighbourhood were thronged with spectators of this singular scene, while many of the fair sex were convulsed with laughter."

In spite of the derision of the beauties of the Lawnmarket, however, or perhaps stimulated by it, a good many of these Volunteers were present at the Battles of Prestonpans and Falkirk, where they were taken prisoners and confined in the castle of Doune, from which they managed to escape—among them William Robertson, the historian, and John Home, the author of *Douglas*.

The history of the present brigade, and a minute account of the origin and progress of each company composing it, occupies the body of the book, and is the most valuable part of it. Various public institutions helped to start the movement in Edinburgh, and fostered its infancy by raising and maintaining companies; but to the energy and enthusiasm of the members themselves (among whom have been, and still are, many distinguished in science, literature, and law) the existence and success of the brigade are mainly due. This is the case with nearly every Volunteer regiment, and it is right that it should be so. It happens now and then, however, in some regiments, that commanding officers and others give considerable sums to the funds in order to effect attendance at a distant field-day or review. It is questionable if much good comes from the field-day or review, and it must be demoralising to an institution like the Volunteers to receive private help. The money similarly given to rifle clubs is generally harmlessly converted into shields, challenge cups and such vessels, of greater value as emblems than as works of art. Money prizes, as a rule, are the result of the competitors' entrance fees.

The accounts of the Midlothian Rifle Association and of the Scottish Twenty Club are, perhaps, rather of local interest. Mr. Stephen justly gives much credit to the influence the pastime of rifle shooting has had on the success of the Volunteer service. Each rifle club—from the National Rifle Association down to local and company clubs—forms a strong bond of union in the system. The noble object of the defence of our country no doubt draws many to the ranks, but the practice of rifle shooting adds a strong attraction. It is well for Volunteers that their most useful exercise is a popular pastime. Especially of late, complaints have been heard that shooting interests get attention at the expense of drill. These complaints are made chiefly by officers of the Army, who, in wishing to encourage the Volunteer system, take, I venture to think, an unfortunate way of doing it. The charge has been brought especially against Scotch Volunteers—one critic

going so far as to describe the Volunteer force north of the Tweed as "a gigantic rifle club." Perhaps this criticism may be taken as a compliment; and it is, at all events, easy for the criticised to retort that the regular Army would be none the worse for "half their complaint." No one will dispute that the drill of a rifleman has for its main object to enable him to use his rifle with good effect, and with safety to himself and friends—and that perfect dressing, &c., though of much secondary importance, are useless to a man if he cannot hit the mark. It is much to be feared that, if drill be sacrificed to rifle practice among Volunteers, the reverse is the case in the Army. If necessary, we might cite instances in which matches have taken place between regulars and Volunteers—the former armed with the Martini-Henry and the latter with the Snider (which, in the opinion of expert riflemen, is ten points worse than the Martini-Henry in a trial such as the first stage of the Queen's Prize)—to the defeat of the Army.

Mr. Stephen, in introducing the section of his book relating to shooting, goes back to the days of archery, and quotes Ascham's *Thwophilus*.

"Of the first finders out of shootinge divers men diversely do wryte. *Claudians* the poets sayth that nature geve example of shootinge, first, by the *Porpentine*, which shoote his prickes, and will hitte anye thinge that fighte with it: wherebye men learned afterwarde did imitate the same, in findinge out both bowe and shaftes."

It must be remembered that *Claudians* was a poet. Perhaps it would be going too far to agree with Bishop Latimer that

"the arte of shutyng . . . is a gyft of God, and He hath given us to exoell all other nacions wythall"—

though the Bishop's opinions are almost too sacred to treat without respect.

In mentioning the military inventions of Volunteers, among which are the Martini-Henry rifle (Mr. Henry is quartermaster in the "Queen's Edinburgh"), the Moncrieff gun-carriage, and the Elcho bayonet, Mr. Stephen, doubtless unawares, omits the Nordenfält gun, and several less important, though useful, implements. It may be truly said that the Martini-Henry rifle is easily beaten out of the field by other British military small-bores; but, though undoubtedly an unfortunate choice of the military authorities, it is not only far better than the Snider, which it has superseded in the Army, but even than any other weapon to be found in any other army.

Mr. Stephen deserves well of Volunteers by his book. It is written with the enthusiasm to be expected of an old member of the "Queen's Edinburgh," and is the result of much enquiry into regimental and other records, besides the personal recollections of the founders of the brigade. In taking leave of it I will venture to hope that the Volunteer will turn a deaf ear to the advocates of less shooting, and continue to strive to imitate Roger Ascham in being "an honest man and a good shooter."

GEORGE MURRAY.

*Panama et Darien, Voyages d'Exploration.*  
Par Armand Reclus. (1876-1878.) (Paris: Hachette.)

THIS little volume, with its sixty charming illustrations, contains a popular account of the work of the surveys preliminary to the great task of piercing the Isthmus of Panama by a ship-canal, of the scenery of the regions traversed, and of the adventures of the surveyors. The book is almost entirely narrative; it gives no scientific discussion of the results of the labours of the several expeditions; and geographical details are kept in due subordination to the personal interest. The ultimate political and commercial issues connected with the canal are almost wholly put aside, or treated only so as to give an adequate motive in the background for the exertions undertaken. It is on its merits as a description of tropical scenery and a narrative of personal adventure that the success of this work will depend.

The expeditions and surveys described are those of the River Tuyra from the Gulf of San Miguel to the Bay of the Atrato, from December 1876 to April 1877; the survey of the Pacific slope of the Isthmus of San Blas in December 1877; and the renewed expedition from the Gulf of San Miguel to the Bay of Acanti on the Atlantic, which occupied the first three months of 1878. Supplementary surveys of the Panama route are curtly passed over; the expedition had little more to do than to complement the studies previously made for the railway. The descriptions of M. Reclus in these expeditions are perhaps somewhat too brightly coloured; but his book is thereby rendered more pleasant reading. He is fully alive to, and makes his readers feel, the charms of tropical scenery, yet without the half-poetic, half-sentimental gush of the late Charles Kingsley and of some other English enthusiasts. He upsets entirely the legends of the extraordinary mortality of the labourers employed in the construction of the Panama railway, especially of the Chinese, though he admits the fact of a strange epidemic of suicide among them. Little fault is found with the climate during the dry half of the year; were it not for insect plagues innumerable, and almost intolerable from the severity of the wounds which they inflict, and which once sent nearly the whole expedition into hospital, M. Reclus declares that equatorial river-travelling would be most delightful in the dry season. Sun-strokes are much more rare in the Isthmus than in Mexico and elsewhere. One charming feature in the book is the way in which the members of the expedition are brought before the reader; he learns at last almost to share in the author's chivalrous admiration for M. Wyse, the leader of the Survey, and for M. de Lachaire, "King of the Forest," who recalls one of Cooper's heroes. Nor are the coloured labourers forgotten, whose strength and steady working powers are far beyond what one would have expected from natives of the region. We get well acquainted with the herculean "José;" with Eugenio, whose only fault was drunkenness; and with Manuel, whose bright energy even illness failed to subdue; and we fully partake in our author's

appreciation of the noble character of Gregorio de Santa Maria. M. Reclus also does full justice to the thoroughness and solidity of the works of the earlier generations of Spanish colonists, traces of which he found throughout the Isthmus, and which were certainly unequalled at the date of construction by those of any other European nation. In one of the few notices of scientific detail of his work he remarks on the difficulty of handling instruments of too great precision on rough ground in mountain and forest, and would much have preferred simpler tools. But, as we said above, the work is intended for popular reading; even the reasons which led to the final adoption of the Panama route for the canal are not detailed; but as a bright picture of travelling life in the Isthmus of Darien during the better part of the year, as a not over-charged description of tropical scenery, and especially as a sketch of the moral and physical characteristics of the mingled races of the region, the book is worthy of high commendation. We could wish that the maps were on a larger scale, and more abundant; a general one to include the whole region of the surveys is greatly missed. This, however, might be supplied in future editions.

W. WEBSTER.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Private Secretary.* In 3 vols. (Blackwood.)

*A Man of the Day.* By the Author of "David Armstrong." In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

*A Boycotted Household.* By Letitia McClintock. (Smith & Elder.)

*Purity Unwin.* By Sydney Warrington. (Remington.)

*Madeleine de S. Pol.* By Theodore Howard Galton. (Burns & Oates.)

*A Gentleman of Leisure.* By Edgar Fawcett. (Trübner.)

*The Private Secretary* begins with what is if not a strong, at least a highly unconventional situation, that of a young lady installed as confidential clerk to a not very much older gentleman living in bachelor's chambers on a Victoria Street flat. Hilda Reid is not at all the stamp of young woman who advertises nowadays for a situation as housekeeper or companion to a single gentleman, but is described as modest, refined, self-possessed, able, and high-principled, and as the stay and support of a family consisting of a shiftless, speculating father, who has gone down-hill steadily from the position of an officer in the Army to that of a professional begging-letter writer; of a weak, sensual, and vulgar brother, detesting work, and given to low dissipation; and of another brother, who is a mere child. Her employer, Robert Clifford, is a young man enjoying an income of £5,000 a-year, nearly all of which he devotes to philanthropic objects, living himself frugally on a mere fraction of his means, and giving his time, as well as his money, ungrudgingly, in despite of much natural indolence, to the piles of correspondence which his plans entail on him. He is also depicted as shy and retiring, unaccustomed to society, as strictly upright and honourable,



and with a high, chivalrous ideal of women. He holds his income by a somewhat precarious tenure—that of marriage before a certain date with his cousin, the true heir-at-law (he being merely the natural son of the last proprietor of the estate), unless she should refuse to make good her part of the contract. He chooses Hilda Reid as his secretary out of a number of applicants who have replied to an advertisement, and, little by little, drifts into a warm attachment to her, and to an interest in all her concerns, having reason to think, from the lapse of time, that he will not be called on to comply with the terms of his father's will. But his cousin, Blanche Scallan, the daughter of an American speculator, who is on the verge of insolvency, with the reputation of enormous wealth, arrives in London just within the prescribed period, and proves so splendidly handsome that he is more than half willing to fulfil the bargain. She, however, cares little for him, and openly prefers Capt. Burrard, a young man about town, of noble family and pleasant social qualities, who is, as a portrait, quite the best character in the novel. By degrees a certain coarseness and fastness in Blanche's disposition alienate Clifford, whose attachment to Hilda increases, and who deliberately lays her under obligations, partly to establish a claim on her affections, and partly to get her relatives out of the way, as he is determined to make her his mistress, not having courage to face poverty for her sake, though intending that the irregular connexion shall be permanent. After some difficulty and resistance on her part, he overcomes her scruples, chiefly because, accustomed as she is to self-sacrifice, she persuades herself that it is heroic to give up all for him, and they leave England together for the Continent. But, on the very steamer from Dover, they meet Burrard and Blanche, who have made a runaway match, and Clifford sees that but one day's longer patience would have saved him from inflicting a cruel wrong on the woman he professes to love. He has not moral courage to put things right even then, and not till more than a month later does he partly make amends by marrying Hilda in France. The manner in which the secret he tried to keep is forced from him by his legal advisers on his return to England, and the painful scar left by its memory in an otherwise happy married life, are both worked out in very clever writing. But the main incident of the story, however frequent, under one form or another, in real life, is artistically out of keeping with the temperaments of both Clifford and Hilda. It is true that both are described as having no religious belief to check them—he from intellectual scepticism, and she from the wandering and unsettled life she has led from childhood—and that he repeats the familiar sophisms on the purely conventional nature of the marriage tie. But a man so reclusive from society would not be familiar with the laxest and lowest part of its code; one who had denied himself for the sake of others for several years would not dread poverty so much; a practical philanthropist would know how much widespread suffering is due to the very scheme of life he is planning; an honourable and fastidious man would not stoop to

weave the gradual tissue of deceit and treachery he is reduced to (for no sudden overpowering gust of passion decides matters); nor would a man who remembered his own mother's degradation, and is revolted by mere coarseness in his cousin, ruin a woman he held in real affection. Nor is Hilda's compliance with his proposals one whit more in keeping with her character. The position is improbable, given either factor; it becomes impossible in presence of both. And this fault of construction is fatal.

*A Man of the Day* is a book made up [of episodes rather than a continuously flowing story, and is unequal in execution, having some passages written cleverly enough, and others which are tamer and weaker. The hero is a farm labourer who from boyhood is studious and ambitious, and rises gradually through the rank of gamekeeper to that of essayist and journalist. He is depicted as becoming a secularist writer, at war with all established creeds and with most established institutions, except matrimony, for which his taste is very decided, and as struggling back, at the close of the story, into some kind of Theistic belief in consequence of the total failure of his philosophy in trying to deal with some forms of acute suffering with which he is brought in contact. But it is an artistic mistake to represent a partial reaction from his Atheism as caused by a really strong situation, which proves only a passing mood; while the circumstances which finally direct him back on his early beliefs are not in themselves by any means so impressive. There is some fairly good character-drawing throughout—notably that of a loafing semi-poacher, who plays a subordinate part in the plot; and certain episodes, including that of the battle of Isandhlwana, are sketched in with some vividness. But the book, on the whole, is not a strong one; and the sense of humour, as displayed in some attempts to criticise the Grosvenor Gallery and certain contemporary and allied verse, is not highly developed.

*A Boycotted Household*, as the title suggests, is a description of the present condition of Ireland as seen from the Protestant and landlord point of view. The ACADEMY is obviously not the place in which the merits of the dispute should be canvassed; but Miss McClintock has the merit of keen observation, of sufficiently graphic description, and of not overstating her case in any respect since every incident she employs to paint the Terror has been many times repeated. There is just story enough to serve as a thread, and no more is attempted.

*Purity Unwin* has a secondary title, *The Story of a Friendship*, and is divided into two main parts, severally called "The Vow" and "The Fulfilment," separated from each other by a long term of years. The friendship is one between two girls of the same name and race, but of very different social position—one being the daughter and heiress of a wealthy Earl; the other the child of a moderately prosperous farmer, who is, however, the lineal representative of two ancestors who had at different times waived their superior right to the family estates in favour of the Earl's forefathers. The vow is one of mutual help

in any serious difficulty or trouble, and the plot consists entirely in a family intrigue wherein the two ladies, each of whom has married a cousin of her own, are involved. As the whole interest of the story depends on this element, it would be unfair to the author to disclose it in a review. Suffice it to say that an apparently commonplace situation has been handled with much ingenuity, so as to baffle most readers, and indeed all, save the most wary and experienced. The book is very readable, and not without marks of capacity for doing a good deal better when practice shall have brought more ease of style with it. At present the reader's indulgence is somewhat tried by having a young gentleman of the immature age of seventeen installed as hero and love-maker; nor is the probability increased by attributing his precocity to some time passed at a German university, seeing that he would probably not have reached the final examination of a German gymnasium at the age when he is supposed to have completed his education.

*Madeleine de S. Pol* is a very slight story, reprinted from a Roman Catholic magazine, and published by the sons of the late author as a tribute to their father's memory—a less durable one, we are inclined to think, than any painted wooden tablet in a churchyard. The real thread of the narrative, in which the nominal heroine is the merest lay figure, is the murder of a Worcestershire clergyman about the year 1806—apparently an historical event, the result of a conspiracy among the farmers of his parish in revenge for some ill-temper and harshness on his part in pressing his claim for tithe. There is little else in the book which calls for notice, though it has been adapted to the special public for which it was written by making a large number of the persons incidentally mentioned in it members of the small and exclusive society of Roman Catholic squires, as it was eighty years ago; while the heroine, who marries one of these squires, is a French emigrant of rank, exiled by the Terror. The oblique and controversial tone seemingly inseparable from Roman Catholic novelettes is not absent from this one, though it does not constitute a large element; and the odd part of it is that the particular topics chosen for drawing a contrast on the lines of Dryden's *Hind and Panther* are of the most pronounced "glass-house" type, chief of all being the alleged graspingness of the Anglican parson, weighted with family cares, as contrasted with the unworldliness of the celibate Latin ecclesiastic; not only as if the word "nepotism" had not a whole cycle of history wrapped up in it, but as if the cruel exactions of [the ecclesiastical landlords in France, up to the very outbreak of the Revolution, had not played a very large part indeed in creating that hostility to the Church which is still so powerful a factor in French politics, and which brought so many priestly heads low under the guillotine at the date when the story before us opens.

*A Gentleman of Leisure* is a sketch of New York society, written by an American for Americans, and published by the Boston firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is intended to describe the habits and customs of

the wealthiest, most fashionable, and most exclusive set in New York, especially such members of it as import and imitate English ways. It is very like a book which appeared many years ago, named *The Upper Ten Thousand*, but gives us details of a much later day. The writer is apparently a sincere nationalist, who deprecates mere exotic fashions, but desires to emphasise a truth, much ignored or doubted in this country, that distinctions of rank and of society are just as prevalent in the United States as in England, if not so sharply defined by any formal or official tables of precedence. There are, of course, many ignorant Englishmen of position who cannot realise this fact, nor understand how such distinctions can exist apart from nobiliary titles and in a commercial society; never remembering that the proudest aristocracy of Europe, apart from the few Roman families which claim consular descent, was that of the untitled and trading Venetian magnificoes; while Berne, Florence, and Genoa point a similar moral; and that, in fact, there is no such enemy of an aristocracy of birth as a peerage is, which can and does give to men of obscure origin precedence over untitled patricians of the most illustrious descent—such, for example, as the late Charles Waterton, who was of royal lineage by several distinct chains. But when Mr. Fawcett wishes to impress on his readers the great superiority of American women in tone, training, and wit over their British sisters, he would do well not to make his heroine tell a young gentleman at their very first interview how ill her married sister uses her, and how misunderstood she is by inferior surroundings; nor yet give us, as the leading specimen of her "lightsome drollery, actual wit, and playful felicity," her following reply to the hero, who asks her to give him only one lump of sugar in his tea: "Yes, I like a great deal of sugar, so my excess will counteract your deficiency."

RICHARD F. LITLEDALE.

#### CURRENT THEOLOGY.

*Church and Chapel: Sermons on the Church of England and Dissent.* Edited by the Rev. R. H. Hadden, B.A. (Smith, Elder and Co.) Much of the interest that attaches to this volume of sermons is due to the fact that the Dean of Westminster was the preacher of one of them, and was also the writer of the introductory remarks. The Dean's sermon on the Church of England calls for no special comment. It is but the reiteration of what he has said on many previous occasions—the assertion of that claim to nationality which is impugned on more sides than one.

"The Church of England has its own pre-eminent vantage-grounds in these three points—first, its capacity for binding together the old and the new; secondly, its capacity for uniting the clergy and the laity and the different religious tendencies of the nation under the control, not of any lesser body, but of the English State and commonwealth itself; thirdly, its central relation to all the diverse branches of the English-speaking churches throughout the world."

Dr. Ross handles his subject, "The Presbyterians," with special knowledge; Mr. Barnett has a good word for the Quakers and their guidance by internal light; and Mr. Brooke Lambert finds the position of the Baptists so

logically correct as to be from that side impregnable. Mr. Spurgeon's hearers will at least agree with him that "the Baptists strike notes too high for the ordinary run of voices," but to us their contribution to the general harmony seems not a little jangled. Mr. Hadden's appreciation of the Independents can scarcely be exceeded, for he tells us that "in practice there is no religious community which excels the Congregationalists in diffusing the Spirit of Christ over our social, national, and our political life." This is high praise (and we may add that throughout the volume there is almost a superfluity of such-like generous sentiment), but hardly expresses the characteristic feature of the Independents. The *differentiae* of the sects are more clearly drawn out in the Dean's Introduction, which contains also some useful notes on the literature of the subject. The editor might have added to its value by correcting a few errors, which would not have escaped the notice of their proper reviser; and we should have thought that Mr. Overton's name was too well known to have run any risk of being misspelt.

*The Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism.* By Dr. Gerhard Uhlhorn. Edited and Translated by E. C. Smyth and O. J. H. Ropes. (Sampson Low.) The Preface, which is dated from "Andover Theological Seminary," gives a short notice of Uhlhorn's life, and describes the nature of his work. It is possible now to give a fair view of the moral and religious condition of the heathen world at the time when it came into conflict with Christianity, and to show how they acted and re-acted on each other. The reform within heathendom itself has to be considered, and the moral appeal made by the Stoics to the upper and by the Cynics to the lower classes. Uhlhorn, himself the son of a poor man, lays special stress on the work of the Church among the poor, though it did not actually reject slavery, which, in fact, seemed a natural state to the ancients. He makes due acknowledgment of the heathen point of view. "No reproach would be more unjust than to call the old world irreligious. On the contrary, Christians, to the heathen, must themselves have seemed irreligious." Though the Romans were generally tolerant, their religious earnestness at last led to persecution; but few heathen emperors committed such atrocities as occurred in later ages of religious conflict. Bacon says, in his *Essay of Unity in Religion*, "Lucretius, when he beheld the act of Agamemnon, exclaimed, 'Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.' What would he have said if he had known of the massacres in France?" In all Uhlhorn's account of the persecutions the thought of the later state of things constantly recurs. The sufferings of the labourers in the mines recall the destruction of whole races by the Spaniards in the New World. To be quite fair to the early Christians a comparison should be given of the early state of things with the later. The early Christians had "no temples, no altars; no images," their charity was entirely voluntary, there were no endowments; the bishop took care of the poor, assisted by the deacons and deaconesses. Associations in burial clubs and the like gave the Christians something of a legal standing, and the collections so common in the heathen clubs were still more common in the Christian. The heathen accused the Christians of shameful practices in their meetings; the same charge has been brought against later Christian sects. But the Christian associations perfected their organisation in those ages of conflict; and when the barbarians overthrew the Empire this organisation stood almost alone amid the ruins, and handed on the Roman life to the modern world. The book is well worth reading. The author has made good use of the researches of Friedländer, de Rossi, and others, and gives

due weight to the views of opponents such as Overbeck.

*Commentary on the Books of Haggai, Zachary, Mal'aki, Yona, Barukh, Daniel.* With translations. By the late Dr. Georg Heinrich August von Ewald. Translated by J. Frederick Smith. (Williams and Norgate.) As a specimen of faithful rendering, the five volumes of Ewald's *Prophets* in the Translation Fund Library can hardly be equalled, and certainly not surpassed. Of the importance of the work we have spoken again and again. There is always a large amount of probability in Ewald's conclusions, and the chronological arrangement of the prophecies which he gives is in the most important points self-evidently correct. The greater part of this volume is occupied by the Appendix, which contains the "prophetic aftergrowths in the canon," and makes the position of modern historical criticism much more intelligible to the ordinary reader. The introduction to and translation of the Book of Daniel has not lost its value, in spite of the important discoveries of cuneiform scholars. It is almost as well that Ewald was unable to utilise these discoveries. English commentators may learn from him that the critical questions relative to the Book of Daniel do not depend on the crude results of the young cuneiform science. The only complaint we have to make against the translator is his alteration of the plain, familiar "Heinrich Ewald" into the elaborate and aristocratic name given on the title-page. Ewald rightly felt that the son of the Göttingen weaver had conferred a distinction on the name of Ewald which no petty German Sovereign could either increase or diminish, while the names George and Augustus had no pleasant associations.

*The Resurrection of our Lord.* "The Croall Lecture for 1879-80." By William Milligan, D.D., Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the University of Aberdeen. (Macmillan.) These able lectures start with the presuppositions of the possibility of the miraculous, and of the substantial authenticity and genuineness of the Pauline Epistles, of the Acts of the Apostles, and of St. John's Gospel, as well as of the Synoptics. The evidence based on these documents is then exhibited, and objections are examined. In lecture iii., replies are made to the chief theories, ancient and modern, opposed to the reality of the resurrection; and, of course, "the vision theory" receives a special share of attention. Whether convinced or not, every reader will admit that Prof. Milligan puts the objections to this popular theory with great force, and can be but little unwilling to assent to the judgment of Keim, in his *Jesus von Nazara*, that the vision theory, "while it explains something, fails to explain the main substance of the narratives to be dealt with, and that it leads us to look at facts historically attested from a distorted and untenable point of view." The remaining discourses are of a less polemical kind, but by many minds will be found to yield much indirect support to the writer's thesis. In appended notes Dr. Milligan discusses in detail several debateable topics which could not have found a place in the body of the lectures without throwing them out of proportion.

*The Gospel Miracles in their Relation to Christ and Christianity.* By William M. Taylor, D.D., Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York. (Hamilton, Adams and Co.) This volume contains a series of seven lectures delivered on "the L. P. Stone foundation" connected with the Princeton Theological Seminary. The subjects discussed are the nature and possibility of miracles, their credibility, the testimony in their behalf, and their evidential value; the supernatural in Christ, the mythical theory, and the spiritual

significance of miracles. The treatment of these topics follows the ordinary lines of the Christian apologist, and, if wanting in originality, is sober and sensible throughout.

Dr. Richard Rothe's *Geschichte der Predigt von den Anfängen bis auf Schleiermacher*, aus Rothe's handschriftlichem Nachlass. Hrsg. mit Anmerkungen und Anhang von August Trippelmann, Superintendenten in Uelleben bei Gotha. (Bremen: M. Heinsius.) This work is one of Rothe's earlier years, and was prepared with a view to a course of lectures which he delivered at the Theological Seminary at Wittenberg in the summer of 1835; but the MS. bears the marks of subsequent alterations. A history of Christian preaching in all times and in all countries is too wide a field of enquiry to permit throughout of accuracy in details, and we were quite prepared for occasional errors. But the information is too often second-hand, and Herr Trippelmann is not always capable of making the necessary corrections. English readers will be puzzled and amused by the following from Dr. Rothe's account of the pulpit in England:—

"Unter den Predigern der bischöflichen Kirche sind aus dieser Zeit die bedeutendsten Namen Sherlock, Joseph Buttler, Taylor, Clagget, South, Palling [sic], Kettlewell, Antram [sic], Bray, Shower, Horneck, Gray, Newcome, Scott, Gregory, Atterbury, die beiden Erskine, Sharp, Twells, Free, Newman, Thomas Secker und Wilh. Dodd. Sie sind in Allgemeinen alle vom selben Schlage" (p. 417).

Abandoning to conjectural emendation "the distinguished names" of Palling and Antram, we learn that "the two Erskines" (we presume the brothers Ralph and Ebenezer) and John Shower were members of "the Episcopal Church." That Latimer, and Andrewes, and Sanderson have no place in the volume will not surprise anyone after the jumble given above.

*The Art of Preaching and the Composition of Sermons*; with an Introductory Essay on the Present Position and Influence of the Pulpit of the Church of England. Designed chiefly for the use of Theological Students and the Younger Clergy. By the Rev. Henry Burgess, LL.D., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Whittlesey, &c. (Hamilton, Adams and Co.) This volume, the result of many years' experience as an extempore preacher (in the sense of a preacher not without preparation, but without MS.), is full of wise counsels, both for those who do and those who do not aim at the extempore style. Dr. Burgess' advice as to aids in the critical and exegetical study of the Scriptures is out of date in some directions, and inadequate in others. It would have been better if he had not entered on a subject which, though an essential part of clerical duty, is only preliminary to what is properly the "composition of sermons and the art of preaching." We presume it is only an error of the press when Dr. Burgess (p. 35) talks of "the cultus of a clergyman," meaning his intellectual culture; but it is an amusing error, reminding one of such adoration of pale young curates as might justify the phrase.

*A System of Christian Doctrine*. By Dr. J. A. Dorner, Oberconsistorialrath and Professor of Theology, Berlin. Vol. I., translated by Rev. Alfred Cave, B.A., Professor of Philosophy and Church History, Hackney College, London. Vol. II., translated by Rev. J. S. Banks, Professor of Theology, Wesleyan College, Leeds. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.) In the opinion of many, this work of Dorner's is the most able of his great studies. We do not question its manifestation of eminent speculative powers; but we doubt whether it will in this country (where the study of dogma is more and more

becoming a study of the history of dogma) be ranked as high as his remarkable work, *The History of the Development of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ*. But it is only fair to remark that, in the present work, although not a history of doctrine, Dorner's interests in the historical growth and mutations of belief are yet sufficiently strong to give it a value in the eyes of those of us who are very impatient of mere theoretical discussions. The treatment of the doctrine of sin in the second volume may be cited as an example.

*The Strait Gate, and other Discourses; with a Lecture on Thomas Carlyle*. By A. Scotch Preacher. (Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot.) Those who enjoy the Gospel according to Carlyle, illustrated by the Gospel according to Ruskin, and enforced by such authorities as "Wilhelm Meister," Jean Paul, and Novalis, may find spiritual sustenance here. We get, as might be expected, much lofty scorn of Biblical criticism and the theories of modern science as bearing on religion. The lecture on Carlyle, addressed to the working-men of the Canongate, Edinburgh, assures them that "a twelvemonth's or two twelvemonths' reading" in Carlyle's works "involves indeed some labour, but in the end you will find you have gained more than if you had laid waste whole libraries, or taken degrees with honours at the university itself." We are told that the author has been rather a hearer than a preacher of sermons, and we can quite readily accept the statement. He tells us that he "was once cautioned by John Younger, of St. Boswell's," thus—"My man, if ye want to get a kirk, ye mauna tell the folk onything they dinna ken already."

*The Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England: an Historical and Speculative Exposition*. By Rev. Joseph Miller, B.D., Curate of Trinity Church, Hope, Hanley. Part Second of the Stoicheology: Articles VII. and VIII. (Hodder and Stoughton.) The first part of this work was some years ago reviewed unfavourably in these columns. As we said of the second, so now we say of the third instalment, there is more care bestowed in avoiding gross errors; and we shall complain no more about such terms as "harmatology," "stoicheology," &c. Mr. Miller hopes that "all objection to a terminology derived from words of the Apostle St. Paul will have by this time vanished," and for this weighty reason we surmise from grumbling at these jaw-breakers. But for whom is the work intended? It does not pretend to original research; and, in spite of its profession of systematic arrangement, the mass of indigested matter makes it unsuitable as a text-book for theological students.

*Die Summa der Heiligen Schrift*. Hrsg. von Karl Benrath. (Leipzig.) Dr. Benrath makes a contribution to the study of the theology of the Reformation period by publishing a German version of a now rare work, which produced much effect at the time when it first appeared. The book itself was first heard of in Italy, under the name of *El Sommario della Sacra Scrittura*; it incurred the wrath of the Inquisition, and was publicly burnt at Rome in 1539. Dr. Benrath has investigated the probable authorship of the book, and finds a Netherlandish version of the date of 1526, a French version published at Basle in 1523, and an English version of 1529. From a comparison of the oldest of these versions—the French and Netherlandish—Dr. Benrath concludes that the Netherlandish is the original and the French a translation. From a consideration of the Netherland theologians of the time he tends to assign the authorship of this important work to Heinrich Bommelius of Wesel.

We have received:—*The New Testament according to the Authorised Version*, with Introductions and Notes, by John Pilkington Norris,

B.D., Canon of Bristol, &c., Vol. II. (Rivingtons); *Notes on the Prophecies of Zechariah*, by Mrs. MacLachlan, Sen., of MacLachlan (Nisbet and Co.); *Exposition of the Gospel of St. John*, by R. Govett, Vol. I. (Bemrose and Sons); *The Age of the Great Patriarchs*, with Notes, critical and illustrative, by Robert Tuck, B.A., Vol. I. (Sunday School Union); *The Three Sevens*, by H. J. Adamson, B.D. (O. Kegan Paul and Co.); and *The Gospels distributed into Meditations for Every Day in the Year, and arranged according to the Harmony of the Four Evangelists*, by l'abbé Duquesne, Vol. II. (Oxford: James Parker and Co.).

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE first part of the long-expected *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, issued by the Académie des Inscriptions, has appeared, price twenty-five shillings. It is a quarto fasciculus, with folio atlas of fourteen plates, and contains Phœnician inscriptions. The whole of the first two volumes will be devoted to these inscriptions; the long critical studies and lectures of M. Renan, the editor, have thus at length borne precious fruit. The third volume will embrace the Aramaic inscriptions, and the fourth the Himyaritic. The succeeding parts will follow at short intervals, at the same price.

M. G. BERTIN has made an interesting discovery relative to the invention of the Phœnician alphabet. He believes he has proved that the denominations of the Phœnician letters (Hebrew and Greek) are translations of the Egyptian names of the very hieratic signs from which they are derived. The theory has before been advanced, but never demonstrated; and, if confirmed, it would be especially important in furnishing a clue to the completion of the list of the Egyptian primitives of the Phœnician characters. In seven cases M. Bertin's conclusions agree with the list put forward by E. de Rougé. It is important, however, that M. Bertin's attention should be called to the necessity of considering the dates of the hieratic forms which he takes as prototypes. The highest authority on this subject writes to us that "one of them seems to be 'Early Empire,' another 'Middle Empire'—that is, separated by about ten centuries." We understand that M. Bertin will contribute a paper on the subject to the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*.

MESSRS. BLACKIE AND SON, of London and Glasgow, announce a new edition, revised and greatly augmented, of *Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary of the English Language*, edited by Mr. Charles Annandale. Considered as an encyclopædic and technological lexicon, as opposed to a dictionary proper, the *Imperial Dictionary*, which was first published nearly thirty years ago, may fairly claim to be the standard work of reference in the English language. This new edition, we are informed, has been in preparation for more than ten years. So great have been the changes introduced, and so extensive the additions to the vocabulary, that it may be considered substantially a new work. The total number of words or separate entries is no less than 130,000, comparing with 116,000 in the recently published edition of *Worcester's Dictionary*, and with 118,000 in the last *Webster*. The general utility of the work, in accordance with the character above alluded to, will be enhanced by more than 3,000 woodcuts. It will be published in four volumes, of which the first will be ready on November 1, and the other three will follow at intervals of four months.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN AND CO. will next month commence the publication of a new serial, entitled *Our Homes and How to Make Them Healthy*, edited by Mr. Shirley Foster Murphy, M.R.C.S. Among the contributors

will be Mr. Robert Brudenell Carter, Dr. François de Chaumont, Dr. W. H. Corfield, Mr. William Eassie, Mr. Robert W. Edis, Mr. Rogers Field, Mr. Douglas Galton, Mr. Thomas Eccleston Gibb, Mr. J. Wallace Peggs, Mr. J. Netten Radcliffe, Dr. B. W. Richardson, Mr. Percival Gordon Smith, Mr. Keith D. Young, Mr. Phillis Browne, and others.

THE Hon. Albert Canning has in the press an historical novel, the scene of which is laid chiefly in the North of Ireland, the period illustrated being the end of the seventeenth century. The publishers are Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co.

THE *Clerical World* is the title of a new weekly paper for the pulpit and the pew, the first number of which will appear in a few days. It will be conducted by the editors of the *Pulpit Commentary*, and will be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. Its contents will include the best Sermons of the day, specially reported; Outlines of Sermons; Commentaries, commencing with one on Ezekiel, by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne; Biblical Explorations, by Canon Rawlinson; and Homilies on the Gospels and Epistles, &c., of the Clerical Year, by the Bishop of Ripon and others.

THE author of the book entitled *Recollections of the Last Half-Century*, which we noticed last week as among Messrs. Longmans' announcements, is Count Orsi. The same publishers also have in the press the fourth volume of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's *Life of Napoleon III.*, completing the work.

In addition to their books for children and educational books, from which we made some selections last week, Messrs. Griffith and Farran also announce the following for the coming autumn season:—*Every-day Life in our Public Schools*, with a Glossary of some words in common use in those schools, edited by Mr. Charles E. Pascoe—the peculiarity of this book is that the description of each school is furnished by one who either has been, or still is, head of the school; but, under the circumstances, we hope that their names will not be too widely made known; *A Complete Guide to the Game of Chess*, from the alphabet to the construction and solution of problems, by Mr. H. F. L. Meyer, who is well known as a prominent advocate of what is called the "international notation;" *The Young Wife's Own Book*, a manual of personal and family hygiene, by Dr. Lionel A. Weatherley, author of the deservedly popular *Ambulance Lectures*, &c.; *Grandma's Attic Treasures*, a poem, by Mary D. Brike, somewhat after the manner of Will Carleton, and profusely illustrated with fine wood-engraving—the title, it may be desirable to state, refers not to Ancient Greece, but to old furniture stored away in a lumber room, which "Grandma" finds to be of greater value to her from the memories associated with it than the money offered to her by *bric-à-brac* hunters; and *Indian Summer; or, Autumn Poems*—the text is drawn from the best-known American poets: the plates, designed by L. Clarkson and richly printed in colours, illustrate the beauties of American flowers and foliage during that delightful season which gives its name to the book.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will also issue the following works of fiction:—*Lois Leggett*: a memoir, by Francis Carr, author of *Left Alone*, &c.; and a reprint of Anne Beale's *Gladys the Reuper*, in their series of "Stories for Daughters at Home."

MR. ELLIOT STROCK announces that the *Memorials of Bishop McIlvaine*, by Canon Carus, will be published early in October.

A NEW novel by Mrs. Spender, author of *Godwyn's Ordeal*, &c., entitled *Till Death us do Part*, will be shortly published, in three volumes, by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have begun this month the publication of a new series of elementary school-books, entitled "Longmans' Modern Series." It will consist of *Illustrated Readers*, seven in all, including a *Primer*; a *Poetical Reader*, also illustrated with wood-cuts; *Arithmetic for Standards I. to VI.*; packets of *Quarterly Arithmetical Test Cards*; *Copy-Books*; and examples of Geometrical Drawing.

MESSRS. ABEL HEYWOOD AND SON have just ready a cheap "Bijou Reprint" of Mr. Asgill's *Defence upon his Expulsion from the House of Commons in 1707*, followed by the two chapters from the *Doctor* which Southey devoted to the history of this remarkable man and his writings.

WE understand that Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. have arranged to publish a popular issue of their *Picturesque Europe* in monthly shilling parts, the first of which will be issued in October.

THE forthcoming volume of *Translations of Ottoman Poems*, by Mr. E. J. W. Gibb, from which two extracts appeared in the *ACADEMY* of July 9, will be issued to subscribers in Scotland by Messrs. Wilson and McCormick, of Glasgow.

MR. KARL BLIND'S "Scottish, Shetlandic, and Germanic Water Tales" will be concluded in the forthcoming number of the *Contemporary Review*, by a third essay, in which Norse and German mythology and folk-lore will be specially discussed.

WE understand that "A Wind Song," the words by Alfred Norris and the music by Berthold Tours, will appear in the *Leisure Hour* for October.

MISS LEWIS, of Harpton Court, Radnorshire, who, with her sister, has joined the committee of the Browning Society, will write a paper for the society's first session, entitled "Why I like Browning."

A *History of Old English Versification* is the title of a work by Dr. Schipper, the Professor of the English Language at the Vienna University, which ought to be of greater interest in England than on the Continent. Dr. Delius, of Bonn, who has seen the proofs, speaks of it in terms of high commendation.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, M. Duruy read a chapter from the forthcoming volume of his *History of Rome*, dealing with the persecution of Diocletian. He adduced a large body of evidence to prove that it was not against the Christian religion, but against revolted subjects, that the law was enforced. Insubordination began in the ranks of the army; and the sentence of condemnation against the mutineers makes no mention of their religion. But the populace at Rome became excited. Two conflagrations that broke out in the Imperial palace, and a military revolt in Syria, were alike attributed to the Christians. Diocletian himself was still in favour of mild measures. He would have left to the Christians their civil rights, forbidding them only access to the army and to the magistrature. But his colleague in the empire, Galerius, shared the popular feeling; and the well-known edicts of persecution were issued, and sternly carried out. But, even so, religion was never used as the pretext. The sentences were all for violations of the civil law. It was the suppression of a political revolt, rather than an outbreak of religious fanaticism; and, if atrocities were committed, there was also much mercy shown. Nevertheless, said M. Duruy, the political measure had two faults—it spilt blood unjustly, and it failed in its object.

PROF. ERNST CURTIUS has been nominated Rector of the University of Berlin for the coming year.

M. CHARLES YRIARTE'S *Livre d'étrennes* for 1882 will be entitled *Rimini: les Lettres et les Arts à la Cour des Malatesta; un Condottiere au XV<sup>e</sup> Siècle d'après les Papiers d'Etat des Archives d'Italie*. It forms a pendant to the author's well-known *Patricien de Venise*, with its pictures of Italian life in the sixteenth century, and to his books on *Florence* and *Venice*. Intending subscribers should apply to the publisher, M. Rothschild, before October 15.

A LITTLE while ago we stated that M. Morel, Professor of English at the Lycée Charlemagne was thinking of founding a French Shakespeare Society. M. A. Regnard, editor of *La Révolution*, informs us that he has long had the same project in mind, and that it is already in course of execution. Judging from the articles on English literature which M. Regnard freely contributes to his own journal, we are able to wish him good speed in the undertaking.

UNDER the title of *Chansons populaires de Canada* (Quebec: Robert Morgan), M. Ernest Gagnon has published an interesting and valuable collection of the old French ballads still sung in Lower Canada. Many of these have been entirely forgotten in France; while in other cases the version of the colonists can be proved to be more genuine than that of the mother country. We venture to think that the book, so far as we can judge from American reviews, would well bear republication in this country.

WE learn from the *New York Tribune* that Mr. Thomas J. Conant, of Brooklyn, is engaged upon a complete revision of the Old Testament, which he hopes to finish in about four years, the expense being defrayed by Capt. Morgan, President of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

MR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, the father of Prof. Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, will publish shortly a new treatise on *Sounds and their Relations, Illustrated by Means of Visible-Speech*, being a description of the physiological alphabet which is now so extensively used in teaching deaf-mutes to speak.

THE success of the Tauchnitz collection has brought into the field an American competitor, George Munro, of New York, who has already published 1,000 different works by English and American authors in his "Seaside Library." Each part contains a complete work at a price varying from ten to twenty cents; and the general get-up of these handy little volumes is nearly equal to that of their Leipzig prototypes. In addition to the English and American authors reproduced, we have a series of translations of the best-known representatives of German fiction—such as Auerbach, Ebers, Hillern, &c.

THE production of Wagner's new opera of *Parsifal*, to which we have already referred, is fixed to take place next year at Bayreuth as follows:—The rehearsal on July 24; and the two representations confined to subscribers on July 26 and 28. There will be altogether fourteen performances open to the general public, on every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday during the month of August.

THE friends of the new music will be glad to learn that Johannes Brahms has been hard at work during his stay in his summer retreat at Pressbaum, near Vienna. He has set to music Schiller's *Nemesis*—that pathetic complaint of the dead who pass under the dominion of the King of Shadows, from whom neither gods nor men can redeem them, while both gods and men deplore the departure of the beautiful and good into the dark realm of Pluto. This poem has always exercised a powerful attraction upon musicians, and we already possess a fine setting of it by the late Hermann Götz. Even during Götz's lifetime, however, Brahms



is said to have informed him that he should not be able to keep his own hands off the *Nenie*.

DR. HEINRICH BOOS, of Basel, has been invited to Worms by the Bavarian Government to examine and set in order the archives of that city.

THE *Divina Commedia* of Dante has been translated into Slavonian by the poet Vesel-Kosetaki, who had previously introduced to his countrymen the German classics—Goethe, Schiller, and Uhland. Herr Vesel-Kosetaki, who is now a very old man, lives at Trieste.

M. LABITTE has in the press a catalogue of the books which formed the library of Alfred and Paul de Musset.

THE study of book-plates has penetrated to Alsace. A publisher of Mülhausen, Herr Detloff, has just issued a little monograph by Herr A. Stoeber, entitled *Petite Revue d'ex-libris alsaciens*.

THE first part of a new journal, entitled *Archivio Storico per Trieste, l'Istria ed il Trentino*, has just appeared at Rome under the editorship of S. Morpurgo and A. Zenatti.

HERR FRANZ LINTZ, of Trier, announces a modification in the title and conditions of publication of his well-known historical and archaeological Review, the *Monatschrift für die Geschichte Westdeutschlands*. For the future it will appear as the *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst* in quarterly instead of in monthly instalments; but as a set-off against this reduction in bulk we are promised that the scope of the articles will be more general and comprehensive than has been the case in the past, and that the Review will treat exhaustively of all matters relating to the development of art and general culture in the Rhenish provinces. Two eminent specialists, Dr. Hettner, Curator of the Trier Museum, and Dr. Lamprecht, Professor of History in Bonn University, have jointly undertaken the labours of editorship. The first number will appear on October 1, and will be accompanied by a supplementary sheet devoted to correspondence. This latter part of the journal will be published monthly, so as to assist the researches of local students, and to keep up to a certain extent the traditions of the older Review.

WE notice among Hachette's latest publications the fifth volume of H. Wallon's *Histoire du Tribunal révolutionnaire de Paris*, and the *Correspondance diplomatique* of the Swedish ambassador, the Baron de Staël-Holstein, between the years 1783 and 1799.

PROF. WILLIAM TAYLOR THOM, of the Hollins Institute, Virginia, has printed his Examination Papers in *Hamlet* and the Answers of two of his pupils—Miss Emma A. Mertins, of Alabama, and Miss Hannah Wilson, of South Carolina—to see whether they are thought good enough for one of the small sets of prize-books that the New Shakspeare Society gives yearly to some thirty colleges and schools. The answers are so creditable, and their arguments against Hamlet's madness so good, that not only have the society's books been sent to the writers, but the Director has added to the prize two copies of Griggs' facsimiles of the First and Second Quartos of *Hamlet*.

WE have received from Messrs. Longmans a "Popular Edition" of that most popular book, *A Voyage in the "Sunbeam"*, by Mrs. (now Lady) Brassey. It is excellently printed, with numerous wood-cuts, though without any pretence of binding; and is published at the almost nominal price of sixpence. Would that more standard modern works were circulated in the same way!

*Errata*.—In Mr. Cheyne's review of Dr

Plumptre's *Ecclesiastes* in the last number of the ACADEMY (p. 192, third column, lines 14 and 15), "Western" and "Eastern" should be transposed. In column 2, line 4 from foot, for "Rabbianic" read "Rabbinic."

#### ORIGINAL VERSE.

##### A NIGHT STORM.

WAKING, and feeling all my misery lie  
In one great load upon my down-crushed heart,  
Methought the warders of the gates on high  
Were moved, and bade the portals fly apart  
So the broad-sheeted light within might fall  
To sun the shadowed mirror of my soul.  
For one brief instant—vanished past recall—  
A sense of latent mercy o'er me stole.  
But swift the night her veil of darkness drew,  
Black—black without the shimmer of a star,  
While rang loud peals of terror.—Then I knew  
There stretched no city of refuge near or far.  
For me no gates unclosed—no heaven smiled;  
'Twas but the old earth tumult, fierce and wild.

E. L. HERVEY.

#### OBITUARY.

##### PIETRO COSSA.

THE death of a poet can never be matter of indifference to mankind, least of all when that poet was a leader of a new Renaissance in a country where art has too long been stifled by the overshadowing greatness of a stupendous past or perverted by a slavish following of foreign passions. And such a poet was Pietro Cossa. No one who has seen a play of his upon the Roman stage can have failed to catch something of the enthusiasm of his countrymen. None, reading the same play in cooler moments, will have thought that enthusiasm altogether unjustified. Born at Rome in 1833, the son of Francesco Cossa, of Arpino, and Marianna Landosio, of Turin, the young Pietro made his first essay as a dramatist with the never-acted play of *Mario ed i Cimbri*. *Pushkin*, *Beethoven*, *Sordello*, *Monaldeschi* follow next, achieving fair, but not extravagant, success. It was in his *Nerone*—a comedy, as he styled it in his Dantesque fashion—that Cossa first found the true field for his genius in the delineation of the crimes and splendours, the cruelties and the luxuries, of that Imperial Rome which to this day holds highest place in every Roman's fancy. *Messalina*, *Julian the Apostate*, *Cleopatra*, form, with his *Nerone*, the tetralogy on which his fame as a dramatic writer will repose. His play of *Cecilia*, based on a story told by Vasari, though received last year with frantic applause at Milan, Rome, and other cities of the peninsula, was less successful in winning the favour of the critics, who justly pronounced it, despite some splendid passages, deficient in sustained dramatic interest. More of a rhetorician than a poet, and of a poet than a playwright, Cossa seldom, if ever, unless his *Julian* be an exception, produced a perfectly constructed plot. But the vigour of the diction, the force and beauty of the separate scenes, and the happy mixture of tact and hardihood displayed in handling the most risky situations, carried his audiences with him to the end. His luxuriant animalism had nothing of the "morbidezza" of those *fleurs du mal* in fashion with the "naturalists" of M. Zola's school. His *Messalina*, but for the comparative flatness of the final act, would be almost perfect as a gorgeous chain of scenes of highly dramatised sensuousness. In his *Julian*, by the happy expedient of causing the apostate Emperor's death by the arrow of a Christian conspirator in the Roman ranks, the disastrous issue of the campaign against the Persians becomes the natural climax of the plot. Of his *Cleopatra* it is enough to say that, even in the judgment of

German critics, though necessarily beaten, it is not disgraced in the inevitable comparison with the mighty Shakspeare. In Pietro Cossa's death, at the vigorous age of forty-eight, young Italy has lost a genius which, like Carducci's among her lyrists, or Morelli's among her painters, was in no ordinary degree original, powerful, and, above all, Italian.

THE death is announced, on September 16, of Dr. Manning, one of the joint-secretaries of the Religious Tract Society, at the age of sixty. Dr. Manning was an active contributor to periodical literature. He also published *Selections from the Prose Works of John Milton*, and several illustrated books of travel, which were reviewed from time to time in the ACADEMY.

WE regret also to notice the death of the Rev. Robert W. Eyton, author of *The Antiquities of Shropshire*, who combined the enthusiasm of the old-fashioned antiquary with the enlightenment and accuracy of the modern historian. Next week we hope to speak in some detail of his contributions to the early history, of his native county and of England at large.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE September number of the *Antiquary* is rich in information concerning the village community life of the past. Mr. John Fenton discourses on the right of pre-emption once enjoyed by the villagers or the neighbours as the case might be. He gives several interesting examples of this old custom, or rather law. We imagine, however, that a search among the customs of English manors would enable him to very much enlarge his store of pertinent facts. Mr. G. L. Gomme's paper on "Archaic Land Customs in Scotland" is well worth study, as there is probably no other English student who has devoted so much time and thought to our early land tenures as Mr. Gomme has done. Mr. Hardy continues his account of Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury; and we have a further paper by Dr. Valpy French on the monumental brasses of Huntingdonshire. There are a few other papers—"An Early Cookery-Book" and "The Slav and the Celt," for example—which can only have been used as padding. We regret their presence when we remember how much important record evidence yet remains unprinted.

THE third number of *La Revue de Droit international* contains several articles of general interest, some of which refer to subjects which have now become matters of history. Among these may be mentioned an article on "La Question greco-turque," by Prof. N. J. Saripolos, of Athens; and another on the settlement of the differences between Greece and Turkey in pursuance of the Treaty of Berlin, by Prof. Arntz, of Brussels. An article of future interest, from the pen of Prof. L. Gessner, is a critique on a project of Prof. Balmerinoq for the establishment of international tribunals to adjudicate upon all questions of maritime prize. This question will come under the consideration of the Institut du Droit international at its next meeting in 1882. A fourth article is by Prof. van der Rest, of the University of Brussels, on the Latin Monetary Union, its origin and its different phases. It is the second article of a series, and treats of the Monetary Convention of 1878 between Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland. A notice of the Manual of the laws of war on land, lately promulgated by the Institut, announces that the Manual, originally published in French, has been translated into English in Colburn's *United Service Magazine* by Mr. Hall, into Polish by Prof. Roszkowsky, of Leopold, and into Russian in the *Recueil militaire* of St. Petersburg; it also records a correspondence between his Im-

perial Highness Duke Nicholas of Leuchtenberg and Prof. Martens, of St. Petersburg, on the subject of the Manual, more especially with reference to a recent correspondence between Field-Marshal Count Moltke and Dr. Bluntschli, of Heidelberg. Duke Nicholas expresses his regret that the Manual was not published before he had to lead the advanced guard of Gen. Gourko's army across the Balkans, and his firm conviction that the European armies of the present day are under such discipline that their commanders, if they are made acquainted with the laws of war, will have no difficulty in maintaining their observance. A review of the more important publications on various subjects of law and its auxiliary sciences is supplied by M. Léon Renault, of Paris, and by Prof. Alphonse Mivier, of the University of Brussels.

THE *Archivio Storico italiano* publishes some interesting letters of Lodovico Sergardi, the Sienese ambassador to the Prince of Orange in 1629, which give an account of the preparations for the siege of Florence by the Imperialists. The diary of the jurist Cornelio Frangipane, of Castello, from 1636 to 1643, supplies some useful information about Venetian politics during that period. Baron von Reumont returns to the story of the Countess of Albany and Alfieri without having anything new to tell us on the subject.

In the *Revista Contemporanea* for August 30, Narciso Pagés publishes a Charter granted to the town of Palamos, in the province of Gerona, by Pedro IV. in 1358. It implies anterior rights, and its mode of election of the "Jurados" bears a striking similarity to that of some of the Basque municipal "Fueros." A review of Danvila's work on the Liberties of Aragon, by the Conde de las Almenas, in its polemical tone against Señor Balaguer shows that such questions cannot yet be discussed in Spain with all the impartiality demanded by scientific history. An anonymous writer in two introductory letters commences a pleasing narrative of a scientific excursion to the baths of Fuensanta and the mines of Almaden. Ovilo y Canales continues his study on "Woman in Morocco," and Rodriguez Mourelle resumes his long-interrupted papers on mechanical chemistry.

### THE SALE OF THE SUNDERLAND LIBRARY.

THE sale of the first portion of the Sunderland Library by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson will begin, as we have already announced, on December 1. The catalogue is itself a work of high bibliographical value, not so much from the richness of its contents, as because of the labour and skill which have evidently been spent upon its preparation. In appearance, it may not look so handsome as a French sale catalogue; but to the genuine bibliophile, and to the larger class of librarians, its painstaking thoroughness leaves nothing to be desired. All the more important books in the library have been specially collated for the purpose; that is to say, not only is their full title-page entered, with remarks upon their condition and binding, but their number of leaves or pages, the numbering of those leaves (if exceptional), their signatures and catch-words, their wood-cuts, &c., have all been carefully examined, and compared with other known copies.

The Sunderland Library, it may be as well to state, was formed by Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland, Secretary of State in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., and ancestor both of the present Duke of Marlborough and of the present Earl Spencer. His wife was the daughter of the first Duke of Marlborough; and, in accordance with the special limitations of an Act of Parliament, his

son, also called Charles, succeeded to the honours and pension of his maternal grandfather. Earl of Sunderland is still the courtesy title borne by the eldest son of the Marquis of Blandford. In this way the Sunderland Library came from Althorp, the seat of the Spencers, to Blenheim Palace, where it has remained for about 150 years; while a new library, yet more celebrated in bibliographical history, has since been accumulated in its original home at Althorp.

The chief peculiarity of this library is that its contents were entirely acquired by a single man, and that in the short space of about a dozen years. Hence arise its other main features—a comparatively limited area, combined with extraordinary wealth within that area. The collection of first editions of the Greek and Roman classics is probably unrivalled, and the same may be said also of the great Italian poets and of the books printed on vellum; but English authors are but poorly represented. There is not, apparently, a single Caxton; nor either Folio or Quarto of Shakspeare. When we say that there is no Caxton, we mean of course to exclude Caxton's *Cronycle of Englande* printed from the types of William of Mechelen circ. 1480. So rare, however, is this book that Mr. Bernard Quaritch, in his invaluable *General Catalogue* (1880), herein following Dibdin, states that the only perfect copy known to exist is that in the Spencer Library at Althorp. But this in the Sunderland Library is now for the first time revealed to the world as also a perfect copy. We may remark that Sir W. Tite's copy (imperfect) sold for £90; and that only two other copies (both imperfect) are supposed to be in existence.

The large series of Bibles and Testaments in many languages, though probably it can be paralleled elsewhere, forms another most interesting feature of the library; and they will be included in the first portion of the sale. Foremost among these is a copy printed on vellum of the first Bible with a date (1462), from the press of Fust and Schoiffer, of Mainz. H. Perkins' copy, which is said to be surpassed in condition by this, sold in 1870 for £780. Among other Latin Bibles we may mention a copy of the Sixtine Bible (1590), exceedingly rare, because of its suppression by Sixtus' successor, which was bought by Lord Sunderland in 1678 for the sum of £32; and the Clementine Bible (1592), which to this day forms the standard text of the Vulgate. The English Bibles are chiefly interesting from their historical associations. The earliest is the second edition (1541) of that known as Cranmer's, or "the Great Bible," the types and wood-cuts in which have sometimes been attributed to Holbein. Then we have the 1595 edition of the Geneva or "Bishops' Bible," in contemporary English bindings, with the arms and initials of Elizabeth, which is plausibly conjectured to have been the presentation copy from the printers to the Queen; the first edition of the Authorised Version (1619), also in all probability the presentation copy of James I.; and a "Vinegar Bible" (1717), printed on vellum, the only two other known copies on vellum being in the Royal Library and the Bodleian.

So we might run on for several columns. But we have only space left to notice the first edition of the *Decameron* of Boccaccio with a date (Venice: Christofal Valdarfer, 1471). This edition has become famous because of the enormous price of £2,260 given for a copy by the Marquis of Blandford, in competition with Lord Spencer, at the Roxburghe sale in 1812. Only seven years later Lord Spencer got this same copy at £918 15s. for his library at Althorp. Equally rare, though not equally historical, is the second edition of the *Decameron* (Mantua: Ludovicus Gonzaga, 1472), of which the copy in the Sunderland Library is said to be the only one known to exist in this country.

### AN EDITION OF THE LATIN WORKS OF WICLIIF.

OUR learned correspondent at Dresden, Dr. Rudolf Buddensieg, whose labours upon the MSS. of Luther and other German Reformers have won for him a merited reputation in this country as well as in Germany, writes to us as follows:—

"I am preparing an *editio princeps* of John Wiclif's polemical works in Latin, the MSS. of which are exclusively to be found on the Continent—in the Imperial Library at Vienna and the University Library at Prague. The whole will form a volume of from three to four hundred pages octavo, and will be published by the firm of Johann Ambrosius Barth, of Leipzig. The first part will be sent to press very shortly, and I trust that the entire work will be ready by Easter 1882. I have copied the Vienna MSS., which have never before been printed, with my own hand; and of some portions I have made as many as seven collations, so that I hope to be able to give a very complete text.

"By this publication, in which I have received pecuniary assistance from the Saxon Government, a new step will have been made towards the 'edition of Wiclif's select works' which was so warmly advocated by the late Canon Shirley, of Oxford, and which has been so long under the consideration of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

"When this volume shall be in the hands of the public, I contemplate also the publication of Wiclif's most important work, the *Summa Theologiae*, of which the sixth book, 'De Veritate Scripturae sacrae,' is one of the most Evangelical utterances of the 'morning-star of the Reformation.' It is much to be regretted that his work still remains hidden in MS., while the very inferior and somewhat scholastic *Trilogus* has been printed three times.

"But I cannot think of taking in hand this great enterprise unless I can find, in Germany and England, a society or some private persons who will take an interest in the matter, and assist in the publication. It is needless to state that works of this kind rarely pay their way, and that profit is not to be thought of. The thing would easily be done if some well-known English scholars—and you Englishmen are under far greater obligations to Wiclif (both religious and literary) than are we Germans—would form a committee for the management of the work. That would be an undertaking worthy of Protestant England. At Vienna and Prague there is so much material that every year one or two volumes could be printed if some English scholars would make up their minds to join me in the work.

"It may interest readers of the ACADEMY to hear that, after prolonged search, I have found some MSS. of Wiclif in the Municipal Library of Bautzen, Saxony, so that Vienna and Prague must no longer be held to have a monopoly of them on the Continent. The library of the Herrnhuter-Unität at Herrnhut, Saxony, also possesses MSS., if not by Wyclif, at least relating to him. About a fortnight ago I found there an interesting Latin letter from King Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, addressed to King Wenzel of Bohemia, of which I propose to send you a transcript. I don't know whether there exist any letters of Oldcastle in English libraries, but I hope to find out."

### THE MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Library Association began at the Hall and Library of Gray's Inn on Tuesday, September 13, at ten o'clock. There were present Mr. Henry Bradshaw, Librarian of the University of Cambridge; Mr. J. D. Mullins, of the Birmingham Public

Libraries; Mr. P. Cowell, of the Liverpool Public Library; Mr. Yates, of the Leeds Public Library; Mr. F. T. Barrett, of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow; Mr. E. B. Nicholson, of the London Institution; Mr. H. R. Tedder, of the Athenaeum Club; Mr. Robert Harrison, of the London Library; Mr. W. H. Overall, of the Corporation Library, Guildhall; Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, of the Royal Asiatic Society; Mr. B. R. Wheatley, of the Medical and Chirurgical Society; Mr. H. B. Wheatley; Mr. B. F. Sketchley, of the Dyce and Forster Collections, South Kensington; Mr. W. H. K. Wright, of the Plymouth Public Library; Mr. William Archer, of the National Library of Ireland; Mr. Cornelius Walford; Mr. Sam. Timmins and Mr. Edmund Tonks, of Birmingham; Mr. Henry Stevens; Mr. R. B. Bowker, of New York; Mr. Greenough, President of the Boston Public Library, U.S.; Dr. Leopold Seligmann and Geheimerath Dr. Reichensperger, of Cologne.

The chair was taken by Mr. J. A. Russell, Q.C., Judge of County Courts and Master of Gray's Inn Library, who welcomed the members of the Association in a graceful and interesting address. He regretted that he owed the position which he held to the lamented death of their late president, Mr. Coxe. He then glanced at some of the subjects on the programme for the meeting, and concluded by observing that there was a great fitness in their meeting where they did, because those whose lives were devoted to the charge of books were the natural links with those men of former ages who had made the materials of books; and it would be difficult to find a place from which had proceeded men who had done so much to make the materials of our books in history, politics, and science than that hall.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman for his address, and a resolution of regret at the recent loss of Mr. J. Winter Jones, the first president of the Association, the report of the council was read, together with the treasurer's report. The council announced an accession of 100 new members during the year. They referred to the course they had taken with regard to the new Free Libraries Bill. It was announced that the Association would meet at Cambridge in 1882, when Mr. Bradshaw has undertaken to preside. After some discussion the reports were adopted.

Mr. Thomas then read "A Short Notice of Mr. Coxe's Work at the Bodleian," by the Rev. W. D. Macray, of the Bodleian Library. Mr. Coxe went to the Bodleian in 1838 from the MSS. department of the British Museum. In the forty-two years which followed, a great change had been made, so as to adapt the Bodleian to the wants of the time. The old exclusiveness had been broken down, and the treasures of the library made more accessible. Mr. Coxe had immediately begun to work at a new series of catalogues, beginning with the Greek MSS. Then, as to the printed books, Mr. Coxe had introduced a general MS. Catalogue, on the plan of the British Museum Catalogue. All the various Catalogues had thus been consolidated into one, which now filled 723 volumes. As regards the important point of classification, the books had been arranged on the shelves by subjects, and spare copies of the catalogue slips had been arranged under subject-headings. About 240,000 slips had been now classified under some 400 heads. With all this activity and many-sidedness, Mr. Coxe combined that *amor loci* which specially flourishes under the shadow of Bodley.

Mr. Henry Stevens read a paper on "English Bibliography before 1640." Mr. Stevens complained of the backward state of early English bibliography, and urged that it was time for the Government to assume the bibliographical direction of its early history and literature. He urged, in particular, the immediate printing of a catalogue of all the English books in the

British Museum before 1640, which had been for some time in preparation.

At the afternoon sitting, a paper was read on "Legal Bibliography," by Mr. Ernest O. Thomas, late Librarian of the Oxford Union, and barrister-at-law. After reviewing the history and present state of the bibliography of law, the writer proposed that the four Inns of Court should print a joint-catalogue of all their law books.

Mr. W. R. Douthwaite, Librarian of Gray's Inn, read an account of the "Libraries of the Inns of Court." The largest and the oldest of these, dating from 1497, is that of Lincoln's Inn, which contains about 46,000 volumes. The Inner Temple has about 38,000 and the Middle Temple about 30,000 volumes, and Gray's Inn has about 13,000 volumes. After the reading of the paper, a discussion followed, in which Mr. Russell, Mr. Mullins, and Mr. Cornelius Walford took part.

Visits were then paid to the libraries of the four Inns and of the Incorporated Law Society. In the evening, the London members and friends entertained the country members at dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum, in the chair.

Wednesday was given up to the two proposed Free Libraries Bills. Mr. Axon read a paper on the subject, and a long discussion followed. After visiting St. Paul's Cathedral library, the Association returned to discuss proposed cataloguing rules.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BARDON, A. *Etudes sociales et politiques. Le Comte de Montolieu et le Gallicisme.* Paris: O. Lévy. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 CARTWRIGHT, J. *Mantegna and Francia.* Sampson Low & Co. 3s. 6d.  
 DELISLE, L. *Histoire générale de Paris: le Cabinet des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale.* T. 3. Paris: Imp. Nat.  
 DEMOMBYNES, G. *Constitutions européennes, résumé de la Législation concernant les Parlements, les Conseils provinciaux et communaux et l'Organisation judiciaire dans les divers États de l'Europe.* T. 2. Paris: Larose. 18 fr.  
 GOETHE, L. *Le Faust de. Traduction nouvelle en Vers français par A. Daniel.* Paris: Plon.  
 SAINT-EVREMONT, *Œuvres choisies de, p. p. M. de Lescaur.* Paris: Lib. des Bibliophiles. 8 fr.  
 STEPHANI, L. *Die Alterthümer von Kertsch in der kaiserlichen Eremitage.* 1. Lfg. Das Grab der Demeter Priesterin. St. Petersburg: Rötger. 35 fr.

### THEOLOGY, ETC.

- BIBLIOTHECA rabbinica. 12. Lfg. *Der Midrasch Schemot-Masbe.* Leipzig: Schulze. 2 M.  
 MIDRASCH BRUNNEN RABBA, der, das ist die haggadische Auslegung der Genesis. Zum ersten Male ins Deutsche übertr. v. A. Wünsche. Leipzig: Schulze. 13 M.

### HISTORY.

- BRIEFE der Kaiserin Maria Theresia an ihre Kinder u. Freunde. Hrg. v. A. Ritter v. Arneth. 3. u. 4. Bd. Wien: Braumüller. 18 M.  
 GENET, J. V. *Une Famille rémoise au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle.* Reims: Imp. Monoe.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BACH, J. D. Albertus Magnus Verhältnis zu der Erkenntnislehre der Griechen, Lateiner, Araber u. Juden. Wien: Braumüller. 5 M.  
 BELOF, F. M. J. *Histoire naturelle des Coléoptères de France. Famille des Lathridiens.* 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Paris: J. B. Baillière.  
 CRAMER, O. *Ueb. die geschlechtlose Vermehrung d. Farn-Prothallium namentlich durch Gameten, resp. Conidien.* Basel: Georg. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
 EKMEN, S. *Untersuchungen üb. die Localisation der Functionen in der Grosshirnrinde d. Menschen.* Wien: Braumüller. 20 M.  
 HEER, O. *Beiträge zur fossilen Flora v. Sumatra.* Basel: Georg. 4 M. 80 Pf.  
 KOLLMANN, *Die statistischen Erhebungen üb. die Farbe der Augen, der Haare u. der Haut in den Schulen der Schweiz.* Basel: Georg. 3 M. 20 Pf.  
 ROTHPLATZ, A. *Das Diluvium um Paris u. seine Stellung in Pleistocen.* Basel: Georg. 6 M. 40 Pf.  
 SPOTTISWOOD, W. *A Lecture on the Electrical Discharge, its Forms and its Functions.* Longmans. 1s.  
 WOHLFARTH, R. *Die Pflanzen d. Deutschen Reichs, Deutsch-Oesterreichs u. der Schweiz.* Berlin: Nicolai. 6 M.

### PHILOLOGY.

- FAULDE, O. *Ueb. Geminatio im Altfranzösischen.* Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.  
 JARNIK, J. U. *Zur albanischen Sprachkunde.* Leipzig: Brockhaus. 2 M.

- KYMAT, R. *Die temporalen Adverbialsätze bei Hartmann von Aue.* Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.  
 NEUMANN, P. *Ueb. die älteste französische Version d. dem Bischof Marbod zugeschriebenen Lapidarius.* Breslau: Köhler. 1 M.  
 PERTSCH, W. *Die arabischen Handschriften der herzog. Bibliothek zu Gotha.* 3. Bd. 2. Hft. Gotha: Perthes. 9 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE KESSELSTADT MASK.

Halle: Sept. 13, 1881.

Prof. Schaaffhausen, of Bonn, to whom Prof. Dowden refers as one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the so-called Kesselstadt mask, has furnished facts and arguments which, much against his wish, go far to prove the contrary of what they are intended to prove.

According to his own showing, the original art-collection of the Kesselstadt family at Trier was disposed of long ago (not by auction); while the pictures sold by auction at Mainz in 1842 belonged to a separate collection, which was formed by Count Francis of Kesselstadt, and, to all appearance, contained no objects of art or *virtu*, besides pictures. But even if such articles were included, it would be highly improbable that so old and so valuable a mask should have found its way into this recent collection without ever having been heard of before. Moreover, none of the officials or acquaintances of the Kesselstadt family recollects having seen such a mask in either of the two collections; nor has any mention of it been found in the family archives. The late Louis Becker himself was unable to prove that the mask had ever formed part of the Kesselstadt collection.

Worse than this, an unimpeachable witness, the Rev. Fr. Schneider, prebendary at Mainz, informed Prof. Schaaffhausen that Louis Becker was no less fond of, than expert in, the art of modelling and making casts; in fact, it was one of his favourite occupations. It will be remembered that Becker, although he brought forward various testimonials in favour of his mask, never gave the name of the dealer from whom he pretended to have purchased it. Becker afterwards emigrated to Australia, where he died in 1861. This circumstance recalls a paragraph which a few years ago went the round of the papers, to the effect that an old portrait of Shakspeare had turned up in Australia (see the ACADEMY, 1879, No. 475). Who knows but this portrait may have been another "labour of love" of Becker, who dabbled in oil as well as in plaster?

Prof. Schaaffhausen's very elaborate paper on the Kesselstadt mask appeared in the *Annual of the German Shakspeare Society*, vol. x., pp. 26-49; and the conclusions drawn from it were first published in my *Biography of Shakspeare* (1876), p. 634. Though wary and distrustful from the beginning, yet, as Prof. Dowden intimates, I formerly hinted at the possibility that the original death-mask might have been brought to the Continent by one of Gerard Johnson's sons. The facts brought to light by Prof. Schaaffhausen, however, have fully convinced me that neither this nor any other surmise will ever establish the genuineness of the Kesselstadt mask. K. ELZE.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE ROUMANIANS.

28 Elm Park Gardens, S.W.: Aug. 30, 1881.

Since the serious charges which, in the ACADEMY for October 30, 1880, I brought against M. J. L. Pic's *Ueber die Abstammung der Rumänen* remain unanswered, I should not ask for room for some further observations upon that plausible attempt to discredit Roesler's now pretty generally received theory of the Trans-Danubian or Illyro-Thracian origin of the Cis-Danubian Roumans or Wallachs, if its

objections to Boesler's argument from the historical evidence had not been reproduced, with approval, by M. V. Chirol in his otherwise most valuable contribution to our ethnographical knowledge of the Balkan lands, *'Twist Greek and Turk'*; and that, too, without eliciting remark or protest from the reviewers, among whom is Mr. H. F. Tozer. Other things apart, an attempt to re-open a question, which men at once so opposite and so distinguished as MM. Hunfálvy and Schwicker on the Hungarian, and Mr. Freeman and C. Jirecek on the Slavonic, side of controversy deem closed, would at all times deserve notice.

Accepting as fair and exhaustive M. Pic's incomplete summing-up of the evidence for the Latinisation of Thrace, Illyria, &c., during the period of unbroken Roman supremacy, M. Chirol falls in naturally with his attempt to explain away the story of the panic, which arose in a Roman army near Astica, in Thrace (circa 579), owing to the cry of "torna, torna fratre"—or, according to the original source, "retorna"—being raised among the baggage animals. All we can say for certain, urges M. Chirol, from Theophanes' story is that the muleteer, to whom the cry was addressed, and who was probably a native of the locality, did not understand the Neo-Latin words, which, having regard to the heterogeneous character of the soldiery, may well have been uttered by men from Italy, &c. If he had carried the suspicion, which M. Pic's manifest bias—and he recognises it—should have engendered, to the logical result of looking up the original source, Theophylactus Simocatta (ed. Bonn, 99), he would have seen that, while the nationality of the "muleteer" is left to be inferred, it is expressly stated that the words were spoken in "the language of the locality" (*ἐν τοῦτοῦ γλώσσῃ*). From this, it is but a step to M. Pic's wonderful averment that, when we see "Wallach" in a Byzantine author of the period of Greek supremacy in Bulgaria (1020-1186), or in a Western annalist of the same age, we should read "Bulgarian Slave." For, we are told, it grew into a system among the slavish *litterati* of New Rome during that age to observe the silence of the grave (*todzuschweigen*) over the hated Bulgarian name; a spiteful fashion, which their uncritical Latin contemporaries accepted from them in their turn. This statement is absolutely devoid of the shadow of excuse as applied to the Greek or the Latin writers of this epoch—Cinnamus, among the former, alone excepted—but it would be difficult to produce passages from his text where some other word is used—as the pedants of a later age, like Cantacuzene, used "Moesi"—when "Bulgarians" are meant. Let anyone test M. Pic's assertion by the text of Scylitzes, of Cedrenus, of the continuation of George Hamartolus, of Michael Attaliotta, writers of the earlier half of the period, or by that of any author of the later half, such as Eustathius, the "purple born" Anna Comnena, and her husband, Nicephorus Bryennius, each of whom betrays the pride which those comparative *novi homines*, the then reigning imperial house of the Comneni, took in their twofold descent from Samuel of Bulgaria. Thus, in six pages which Cedrenus gives to a revolt in Bulgaria, the names of the country and the people occur twenty times (ed. Bonn, ii. 627-33), while Scylitzes uses them fifteen times in his account, in four pages, of the insurrection under Deleanus (*ibid.*, 714-19). The mere existence of an Archbishop of Bulgaria among the great dignitaries of the Empire would have defeated the assumed object of M. Pic's "system;" and, indeed, the letters of one incumbent of that see—Theophylactus—remain to controvert him, and are otherwise of great value. Besides, the assertion is untrue, even of Nicetas Choniates

himself, who, it must be admitted, assigns to the Bulgarians who took part in the rising of 1186 a less important rôle than the testimony of Ansbart (who passed through the insurgent forces with the Crusaders) shows to have belonged to them. By-the-way, if M. Pic were to be believed, Ansbart does them as great despite as Nicetas.

While M. Chirol does not appear to have noticed the attempt to explain away the Bulgarian monarch's calling himself "Imperator Vlachorum" by the aid of that mutilation of the text of Rubriquius which I exposed in your columns, he accepts M. Pic's "Slavic sources," and the letter in which Innocent III. tells the King of Hungary that the Bulgarian reigning house descend from the ancient princes, as proving the Asenide dynasty to be Slaves and not Vlachs as alleged by Nicetas, Ansbart, and Villehardouin. M. Pic's "Slavic sources," while not wholly free from that taint which over-spreads the reputations of Hanka, anent the forged *Königinhofer Handschrift* and the recent fabricator of the so-called *Bulgarian Veda*, have no more value, *qua* critical acumen, than *prima facie* belongs to the compositions of a royal monk in his retirement at Mount Athos in the fourteenth century. The Pope's assertion is absolutely worthless—(1) because it is clearly an after-thought, the earlier correspondence with the Bulgarian Tsar showing that the latter originally made no claim to descent from the old reigning dynasty with whom Nicholas I. and Hadrian II. had exchanged epistles in the ninth century; and (2) because that dynasty, to which Crumm, Oardam, and Omartag belonged, were Turanian Grand-Khans and not Slaves at all (Theiner, 16 *pass.*).

Since the appearance of M. Pic's book, a Russian *savant* has discovered, in the synodal library of Moscow, a contemporary Greek MS. account of the revolt of 1040 in Bulgaria, in which the Wallach population play a leading rôle (*the Athenaeum*, May 21, 1881). Prof. Vassilievski's interesting "find" will, no doubt, soon come West.

Whether M. Pic may have merely adopted without enquiry the questionable methods of some unscrupulous manipulator of evidence in good faith or no, can any value attach to his arbitrary objections to such direct evidence as that of Cinnamus, Cedrenus, Anna Comnena, the decrees of Tsar Dushan of Serbia, &c., or to his endeavour to rehabilitate the "Anonymous Notary of King Bela," and to restore him to that chronological place in Hungarian literature of which, as well as of all evidential value, Boesler and Hunfálvy have deprived him? But, until other weapons have been used by different hands, those usually least in accord with Mr. Freeman may believe, with him, that the legend of the unbroken continuity of Roman blood and speech in Dacia "has been completely dispersed by recent research."

A. R. FAIRFIELD.

#### THE SOUTH-AFRICAN FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.

London: Sept. 10, 1881.

All members of the Folk-Lore Society will learn with regret the stoppage of the South African Society, and it will certainly be my duty to bring the subject up at our next council meeting to see if anything can be done to carry on the work.

My own idea is that it would be best for Miss Lloyd to allow our society to print her material in the *Folk-Lore Record*, and that we should re-issue it in pamphlet form at five shillings yearly to those who could not, or did not wish to, join the society.

G. L. GOMME.

#### SCIENCE.

*Kant and his English Critics: a Comparison of Critical and Empirical Philosophy.* By John Watson, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. (Glasgow: MacLehose.)

(First Notice.)

THIS work may most summarily be described as a sequel, and a very valuable one, to Prof. Caird's *Critical Account of the Philosophy of Kant*. It falls into three parts. In one the author examines criticisms hostile to Kant that have appeared since the publication of Prof. Caird's book; partly those of Dr. Stirling and Mr. H. Sidgwick, dealing directly and solely with Kant, partly the objections which Mr. Arthur Balfour has brought against the doctrine which he calls Transcendentalism—a doctrine which he constructs, perhaps not unfairly, but by the exercise of a large liberty of interpretation, as much out of statements of Prof. Caird about Kant, and out of other recent writings not specially relating to Kant at all, as out of the statements of the *Critique of Pure Reason* itself. In this connexion Prof. Watson has occasion to expound afresh, and in his own way, that part of the *Critique* which relates to the so-called "principles of pure understanding." In another part of his work, he examines the systems of Mr. H. Spencer and the late Mr. Lewes on those points where they may seem to come into competition with critical idealism. Finally, he offers his own suggestions, which are very much in the spirit of Prof. Caird, as to the sources of incoherence and incompleteness in Kant's theory.

The present reviewer is probably too much in agreement with Prof. Watson on the subjects dealt with in the book to be a very competent reviewer of it. Less sympathising critics, however, are likely to agree that it is written with clearness and precision; that the author is thoroughly impregnated with the doctrine which he expounds, and makes it as plain as it can be made without becoming other than it is; that he often puts the points at issue between the different critics of Kant, as well as between those who may fairly be called Neo-Kantians and their opponents, with much force and felicity; and that anyone interested in the controversies to which it relates will be likely to have a better understanding of their essential bearing for having read it. The points touched are always vital points, and what is said of them is always to the purpose. Nor, on the whole, does the tone and temper of Prof. Watson's polemic afford any ground for objection. It would be well if it were possible—but it scarcely is possible—for a critic of a great philosopher, in replying to another critic whom he thinks wrong, to avoid the apparent assumption of superiority implied in telling his opponent that he has failed to understand or appreciate, or has missed the point of, the author in question. Prof. Watson keeps much more free from such language than most controversialists, but perhaps not free enough to avoid causing some irritation to the writers from whom he differs. It is the inevitableness of this irritation as an incident of controversial writing—an irritation not likely to render those who



experience it more open to conviction—that suggests a doubt whether in any case the cause of philosophic truth is likely to be served by the method of answer and rejoinder. The independent statement of opinion without apparent reference to other contemporary opinion from which it differs, though it may give rise to some confusion of issues, is perhaps more likely to lead to a profitable result. In regard to Kant, at any rate, when once the controversial interpretation of his doctrine has begun, it is impossible to see where the debate is to close. Expositions of his meaning as far apart as those of Dr. Stirling and Prof. Watson can alike find textual justification. It comes to be a question of the extent and direction in which we are to “develop his meaning;” whether we are to understand him according to the letter of statements which he undoubtedly makes, but which we may be inclined to regard as survivals of a way of thinking which it was the true result of his philosophy to set aside, or according to what may seem to us the spirit of his more pregnant passages. This is not said, of course, in depreciation of the study of Kant, in whom no one can quarry for himself too deeply, but in doubt as to the profit to be derived from those disputes over the interpretation of him which have been so rife in Germany, and of late have been passing into England. It is a great gain when such a writer as Prof. Caird sets forth the theory which he has extracted for himself from Kant; it is a gain when anyone else extracts ore of intrinsic value from the same mine. But it would be a considerable drawback if the energy and temper of philosophical writers came to be wasted in discussing the meaning of a great master who, overcharged with new thoughts which he took little pains in stating, and for which the current language of philosophy did not afford a statement ready-made, by no means always stated them consistently.

So far as Prof. Watson's controversy is with Mr. Balfour, it does not relate very closely to the interpretation of Kant. This is not said at all disrespectfully [to Mr. Balfour]. It is, perhaps, rather an advantage that his concern is not so much with the exact comprehension of Kant's doctrine as with the extraction from him, or from those who have lately appeared in England as his exponents, of answers to questions which Mr. Balfour rightly thinks require to be answered in order to the establishment of a philosophical “creed,” a doctrine as to the truth of things. It is a real service to those whom Mr. Balfour unkindly, though not with intentional unkindness, calls “Transcendentalists” to force them to consider whether and how they can answer these questions, whatever their exact relation to Kant. Prof. Watson's book, whether it be thought a sufficient answer to them or no, is at least a tribute to the cogency with which they have been put.

The first of these questions (the one dealt with by Prof. Watson in his first chapter) relates to the assumption which Mr. Balfour supposes Kant, or the “Neo-Kantians,” to make, that some part, at any rate, of what claims to be existing knowledge is really so. According to him (*Defence of Philosophic Doubt*, pp. 90, 91), the transcendentalist first “postulates

... that he gets some knowledge, small or great, by experience,” and then proceeds to argue: “Whatever fact or principle I can show to be involved in that experience—whatever I can prove must be, if that experience is to be—of that you must, in common consistency, grant the reality.” A principle so proved is said to be “transcendentally deduced,” and it is the validity of that deduction in the cases of causation and the existence of a persistent world that Mr. Balfour more particularly calls in question. The transcendental philosophy, he thinks, fails “to show that the trustworthiness of these far-reaching scientific postulates is involved in those simple experiences which everybody must allow to be valid;” the failure being proved chiefly by an appeal to the fact that ordinary persons have the experience without even being conscious of these principles. Failing in this,

“it may still show by its searching analysis all that is implied in the existence of nature, as we ordinarily understand nature, and of the sciences of nature, as we are taught to accept them; but it cannot show either that such a nature exists, or that our accounts of it are accurate; it cannot, in other words, supply us with a philosophy adequate to our necessities.”

Anyone who has assimilated Kant can anticipate the direction which Prof. Watson's answer to such objections must take. It will consist in pointing out that they disappear with an acceptance of the first principle of the Critical Philosophy—a principle which Mr. Balfour may have good reason for rejecting, but which in his book he seems rather to ignore. Just because, however, it is so alien to him and to most of his readers, it is to be expected that Prof. Watson's answer, which turns upon its re-assertion, will have little effect. Mr. Balfour writes as a sceptic—though apparently with the ulterior view of making room for a religion on the nature of which, in such a connexion, he does not care to dwell—but, as Prof. Watson puts it, he “has not carried his scepticism so far as to doubt the correctness of the ordinary dualism of intelligence and nature.” If, as Kant held, “Understanding makes nature” (nature in the sense of a single objective order of phenomena, as distinct from “things in themselves”), to ascertain the forms under which alone an order of nature can be understood is to ascertain laws of nature itself. The question whether “such a nature exists”—such a nature as the only one that can be an object of knowledge or understanding must be—becomes unmeaning. We may enquire, indeed, whether any given analysis of the forms or relations under which alone an order of nature can be known (Kant's own, for instance) is correct and sufficient; or, again, whether “our accounts of nature are accurate” in the sense of whether particular phenomena are really connected in the way in which they have hitherto been reported to be connected by the representatives of particular sciences. But supposing the relations under which alone nature can be known, or events connected in an objective order of experience, to have been correctly ascertained, there can be no further question whether nature really exists under

these relations. If we insist, indeed, on some of Kant's statements, we may suppose him to have held that there were “things in themselves” which might produce different phenomena from those hitherto or now produced; but the question is not of sensations as produced by “things in themselves,” but of their connexion in a knowable order of nature. Kant's problem is to ascertain exhaustively the functions of understanding, which are necessarily exercised in so connecting them. If he has done so—if he has, in this sense, answered the question: How is knowledge possible?—there can, from his point of view, be no further question whether “such a nature exists” as that which is thus known. The functions of understanding through which nature is known are the functions through which, as a nature, it exists. Nor is it to the purpose to argue that no intellectual function can be necessary to experience, which “many intelligent beings, and the transcendentalist himself during the earlier part of his life” (to quote Mr. Balfour), are unaware of exercising. If it were a question of particular facts experienced, it would no doubt be absurd to speak of anything as necessarily involved in experience which many persons are not conscious of experiencing. But the question is how there comes to be for us that one connected order of facts which we call the world of experience; and there is no absurdity in holding that certain synthetical functions of understanding must be exercised in order to the presentation of such a world, which the individual only becomes aware of after long analytical reflection.

We have given this part of Prof. Watson's argument in words which are not his, from finding a difficulty in doing justice to it either by abridgement or by quotation. In order to make the way clear for a reply to Mr. Balfour's criticism of Kant's doctrine as to substance and causality, he proceeds to draw out in his own words, and in an abridged form, but with close reference to the original text, the connexion between the theories of “pure intuition,” “pure conception,” and “pure judgment,” and then “the proofs” of the principles of judgment. This part of his work is much to be commended to Kantian students. In the process he has occasion to notice the points on which he is at issue with Dr. Stirling. These are chiefly questions of interpretation, on which, from the inconsistencies of Kant's language, there can be no final decision. The meaning which Prof. Watson extracts is doubtless the better meaning; but as a matter of simple “Kant philology” it does not follow that the better meaning is to be adopted. If, with Dr. Stirling, we take Kant's doctrine to be that sense first gives us a knowledge of particular facts, while understanding, with its categories, comes after, and makes this special knowledge universal and necessary, we can certainly find passages to justify the interpretation. It is the one which probably most readers of ordinary intelligence carry away from the *Critique*, and which has led them to think it a piece of wasted labour from beginning to end. They can get along well enough, they think, with knowledge of a high degree of generality and probability; and, unless some-

thing more is sought, the whole transcendental apparatus seems, by its own showing, to be superfluous. It is difficult, indeed, to believe that Kant can have had any other view in his mind than that which Dr. Stirling ascribes to him when he wrote his account of the distinction between the "Wahrnehmungs-Urtheil" and the "Erfahrungs-Urtheil" in the *Prolegomena* (§§ 18 and ff.). But on the other side we may set such passages as the following from the *Critique of Pure Reason* (p. 134, ed. Hartenstein):—

"As all possible perception depends on the synthesis of apprehension, and this empirical synthesis itself on the transcendental, consequently on the categories, it is evident that all possible perceptions, and therefore everything that can attain to empirical consciousness—i.e., all phenomena of nature—must, as regards their conjunction, be subject to the categories."

As Prof. Caird has said, "no possible interpretation can make of Kant a self-consistent writer;" but, as he well adds,

"it is the business of a critic to point out how Kant separates himself from his predecessors and prepares for his successors; and, while recognising his inconsistencies, to note clearly the direction in which he was tending" (*Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, xiv. 126).

Interpreting him on this principle, Prof. Watson will not admit him to have meant that we first perceive facts without exercise of understanding or application of the categories, and then through that application come to know the facts as constituents of a necessary system. The *Critique*, in Prof. Watson's words,

"is not a phenomenology, but a metaphysic. . . . an analysis of the logical constituents of our actual knowledge, not an account of the temporal stages by which the individual and the race advance to knowledge of the highest kind. . . . When he is leading up to his own theory, and simply stating the facts he has to explain, or when he is criticising the dogmatic theory of his predecessors, Kant naturally speaks as if sense immediately reveals to us special objects or events. From the philosophical point of view, however, sense he conceives of as the faculty which supplies to us the isolated differences which thought puts together and unites into individual objects or connexions of objects. The 'manifold of sense' is, therefore, simply that element in knowledge which supplies the particular differences of known objects, and these differences, of course, vary with the special aspect of the known world which at the time is sought to be explained. In the axioms of perception, for example, in which Kant is seeking to show that individual objects in space and time are necessarily extensive *quanta*, the special fact of knowledge to be explained is the apprehension of objects as made up of parts forming individual aggregates. These parts Kant regards as directly perceived or contemplated. The 'manifold' may be the parts of a line, the parts of any geometrical figure, or even particular figures regarded as constituents of more complex perceptions; or, again, it may be the parts of individual objects in space. But in all these cases the particulars, as due to sense, are, when taken by themselves, mere abstractions; they are, in fact, not even known as particulars apart from the synthetic activity of imagination as guided by the category of quantity. To have a knowledge of the parts of a line, or the parts of a house, as parts, is to know at the same time the combination of those parts. But the combination of those parts takes place for us only through the

act by which we successively determine space to particular parts, and in that determination combine them. Thus, in the knowledge of the line, there are implied both the particular element of sense and the universal element of thought. We do not first perceive the line, and then apply the category, but in perceiving the line we apply the category. And as in all recognition of objects in space we necessarily determine the particulars of sense through the schema, as silently guided by the category, we may express this condition of our knowledge in the proposition, 'All percepts are extensive *quanta*.' This proposition, therefore, rests upon a discrimination of the elements which we are compelled to distinguish in explaining how we know any individual object to be a unity of parts; it is not a proposition which we acquire by reflection before we know objects to be extensive *quanta*. Observing that all external objects which we can possibly know must be in space, and having seen space to be a necessary form of thought, we can say axiomatically that every percept is an extensive *quantum*; but this proposition is not one which precedes the knowledge of objects as *quanta*, but one which is required to explain the fact of such knowledge. . . . Its necessity is implied in our actual knowledge, and philosophical reflection merely shows it to be there" (pp. 157-59).

T. H. GREEN.

*The Arabic Manual.* Comprising a Condensed Grammar of both the Classical and Modern Arabic, Reading Lessons and Exercises, with Analyses, and a Vocabulary of Useful Words. By Prof. E. H. Palmer. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

THE want of a rudimentary introduction to the study of Arabic has long been felt. While every European language is taught by means of various carefully graduated reading-books, in which the difficulties of the language are met and overcome one by one, the Arabic student is put at once upon a complicated grammar, in which he has to grapple with perplexities from the very beginning, and is given for a reading-book the Koran, which was not revealed with a view to linguistic instruction, though it has been largely employed for that purpose. Mr. Palmer's *Manual* is a step in the right direction, and will undoubtedly be of real service to those who are trying to teach themselves Arabic. It contains the essentials of the classical grammar, the necessary explanations of the differences between the classical and the modern speech, exercises, models of translation, and a vocabulary; and anyone who works properly through the book will certainly have obtained a fair knowledge of grammar and a respectable *copia verborum*. This is no small matter to have gained, and Mr. Palmer deserves all thanks for what he has done.

The first third of the work is merely a reproduction on a reduced scale of the author's Arabic Grammar, which we reviewed in these columns September 25, 1875—that is to say, the less important sections, examples, rules, and exceptions have been cut out, and the rest, amounting to about half the larger grammar, has been reprinted word for word. So literally, indeed, has the printer executed his task that even the misprints of the original grammar have sometimes been carefully preserved in the smaller form; and the

want of due revision is seen in the lists on pp. 42-45, where the two columns of the original lists have been reprinted in a horizontal direction, instead of taking the words perpendicularly down each column, and the alphabetical order has thus been destroyed. We have noticed no fresh matter introduced, except in the admirably condensed section on irregular verbs, and a paragraph on broken plurals; and only two or three verbal corrections. As to the work of excision, it has been as a rule well done; but sometimes the omission of an important section involves alterations and explanations in subsequent sections, and these have not always been remembered. For example, the omission of section 14 of the larger grammar renders the spelling of *fīl hayāti* in the immediately following reading lesson incomprehensible to the beginner. Towards the end of the grammatical division of the *Manual* utility is sometimes sacrificed to brevity; as where the inseparable prepositions and conjunctions alone are given, and the equally important separables are entirely omitted. Mr. Palmer's exposition of Arabic syntax, in both grammars, is the clearest in existence, and none better can be given to the student; in the present shape it has even gained in lucidity. There is nothing of the ordinary pedantry of terms or the conservatism of traditional explanations about it, but excellent common-sense and a fine power of illustration. Here again, however, we must regret some sweeping excisions—e.g., the list of particles in § 95 of the large grammar; the use of the common prepositions, which ought to have been included in p. 84. The important sections between § 122 and § 134, including the syntax of the numerals and the government of the *masdar* and the analysis of the sentence, &c., §§ 140-149, might well have been preserved in a short form. Further on, an example of hasty excision is found in the incomplete statement (p. 93): "The article *el* is regarded as a relative." Other instances of a want of care might be pointed out, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Palmer will give his book a thorough revision for the second edition to which it is doubtless destined. A little alteration, a few additions, and a quick eye for the correction of the press would make this an admirable outline of Arabic grammar. Already, it is the best we have, and it would not take much to make it the best possible.

The reading exercises are not so good as the grammar. In these, accuracy is the prime condition; yet in the very first example, the *Fātihah*, we find a serious misprint in the second line of Arabic—an impossible word for *el-ālamīna*—as well as the omission of the article in the transliteration. The employment of hemzeh in the same example is very inconsistent; vowel points are often omitted, perhaps intentionally; and in the *Ayat el-Kursi* great irregularity is observable in the representation in the roman type of the final vowel—sometimes the rule of pause is observed, sometimes the vowel is given. These things are of no consequence to a scholar, but they are infinitely perplexing to a beginner. So in the exercises for translation there is a want of due consideration of the pupil's needs. In exercises of this kind it is necessary that the

short vocabulary at the head of each exercise should contain everything that is required in the exercise, the student being left only to apply the rules of grammar to these materials. But in the first exercise we find the phrase, "The window of the house," though "window" is not given in the list of words at the head; and in the larger vocabulary at the end of the *Manual* four words are given for it, all without vowel points, and without any instructions which to use. In the same exercise occur the words "The merchant's children," and above we find the proper word for "child." But how is the student to discover the plural of *weled*? If he applies the regular termination he will be wrong. And where is he to find out which, of many possible broken plurals, is the right one, or one of the right ones? The exercises need to be re-arranged, and the change from easy to difficult sentences should be more carefully graduated.

Mr. Palmer's special ground is well represented in the *Manual*. In the division which treats of the modern language, we have an excellent account of the characteristics of modern Arabic as spoken in Egypt and Syria and among the Bedawis; while the translations from modern Arabic into English, and from English into Arabic, are just the things that Mr. Palmer can do better than anybody else. These translations are the most original part of the book; but the less original parts are not the least valuable. As a whole, the *Manual* stands in need of a good deal of improvement; but it fills up a gap, and will be found very serviceable.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

#### OBITUARY.

THE Rev. F. W. Holland, Vicar of Evesham, who died suddenly on August 27 on the Niessen, near Thun, had been for some time intimately connected with the Palestine Exploration Fund. He will, however, be best remembered by his conscientious geographical work in the peninsula of Sinai, the fruits of which appeared in the valuable paper and map which he contributed to the *Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society some years ago. No detailed record, we believe, was published of his most recent journey, of which a brief account appeared in the *ACADEMY* (August 17, 1878) immediately on his return to England.

THE death is announced, on September 8, of Mr. Frederic Currey, a practising barrister, who had devoted much attention to botany, and especially to the study of fungi. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1858, and was treasurer and a vice-president of the Linnean Society at the time of his death. It is said that he bequeathed to Kew his valuable collection of specimens of fungi.

THE cause of African geography has lost a good friend in the Visconde A. Duprat, who died recently in London, at the age of seventy-one. In early life he was engaged in the civil war against Dom Miguel, and afterwards served in South Africa. For many years past he had been consul-general for Portugal in this country.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE new book of travel by Mr. E. A. Floyer, to which we referred last week as about to be published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, will be entitled *Unexplored Baluchistan: a Survey of a Route through Western Baluchistan, Mekran, Bashakird, Persia, Kurdistan, and*

Turkey. The book will contain illustrations and a map by the author, vocabularies of dialects, lists of plants, and meteorological observations. Mr. Floyer was the first European to explore the wild district of Bashakird, upon which he read a paper at the meeting of the British Association at Plymouth in 1877.

MR. EDWARD STANFORD has nearly ready a *Physical and Descriptive Geography* for schools, by Keith Johnston, F.R.G.S., with coloured maps and illustrations. This book is an abridgement of Mr. Keith Johnston's well-known larger work, the historical portion being omitted.

TELEGRAMS announce the arrival at St. John's, Newfoundland, of the steamer *Proteus*, which carried north the members of the American Arctic expedition commanded by Lieut. Greeley, U.S.N. The party was landed at Discovery Harbour, Lady Franklin Bay, on August 11, six days after leaving Upernivik. Contrary to what was reported before, it was ascertained that last winter must have been very mild, for open water was seen northward as far as the eye could reach. The *Proteus* brings back the English Arctic mail deposited on Littleton Island in 1876.

ON the other hand, advices from Copenhagen state that the news received from the Dutch Polar expedition on board the schooner *Willem Barents* is very unfavourable. Owing to the continuous ice-barrier, which extends nearly to Norway, Spitzbergen could not be reached, nor even the Bear Islands; and, after one more attempt to force through northward, the expedition will return home, as the captain is convinced that this year Novaya Zemlya is completely enclosed in a barrier of ice.

JUST before he left England for the Congo, Mr. H. E. Crudginton received letters from San Salvador, announcing the departure of the Rev. T. J. Comber and Mr. W. H. Bentley for Mussuca, which is now the principal depot of the Baptist Society's expedition. They were to start at once to found the two stations at Isangila and Mbu, on the north bank of the Congo. Notwithstanding this change in the plans of the expedition, it has been decided still to maintain a station at San Salvador.

PÈRE DEPELOCHIN, the head of the missionary expedition to the Upper Zambesi region, which has its head-quarters at Grubuluwayo, in Matabele-land, made an attempt last year to establish a station on the north bank of the river. We alluded to this at the time, but until lately no news has been received of the details. It appears that, after leaving Tati, his party met with a series of misfortunes until they reached the Wanki ford on the Zambesi, whence Père Teroerde and another missionary were despatched across the river to Mwemba in the Batonga country. Père Depelochin was obliged to return to Panda-ma-Tenka, on the Panda River, and soon afterwards learned that the other two missionaries had been taken ill. Assistance was at once sent to them, but it was found that Père Teroerde was dead, and his companion had to be removed to Panda-ma-Tenka. They had, however, succeeded in obtaining permission to found a station in Mwemba on certain conditions. Towards the end of the year Père Depelochin himself went to the Barotse country, in company with Mr. Walsh, an experienced hunter; and, after some negotiations, it was arranged that he should send two missionaries to settle there.

SOME ten years ago M. Marno, the Austrian traveller, penetrated to Fadasi, in the Upper Nile region, by way of Fazoki; and Mr. J. M. Schuyver is now travelling in the same region, previous to making for the equatorial lakes. Herr J. von Müller, a German traveller, is also said to be intending to start on an expedition

in the same country, and will be able to do good service by a thorough exploration of the unknown country beyond Fadasi.

PÈRE ANTUSE has left Lisbon for Mozambique, in order to establish a mission at Zombo, on the Zambesi. He is also entrusted with the formation of a meteorological station at the same place, and is further to promote the development of Portuguese commerce in that region.

DR. MONTANO has lately returned to Paris from an interesting journey, in company with Dr. Paul Rey, through the Philippine Islands and Malaysia. He left France in May 1879, and, after landing at Singapore, proceeded with his companion on a journey into the interior of the Malay peninsula, where they studied the Mantlira, Jakun, Udai, and Kenabui races, which are now almost extinct, and also obtained a few natural-history specimens. They left in July for Manila, where they first devoted themselves to a study of the Negritos, who live in a savage state on the Mariveles, Orion, and Samar Mountains, in the Bataan province. Numerous anthropological details and photographs were obtained of this interesting race. The Albay province was afterwards visited for the purpose of studying types of the Aetas and Vicolis, who are said to preserve among them traditions dating from the period anterior to the Spanish conquest. Returning to Manila, Drs. Montano and Rey next traversed the Island of Sulu to Maibun, the new residence of the Sultan since the occupation of Tianguig by the Spaniards. From Sulu they went to Sandakan Bay, at the north-east of the Island of Borneo, where the North Borneo Company have a small station at Elopura. While here, Dr. Montano lighted upon some specimens of the previously unknown Buli-Dupi race, and he determined to visit one of their villages for purposes of anthropological study. He accordingly undertook an interesting journey up the unexplored Sagaliud River, which falls into Sandakan Bay. He then returned with Dr. Rey to Sulu, whence, after further investigations in the departments of anthropology and ethnography, they crossed over to Davao, in the south-west of the Island of Mindanao, which is described as virgin soil for scientific enquiry, and especially interesting from the curious mixture of races there. From Davao Dr. Rey was obliged to return to France on business, but Dr. Montano continued to prosecute the researches they had commenced together in the Philippines.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Prehistoric Importation of Jade.*—Prof. G. de Mortillet opens the last number of the *Matériaux pour l'Histoire de l'Homme* with an interesting article on "The Importation of Nephrite and of Bronze." He describes the curious assemblage of objects found in the lower station of Gérofin (or Oefeli) on the Lake of Bienne, which he regards as offering evidence of very early commercial relations with the East. From thirty to forty implements of jade and jadeite have been found, with several celts and knife-daggers of bronze, and four chisels in unalloyed copper. But the most remarkable object is a bronze pin, of Oriental type, similar to pins used at the present day in China. The presence of this object lends support to the belief that the jade also must have come from Central Asia; and it may be remarked that M. Mortillet has long held that our knowledge of bronze was originally introduced from India. The assemblage of objects from Gérofin shows that this station belongs to that early part of the Bronze age which M. Mortillet designates as the *Morgien* epoch, after the lake-dwelling at Morges on the Lake of Geneva.

THE Quekett Microscopical Club will hold its first meeting after the summer holidays, at University College, on Friday, September 23, at eight p.m.

### FINE ART.

*Greek and Gothic: Progress and Decay in the Three Arts of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting.* By the Rev. St. John Tyrwhitt. (Walter Smith, late Mozley & Smith.)

IN the present volume Mr. Tyrwhitt has undoubtedly taken up a thoroughly interesting theme. To trace the course of artistic effort during its periods of weakness and decline, to bridge over the spaces when it seems to have almost disappeared, to resume its faint and feeble vestiges as it once and again awakens to a fresh career, have evidently proved a task so interesting to the author, during more extended studies, that he has rightly judged them capable of forming an interesting topic for a popular and readable book. Art questions are becoming increasingly interesting to the public as art-teaching is made increasingly accessible. And the writer of *Greek and Gothic* has had no little share in bringing about this result, though, from the apologetic tone of some of his remarks, it would appear that he almost fears to trespass on the patience of his readers. To the majority of those who take up these extremely interesting and readable essays it is probable that the subject dealt with will be quite fresh. It is, however, only fair to warn the student that they are little more than a *résumé* of the more popularly attractive portions of previous articles by the same writer in Smith's *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities* and *The Art Teaching of the Primitive Church*. It is by these, doubtless, that Mr. Tyrwhitt would elect to be judged as a scholar and an art-critic rather than by articles so intensely popular as the present chapters of *Greek and Gothic*.

It is not difficult to see where the author has made the subject entirely his own, and where he has relied chiefly on the opinions of others. The best portion of the book is that relating to the symbolism of Christian art. The chapter on the early decadence of sculpture in Greece is too rapid, and too full of fanciful comparison and generalisation, to be really serviceable to those for whom the book is intended. Such a mode of dealing with a subject, which in the minds of most readers is extremely shadowy, though graceful and even eloquent, is neither historical enough nor definite enough to leave a distinct and portable impression. A plain substratum of facts, placed in the order of their occurrence, is indispensable for elementary and popular instruction. After this, any happy generalisation which the author may have thought out or picked up may possibly find a useful place. In this instance, perhaps, too much has been picked up after the "Aratra Pentelici" to be generally intelligible to the unlearned. Not one reader in twenty of the passage which compares Polygnotos to Giotto and Orcagna and Gozzoli would know enough, at least about the Greek, to carry away any clear idea of his own. Everyone does not know, as Mr. Tyrwhitt does, that the method of painting practised in the

Athens of Pericles was strictly decorative, though dealing with moral and historical subjects. Polygnotos is recorded to have painted in a pale dry manner, within firmly finished outlines, without shading, modelling, or perspective. He used flat colours, and of these only four, and on coloured grounds. Such were his great works on the walls of the Poikile at Athens, and the Lesche at Delphi; the War of Theseus with the Amazons, the Fall of Troy, and the Battle of Marathon. Hence they were extremely different in character from the walls of the Arena Chapel at Padua, or those of the Campo Santo at Pisa. The mediæval work, as regards method, was different, and, indeed, superior by many degrees, to that of the quaint old Athenian, who was but a few steps removed from the archaic decorators of the Egyptian temples. Shading and modelling, which are conspicuous in the mediæval frescoes, were the invention of Apollodoros at a somewhat later time. He it was, and not Polygnotos, whose *lifelike* figures earned him a similar *zoographic* reputation to that of Giotto. Rapid and sketchy comparisons imply a knowledge which, though amply possessed by the writer, is often seriously wanting in the reader, and without which the cleverest speech-craft makes but a feeble and evanescent effect upon the mind. On the whole, therefore, the chapters on classic art do not give a very distinct idea of what classic art generally was like. They dwell, perhaps, too much on the severer style of the sculptures of the Parthenon and its time to deal quite fairly with later work. Of course it is sound advice to the enthusiastic student to pore over the Elgin and Phigalian marbles; yet, masterly as they are, they afford but dry pasture to the ordinary enquirer, whose soul thirsts for the full developed charms of classic architecture and sculpture as seen in later if inferior work. The archaic periods, stretching from the Lion Gate at Mycenæ to the Dorian Migration, and thence to the Persian War, are so shadowy that they may well be left to the esoteric few.\* To gain a sufficient idea of Greek art as commonly understood, it may be early enough to begin with the grand resilient age of Pheidias, the golden age of architecture, if not of the lesser arts. One must know about the Parthenon and its mighty sculptures, about the venerable shrine of Theseus, the magnificent Propylæon, the painted corridors of the Poikile, the great brass image of world-famed Athena Promachos, and the marvellous *agalmata* of gold and ivory which drew gaping crowds to the Acropolis or to the far-off temple of Olympian Jove. We must have some idea of the elegant Erechtheion—monument of the loveliest of all types of classic beauty—and some understanding of the later and more voluptuous sculptures of Praxiteles and the artists of the decline. To the popular mind the latter represent the perfection of Greek art. In statuary, even that late copy by Cleomenes which now stands in the Tribune of the Uffizi, all patched and reno-

vated though it be, is, by the "enchanted world" that admires it, held to be the quintessence of sculptural grace. Thus the popular mind needs teaching and training into a more correct and severe condition of thought. But it must be through correct and categorical information. To those who know, every line of Mr. Tyrwhitt's chapter on Greek sculpture is redolent with recollection or allusion; but to those who do not, his fine taste and historic lore are exhibited in vain.

In the following chapters on Symbolism and the General Subject of Christian Art, the writer is clear, sympathetic, and instructive. Passing on to later times, he fixes the real Italian Renaissance upon the somewhat trivial accident of Nicolo Pisano's meeting with the fragment of Greek sculpture used to ornament the tomb of the Countess Beatrice, mother of the more celebrated Countess Matilda. This "Chase of Meleager," or, as some call it, "Story of Phædra and Hippolytus," is put as the turning-point between effete Byzantine rules and living artistic inspiration. At the same time the curious revival at Pisa in the eleventh century, as shown in its most interesting Duomo, is acknowledged. That of the ninth in the Rhineland is scarcely alluded to; while the great Byzantine reaction in Germany in the tenth is utterly ignored.

In the chapter on MSS. and miniatures, the author appears somewhat hampered by the idea that, being a very special subject, it will interest but very few of his readers. With few exceptions, the chapter appears to be written rather from books which mention the various examples than from the MSS. themselves. The authorities referred to are undoubtedly excellent, but there are times when the best of them are misleading. In describing a picture of the Crucifixion in the well-known Sacramentary of Gellone, he has rather unluckily spoken of it as *beautiful*, and refers to the miniature at the canon of the Mass as a proof of his statement. The probability is that he has confounded it with another MS., where the same subject occurs in the same position, and which is really beautiful, and which, moreover, is given repeatedly in works referring to the class of miniatures in question. The Visigothic MS. known as the Gellone Sacramentary is historically and archaeologically of great interest, and liturgically of great importance; but it is by no means beautiful in an artistic sense. But it is in this sense that the other MS. is beautiful. It is a mutilated volume, known as the "Canons of the Mass," and comes from an entirely different school of miniature. The page containing the usual "Te igitur" is extremely elegant, and rich in colour and gold. The corresponding page of the Gellone MS. is full of symbolism, but is neither rich nor elegant. The "Rabula" MS., so often referred to, though one of considerable importance in the history of art-ideas, is not particularly typical, and it is one of the best-quoted MSS. known. It is fortunate in being fully, if unsatisfactorily, illustrated in the catalogues of Assemani and Biscioni, and by the latter minutely described. With other MSS., quite as important—and decidedly more typical—unhappily the author is less explanatory. But what appears truly inex-

\* This was written before I had seen Mr. A. S. Murray's admirable book on Early Greek Art. The latter should certainly be read by everyone who wishes to understand the subject.



pliable in a book treating of "Greek and Gothic" is that, though Greek MS. and miniature art is in a certain sense dealt with under the later form of Byzantine, the chapter comes to an end long before Gothic miniature is reached. Apart, however, from the deficiencies here pointed out, the chapter contains much interesting information about books in classical times. Perhaps at some future period the author will expand and illustrate this neglected branch of art in a manner more worthy of its importance.

JOHN W. BRADLEY.

### THE ORIENTALIST CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

No communication at this Congress has probably been awaited with such intense interest as Prof. Maspero's paper on the recent discoveries at Thebes; but it has been a source of great disappointment to all present that his immediate departure for Egypt has unavoidably prevented him from reading it in person. Beginning with a description of the hiding-place at Dayr-el-Baharee (see the ACADEMY, August 27), Prof. Maspero next proceeds to give a chronological list of the mummies and mummy-cases therein discovered. Of these, the most important are as follow:—**ANTECEDENT to the EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY:** Sakenen-Ra Taa-ken (of the inscription of Ahmes), mummy-case only; Queen Ansera. **EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY:** King Ahmes I. (Ra-men-pehti); the black Queen Nofretari, wife of the foregoing; Queen Hont-ti-moo-hoo; Princess Mes-hont-ti-moo-hoo; Princess Set-Amen; Prince Set-Amen, eldest son of Ahmes I.; King Amen-hotep I.; King Thothmes I. (mummy-case only); King Thothmes II.; King Thothmes III. (mummy doubtful; see the ACADEMY, August 27); Queen Sit-ka (mummy only). **NINETEENTH DYNASTY:** King Rameses I. (mummy-case only); King Seti I. **TWENTIETH DYNASTY:** Rameses XII. (see the ACADEMY, August 27); Queen Notemiti, wife of Her-Hor; King Pinotem I.; King Pinotem II. (mummy only); Prince and High-priest Masahirti, son of Pinotem II.; Queen Hathor Hintauti; Queen Ast-em-af; Princess Nesikhonsu (see the ACADEMY, September 3); Queen Makera; Queen Mautemhat; Prince Tôt Ptahfankh Rameses, called "the royal son of Rameses," evidently a son of one of the later Ramessides. Prof. Maspero regards the presence of this prince as an additional proof of the process by which the family of the Ramessides disappeared gradually, being absorbed into the family of the high-priests of Amen.

Besides the above, there have been discovered five royal papyri, and an immense store of precious objects of all kinds, including the outer sarcophagus of a Queen Aah-hotep, whom Prof. Maspero inclines to identify with the Queen Aah-hotep whose mummy and famous jewels have long been the crowning glory of the Boolak Museum. This identification promises to solve a problem which has long baffled conjecture.

Prof. Maspero is of opinion that these royal mummies of so many different epochs and families were transferred from their tombs to this obscure hiding-place in order to defeat that famous gang of tomb-robbers (*temp.* Rameses IX.) whose depredations are recorded in the Abbott papyrus. Various hieratic inscriptions traced upon the mummy-cases and bandages of Amenhotep I., Seti I., and Rameses XII. state that the removal was performed by order of the Priest-King Pinotem, son of Piankhi. At this time (there being rebellion in the North of Egypt, and a contemporary dynasty of Semitic origin reigning in the Delta)

the royal family of Thebes were evidently content to use this ancient burial-vault for themselves. Beginning with Queen Notemiti, the whole line would seem to have been consigned to this spot; the last buried being probably the last who died at Thebes before the coming of Sheshonk.

Prof. Maspero concludes by giving the genealogical tree of this hitherto little-known dynasty, according to which six generations and seven male heads of the family succeeded each other uninterruptedly. The establishment of their genealogy, and the evidence brought forward to show how the Twenty-second (Bubastite) Dynasty was contemporary at Tanis with the Twenty-first Dynasty of priest-kings at Thebes, appear finally to dispose of Brugsch's theory of an earlier Assyrian invasion of Egypt.

### THE FINE-ART EXHIBITION AT CARDIFF.

THOUGH the oil pictures at the Cardiff exhibition may not be, as a whole, of a class to attract a visit from Londoners, whose opportunities of seeing the best painting are frequent, they are of a high level for provincial galleries; and the general value of the exhibition is beyond doubt, for it is long since so remarkable a collection has been gathered west of the metropolis. In oil paintings, Lord Bute's several contributions are of much interest; and there are found in the exhibition examples of Nicholas Poussin, Polemberg, Jordaens, Richard Wilson, Sir Peter Lely, Morland, and a fine Gaspard de Crayer among the ancient or elder masters. In modern paintings, landscape is the field of art which is best represented, for though Mr. A. Maccallum's gigantic picture of trees in the Forest of Fontainebleau is more to be commended for its ambition than for its complete success—is the theme really large enough for the method of treatment selected?—other prominent landscapes are more unquestionable. Thus Sir E. J. Reed lends an example of Cole which is free from the occasional mannerisms of his later time, and which indeed, we understand, is the picture to which he owes his first marked success with the public. That genuine artist, skilled draughtsman, and delicate colourist, Mr. Aumonier, is represented by more than one work; but the best contribution from his hand is undoubtedly the long picture of *Oxford from the Meadows*, which holds its place at Cardiff even better than it did at the Royal Academy last year, and which must be generally recognised as a piece of exceptionally refined design, learned composition, and original colour. Among contemporary landscape painting, such a work takes extraordinarily high rank. In its elegance, truth has not been sacrificed, nor have grace of line and charm of hue been forgotten in its veracity. Against its well-considered beauty the careful and sometimes admirable art of Mr. B. W. Leader—strikingly represented though it is in the exhibition—appears somewhat formless and inharmonious. But there is little contemporary landscape that can stand favourably the test of juxtaposition with Mr. Aumonier's best.

Among those water-colour drawings lent chiefly by local contributors, there must be mentioned charming examples of David Cox, Copley Fielding, and Bentley, and at least one remarkable Girtin from the Bale Collection dispersed last summer. Lord Bute, Sir E. J. Reed, Mr. O. H. James, M.P., Dr. Taylor, Mr. Seward, Mr. Ince, and Mr. J. P. Thompson are among the contributors. The South Kensington Museum likewise lends an interesting series of extreme historical value—a series representing English water-colour from its origin to the days of De Wint. The De Wint itself is

not a remarkably fine specimen, nor indeed is the Girtin; but examples of the earlier men—such as G. F. Robson—are of almost the highest quality, and Mortimer, among figure painters, is represented by a symbolical design of charming grace. Nor are such men as Oozens, Hearne, Marlow, Nicholas Pocock, and Wheatley by any means ignored. Francia, Cristall, and Barker of Bath are likewise represented; and there is a fair Cotman, though hardly a great one. In the Black and White Room there are impressions of the engravings of Turner and of Méryon's etchings, and of more recent work.

Not to speak of the jewels shown by Hunt and Roskell, and Spiridon, nor of the ancient and modern binding contributed by Mr. Zaehnsdorf—a contemporary London master of the craft—attention should be directed, even in such a miscellaneous show, to the wonderful pieces of tapestry sent by Lord Windsor from St. Fagan's Castle, which are in such excellent condition, and are such truly magnificent examples of the period to which they belong, that we consider the committee would have done well to have given them some of the prominent places now assigned to oil paintings of secondary merit. A whole cabinet of ivories, many of them of great beauty, is lent by Mr. Gladstone. In porcelain and pottery the exhibition is distinctly rich—perhaps it may be said exceptionally rich. From South Kensington come contributions of Rhodian and Persian ware in the highest taste. Sévres and other china is lent by Col. Hill, O.B., and various porcelain by Mr. Wheatley. Nothing is more noticeable than the Worcester, surely in its best periods among the most artistic of English fabrics. Here Mr. R. O. Jones, with his square-marked Worcester on blue-scale ground of the best time, is a conspicuous contributor. So, likewise, is Mr. Deane, who sends much, and who has very frankly catalogued his contributions, pointing out what is defective as well as what is excellent. Mr. T. H. Thomas sends, among other things, a small collection of ancient Italian books.

The above comments, while of course they do not pretend to exhaust the objects of interest on view, may probably suffice to show the pains that have been bestowed on getting together the exhibition. We are glad to be informed of what is a rare occurrence on such occasions—the complete pecuniary success of the undertaking. If the balance in hand at the close of the exhibition is as large as it promises to be, we may hope that not only will the decoration of the Museum and Free Library be completed in fine taste, but that with some remaining money may be purchased what would be the nucleus of a permanent collection for the town of Cardiff. Cardiff, in this respect, might worthily emulate its larger rival—Liverpool.

### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. TH. G. PINCHES, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum, is preparing, by order of the trustees, a popular catalogue of the Koyundjik Gallery. It will contain a full description of all the slabs, tablets, and implements exhibited there, with numerous notes on the history, mythology, art, and manners and customs of the Assyrians.

DR. LOCKHART, of Blackheath, whose name is known to all those interested in China, where he resided so many years, has presented to the trustees of the British Museum all the Chinese coins in his cabinet of which the national collection had before no specimens.

MR. J. G. SOWERBY, one of the illustrators of *Afternoon Tea*, is engaged, together with Mr. Thomas Crane, on a series of designs, which will be published this autumn by Messrs.

Marcus Ward and Co. under the title *At Home*. The publishers are employing the best artistic talent of their staff to faithfully reproduce in colours the pleasing fancies of children and homely surroundings placed in their hands. The poetical portions of the volume will be contributed by several well-known writers of children's poetry.

We hear that Major A. Palma di Cesnola is making good progress with the book in which he will describe at length his recent excavations in Cyprus. It will be entitled *Salamina*, for a large proportion of the objects described were found on the site of the ancient Salamis; and it is intended to render the same service to philologists and students of archaeology that his *Album of Cyprus Antiquities* (Holmes and Son) rendered to lovers of ancient art. An important chapter of the book will be devoted to the inscriptions, for the elucidation of which Major di Cesnola acknowledges much valuable aid from Dr. Birch, Prof. A. H. Sayce, and Mr. Hyde Clarke.

THE lectures on Greek and Roman sculpture given last winter by Mr. Hodder M. Westropp in the rooms of the Archaeological Society, Rome, are now being printed for publication at the Gould Memorial Printing Establishment at Rome.

As we were compelled in a recent issue of the ACADEMY to speak rather severely of the first numbers of the periodical entitled *English Etchings*, published by Mr. Reeves, of Fleet Street, we feel bound to notice the great improvement manifested in the number for September. *Ribbesford Church*, by Mr. S. H. Baker, and *The Sacristy Door*, by Mr. A. W. Bayes, deserve hearty praise; and *The Lonely Pool*, by Mr. Geo. Stevenson, stands in no need of it. Such masterly and beautiful work may be trusted to find its own way to public appreciation.

We learn from the *Euskal Erria* that Señor Zuloaga, the designer and architect of the mausoleum of Marshal Prim, has just finished at Eibar, in Guipuzcoa, a jar, two *varas* in height, of inlaid steel and gold and silver arabesque work, including an Arabic inscription. The motive of these vases is taken from the celebrated Alhambra vase. The present one has employed fourteen workmen for the space of a year, and is valued at 4,000 dollars, the price which the Emperor of Austria paid for a similar one.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Guernsey, and a small sum already collected, for the purpose of erecting a statue or some kind of monument to Victor Hugo in that island. It will be remembered that it was during his exile in Guernsey that the poet wrote his *Travailleurs de la Mer*.

AN exhibition of ancient Spanish and Portuguese art, as we have already stated, is being organised at Lisbon, to be held in that city in November 1882. No doubt our exhibition of Iberian art at South Kensington has given an impulse to the national sentiment, and we cannot doubt that rarer treasures will be forthcoming for this home exhibition than for a foreign one. The King of Portugal has been named president of the organising committee, and every means is being taken to secure an interesting collection. The exhibition will not only comprehend native works of monumental or decorative art from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century, but will likewise admit works by foreign masters that have been in Spain before the beginning of the present century.

M. LE RAT and M. C. Cain have just etched portraits of Alfred Delvau.

The Zürich Society of Artists has opened in the Kunstlergütli an exhibition of the draw-

ings and sketches in oil of the historical painter Ludwig Vogel. The collection embraces about 100 specimens.

A LESSING-DENKMAL by the sculptor Schaper was uncovered at Hamburg on September 8.

AFTER two or three somewhat dull numbers, the *Portfolio* again has all its wonted interest this month. Its chief feature is the first of a series of four articles by the editor on the "Elements of Beauty in Ships and Boats." Mr. Hamerton divides his subject under four heads—viz., hulls, spars, sails, and excrescences. We presume, of course, that rigging must be included under one of these heads, for surely one of the principal elements of beauty in a masted vessel is the graceful and complicated lines of its rigging. Prof. Colvin also begins in this number a study of "The Amazons in Greek Art." The myth of the Amazons had a strong hold on the Greek imagination, and its romantic character made it a favourite subject of art. Prof. Colvin does not enter into discussion as to the historical origin of the myth, but regards it as having, in all probability, arisen, not out of the phenomena of nature, like most of the Greek fables, but from observation of some primitive community in which women held the ascendancy. An etching by Léon Lhermitte, called "An Episcopal Visit," expresses a restful feeling of devotion under pleasant influences of light and shade; while Prof. Legros touches a chord of the "still sad music of humanity" in one of his severely simple etchings.

## THE STAGE.

WHAT has been reckoned by common consent about the dullest of dull seasons within recent experience draws to its close. Its monotony was at all events broken last Saturday night by the production of Mr. Sims's new play at the Princess's Theatre. It is perhaps only to habitual playgoers that the name of Mr. Sims is known; the fame of Byron, Burnand, and Gilbert has not yet attended him; but we owe to him the humour of *The Member for Slocum*, and, like Mr. Pinero, he is to be recognised as one of the most important of our rising dramatists. From the title, *The Lights o' London*—which is the name of the new piece in Oxford Street—it would seem that Mr. Sims had not on this occasion used his stage skill with genuine literary ambition. *The Lights o' London* sounds like a melodrama, and indeed melodramatic incident is not by any means absent from it; but a true account of it would have to say that it is at the same time a real study from the outcast life of the metropolis, and that the study is made at once with sympathy and with humour. In the new piece *les misérables* of London are paraded on the boards. The hero of the piece is, it is true, a gentleman, and the heroine a gentlewoman in everything but the accident of birth; but, of the remaining characters, most are either Irish policemen, the hangers-on at police-courts, the humblest of strolling players, and the yet more impetuous citizens who sleep in the parks or by the side of the Regent's Canal. A study is made of these people, not only by the dramatist, but by his interpreters—notably by Mr. G. Barrett, Mr. Coote, and Mrs. Stephens. The disinherited hero is represented vigorously by Mr. Wilson Barrett; and, as the sympathetic wife with whom he has contracted what can only conventionally be spoken of as a *mésalliance*, Miss Eastlake confirms to the full the strong impression made upon the public by her performance in *The Old Love and the New*. This admirable artist, whose success we have confidently prophesied from the day of her first perform-

ance in London, must now surely be accepted as by far the most distinct acquisition the London stage has received in the matter of young heroines during recent years—perhaps it is no exaggeration to say, since the first appearance of "Madge Robertson." Miss Eastlake's performance in *The Lights o' London* is marked by her usual qualities of grace, simplicity, and pathos, and by further control of the resources of her art. For those whom the art of acting interests the least, there is provided in the new piece the attraction of a telling story carefully followed. And, besides this, the scenery is very remarkable. It is not only varied and realistic, but genuinely illustrative of the drama. That is, it is in its proper place.

THE *Cloches de Corneville*, which is perhaps the only, and certainly the most tolerable, combination of melodrama and opera bouffe, has been revived at the Globe Theatre. The part of Gaspard, the miser, played so well in the country by Mr. Joseph Eldred, is here performed by its original interpreter, Mr. Shiel Barry, who is as impressive as ever—perhaps, indeed, a trifle too impressive. Serpolette is now played by Miss Verona, whom we saw in the part at Brighton last winter. Nobody plays it better.

THE Park Theatre, which was wholly destroyed by fire a few nights since, has, like the Holborn, which was the last London theatre that was burned down, absolutely no history of importance. Indeed, the Park had not even such a chronicle as that which was afforded to the Holborn by the success, at all events, of *Flying Scud*. The Park—though well-sized and not uncomely—was uninterruptedly obscure. It was probably thought of it, to begin with, that it be for the North-western suburbs what the Court Theatre at Chelsea has been for the South-western; but the ambition, if it was entertained, was never realised.

HALF of the most attractive actors of London are at present in the provinces. Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry and the whole Lyceum company began their tour last week, with performances of extraordinary success in the Grand Theatre at Leeds. Mr. Toole, accompanied by the better part of his troupe, is at Edinburgh. The Scottish capital is deeply plunged in the study of aestheticism as it is revealed at the theatre. *Patience* has come and gone, having made a great sensation in Edinburgh. *The Colonel* is coming. Yet neither is likely to be thoroughly understood in a city from which the sage green and girdle school is conspicuously and curiously absent.

## MUSIC.

*Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. Edited by George Grove, D.C.L. Part XIV. (Macmillan.)

THE most important article in this part is on Rossini, by M. G. Chouquet, Keeper of the Museum of the Conservatoire at Paris. It contains a most interesting account of his life and works; and the writer describes, with calm and steady impartiality, the part played by the "swan of Pesaro" in the music of the nineteenth century. A list (as complete as possible) of his works is given. We are told that, before Rossini had reached the age of twenty, he had learned the secrets of orchestration by copying out in score the symphonies of Haydn and Mozart. It is curious that we find Wagner, about twenty years later, gaining practical knowledge in a similar manner. "I am doubtful," writes H. Dorn, in 1832, "whether there ever was a young musician

more familiar with the works of Beethoven than Wagner at eighteen. He possessed most of the master's overtures and large instrumental pieces in copies made by himself." We quote the amusing and sarcastic remark of Berlioz on the three well-known choruses of Rossini for women's voices, *La Foi, L'Espérance, and La Charité*—"His Hope has deceived ours; his Faith will never remove mountains; his Charity will never ruin him."

Mrs. Edmond Wodehouse has contributed an interesting article on the word "Romantic;" and her task was no easy one, for, as she truly observes, neither the term Romantic nor its antithesis, Classical, is susceptible of very precise definition, and no clear line divides the one from the other. Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven were once considered romantic; they are now the classical composers *par excellence*. The writer gives some extracts from Beethoven; but, despite much clever and subtle argument, the romantic element seems, by the very act of explanation, to vanish out of sight. The followers of Wagner will not be satisfied in finding Berlioz and Liszt classed together, for Wagner, in one of his pamphlets, has tried to show how Liszt's conception of a poetical object differs fundamentally from that of Berlioz. The translation of the *libretto* of *Freischütz* into French is mentioned as being by Pacini and Berlioz. The latter, however, only added recitatives, and the translation was made by the former. M. E. Roche, a French writer, is noticed as the translator of the *libretto* of *Tannhäuser* into French, but it is stated that Lajarte (*Bibl. Mus. de l'Opéra*) gives Nintter as the author of the French words. The following is the reason of this change of names. MM. Roche and Lindau were originally engaged by Wagner in 1859 to translate the *libretto* of *Tannhäuser*. When finished, it was sent to M. A. Boyer, the Director of the Opéra, but refused. It was not returned to the above-named writers, but handed over to M. Nintter to correct, improve, and to change the blank into rhymed verse. According to M. Emile Olivier, who defended Wagner in a law-suit in 1861 about this very translation, M. Nintter spent several months in altering and improving, and but very little of the original version remained—how little may be gathered from the following sentence quoted from M. Olivier's speech:—

"J'ai ici la première feuille de la traduction de M. Nintter, tous les vers soulignés de rouge sont ceux qui ont été refaits par lui; or le tribunal peut voir que sur cette première feuille, qui représente à peu près le tiers de l'ouvrage, six ou sept vers seulement de la version primitive ont été conservés."

Among other interesting contributions we would mention those on "Rubinstein," "Saint-Saëns," and "Scherzo." In the last mentioned the writer speaks of Schumann as having "introduced the innovation" of two trios in his B flat and C symphonies and pianoforte quintett. Mozart, however, has two trios in the second minuetto of the *Haffner* serenade, and also in both minuettoes of the celebrated serenade for thirteen wind instruments.

It is stated in the article "Rubinstein" that the composer conducted his *Ocean* symphony at the Crystal Palace on June 4, 1877. On that day, however, the Dramatic symphony was played; the *Ocean* was performed on April 21 of the same year.

The dates of the birth and the death of Johann Ries are given as 1723 and 1786 or 7, but in Mendel's *Musikalisches Conversations-Lexikon* they are given as 1720 and 1780.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## TRÜBNER & CO.'S LIST.

### THE LIFE and PUBLIC SERVICES of

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES: a Biographical Sketch. By Captain F. H. MASON, 42nd Regiment U.S.A. With a Preface by BRET HARTE. Crown 8vo, with Portrait, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
"Is both interesting and useful."—*John Bull*.

### EDUCATION: Scientific and Technical;

or, How the Inductive Sciences are Taught, and How they Ought to be Taught. By ROBERT GALLOWAY, M.B.A., F.R.S. Post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
"Mr. Galloway's qualifications as an adviser on the theory and practice of education are of the highest rank."—*Dublin Evening Mail*.  
"We can do no other than pronounce the work before us an able, a wise, a timely, and a patriotic production—in short, a book after our own heart."—*Journal of Science*.

### THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of

MARK RUTHERFORD,

Dissenting Minister. Edited by his Friend, HUBERT SHAPCOTT. Crown 8vo, boards, 5s.

"In any case, whether 'Mark Rutherford' be biography or fiction, it is stamped in every line with the impress of unmitigated bare truth, and the simplest course, both for reviewers and for readers, is to accept the essential truth of the narrative, and ponder upon the experiences of what we may be sure is, in one form or another, the record of a real life."—*Nation* (New York).  
"Is a remarkable book, which could not have been written at all within the last few years. A highly suggestive booklet, and not in the least intended for the ordinary novel reader."—*Academy*.  
"The story was well worth telling; and it is admirably told, with much power and much pathos, and with a certain homely grace that is very fascinating."—*St. James's Gazette*.  
"The book is full of interest."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### AN ESSAY on the PHILOSOPHY

of SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

Comprising an Analysis of Reason and the Rationale of Love. By P. F. FITZGERALD. Demy 8vo, cloth. [In preparation.]

### A HISTORY of MATERIALISM.

By Professor F. A. LAMOR. Authorised Translation from the German by ERNEST C. THOMAS. Now complete, in 3 vols., post 8vo, pp. 350, 404, 354, and Index, cloth, 31s. 6d.  
"Although it is only a few years since Lange's book was originally published, it already ranks as a classic in the philosophical literature of Germany. We should be doing an injustice to Mr. Thomas, the translator of this interesting and valuable work, if we were not to add a word on the admirable manner in which he has executed his task."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### THE OCCULT WORLD:

A remarkable Record of Experiences and Research in connexion with the Occult Sciences of the East. By A. F. SINNETT. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
"Mr. Sinnett writes in perfect good faith, and 'The Occult World' contains much that is curious and amusing."—*Saturday Review*.

### THE DIAMONDS, COAL,

and GOLD of INDIA.

Their Mode of Occurrence and Distribution. By V. BALL, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of India; and Author of 'Jungle Life in India.' Post 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
"The results of the examinations commenced by the Geological Survey of India more than twenty years since, and now carefully digested by a thoroughly trained geologist, who has himself visited many of the localities described. . . . Indeed, this book cannot but prove of considerable value to those interested in any of the three subjects of which it treats."—*Athenæum*.

### THE ESSENCE of CHRISTIANITY.

By L. FEUERBACH. Translated from the Second German Edition by MARIAN EVANS, Translator of Strauss's 'Life of Jesus.' Second Edition. Post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

### EASTERN PROVERBS and EMBLEMS, ILLUSTRATING OLD TRUTHS.

By the Rev. J. LORR, Member of the Bengal Asiatic Society, F.R.G.S. Post 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
"High praise is due to the industry and research . . . which has placed before Western scholars the concentrated and compressed essence of the history of the world which has been for untold ages accumulating in the East."—*Scotsman*.

### BUDDHA and EARLY BUDDHISM.

By ARTHUR LILLIE (late Regiment of Lucknow). With numerous illustrations drawn on wood by the Author. Post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

### PICTURES of INDIAN LIFE.

Sketched with the Pen, from 1852 to 1878. By R. N. CUST, late of H.M. Indian Civil Service, and Hon. Sec. to the Royal Asiatic Society. Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
"The 'Indian Village,' 'The Indian District,' 'The Festival,' 'The Box of Letters,' there is an intelligent observation, a mastery of Indian detail, a sharp critical touch, an abundant experience."—*Saturday Review*.

### HINDU PHILOSOPHY.

The Sanhita Karika of Iswara Krishna. An Exposition of the System of Kapila. With an Appendix on the Nyaya and Vaisheshika Systems. By JOHN DAVIES, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B.A.S. Post 8vo, cloth, 6s.

### FRANCE and the FRENCH, in the SECOND HALF of the NINETEENTH CENTURY.

By KARL HILLENBRAND. Translated from the Third German Edition. Post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
"He describes, with great analytical skill, the intellectual life of France during the last few years, and compares it incidentally with that of other countries."—*Globe*.

### INDIAN POETRY.

Containing a New Edition of 'The Indian Song of Songs,' from the Sanskrit of the 'Gita Govinda' of Jayadeva; Two Books from the 'Iliad of India' (Mahabharata); and other Oriental Poems. By EDWIN ARNOLD, Author of 'The Light of Asia.' 8vo. Post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
"Mr. Arnold does good service by illustrating through the medium of his musical English melodies the power of Indian poetry to stir European emotions."—*Times*.

### EDGAR QUINET:

HIS EARLY LIFE and WRITINGS.

By RICHARD HEATE. Post 8vo, with Portrait, illustrations, and an Autograph Letter, cloth, 12s. 6d.  
"Altogether, Mr. Heath has an interesting and pleasant story to tell, and tells it fairly well."—*Athenæum*.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

## GEORGE ELIOT.

### Complete Works of George Eliot.

CABINET EDITION.

Uniform and Complete in 30 vols. Printed from a new and legible type, in volumes of a convenient and handsome form, price 22s.

#### CONTENTS.

ADAM BEDE. 2 vols.—THE MILL on the FLOSS. 3 vols.—SILAS MARNER—THE LIFTED VEIL—BROTHER JACOB. 1 vol.—SCENES of CLERICAL LIFE. 3 vols.—FELIX HOLT. 2 vols.—ROMOLA. 3 vols.—MIDDLEMARCH. 3 vols.—DANIEL DERONDA. 3 vols.—THE SPANISH GYPSY. 1 vol.—JUBAL; and other Poems, Old and New. 1 vol.—IMPRESSIONS of THEOPHRASTUS SUCH. 1 vol.

Each Volume, price 2s., may be had separately.

"A delightful edition of George Eliot's works. . . . In size, type, and paper, everything that could be wished."—*Athenæum*.

### Novels by George Eliot.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

ADAM BEDE. With illustrations. 2s. 6d.  
THE MILL on the FLOSS. With illustrations. 3s. 6d.  
FELIX HOLT, the RADICAL. With illustrations. 2s. 6d.  
SCENES of CLERICAL LIFE. With illustrations. 2s.  
SILAS MARNER. With illustrations. 2s. 6d.  
ROMOLA. With vignettes. 3s. 6d.  
DANIEL DERONDA. With vignettes. 7s. 6d.  
MIDDLEMARCH. With vignettes. 7s. 6d.

IMPRESSIONS of THEOPHRASTUS SUCH. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, 5s.

THE SPANISH GYPSY. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 5s.

JUBAL; and other Poems, Old and New. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 5s.

Edinburgh and London: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

Fourth Edition, 8vo, price 18s. (with upwards of 230 Illustrations).

### PREHISTORIC TIMES, as Illustrated by

Ancient Remains, and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., &c.

"The book ranks among the noblest works of the interesting and important class to which it belongs."—*Athenæum*.  
"Those who desire a compact and careful review of the whole subject, well illustrated, will find it in this volume."—*Ibid*.  
"On the subject of prehistoric archaeology it is not only a good book of reference, but the best."—*Nature*.

London: F. NOEGGATH, 7, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

8vo, price 12s.

### THE ROMANS of BRITAIN. By HENRY CHARLES COOTE, F.R.S.

"One of the most substantial, useful, and reliable contributions to the early history of Britain that has yet been produced."—*Edinburgh Review*.

"It removes a considerable amount of the obscurity in which the epoch to which it relates has been involved. . . . The book is very interesting and most ably written, and will repay a careful study."—*Ibid*.

"Trans. of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. . . . His arguments are lucid, and supported by a vast amount of varied learning."—*Archæological Journal*.

London: F. NOEGGATH, 7, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Crown 8vo, with Portrait, price 7s. 6d.

### RENE DESCARTES: his Life and Medi-

tations. A New Translation of 'The Meditations.' With Introduction, Memoir, and Notes. By RICHARD LOWME, Author of 'An Introduction to the Philosophy of Primary Beliefs.'

"Excellent, well adapted to introduce the student to Descartes, and, through him, to the history of one main development of modern thought."—*Saturday Review*.

"We consider it well adapted for a popular introduction to the historical study of philosophy."—*Athenæum*.

London: F. NOEGGATH, 7, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Nearly ready.

### CICERO.—The DE LEGIBUS of CICERO.

The Text Revised, with Explanatory Notes, by W. D. FARMAN, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Cambridge: J. HALL & SON.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., and HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

### RECORDS of the PAST:

Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments. Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Edited by S. BIRCH, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 2s. 6d.

London: S. BAGSTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

### THE CAMBRIDGE EXAMINER.

MONTHLY, except in July and August.

Papers for the use of Students preparing for the Junior, Senior, Higher Local, and Teachers' Cambridge Examinations.

Correspondence Class, by certificated and experienced Examiners, in connexion with the publication.

Post-free, 5s. 6d. per annum. Specimen copy, 7d.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, Charing-cross, S.W.

Cambridge: MACMILLAN & BOWES.

### PRINTING NEWSPAPERS and

PERIODICALS, by fast Rotary Machines. General Printing in all Branches.—FLEET PRINTING WORKS, 14, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C.

### GLASGOW and the HIGHLANDS.—

Royal Route via Crinan and Caledonian Canals, by Royal Mail Steamer "COLUMBA" or "IONA," from Glasgow, daily, at 7 A.M., and from Greenock at 9 A.M., conveying Passengers for Oban, North and West Highlands. Official Guide Book, 2d.; illustrated copy, 6d. and is, by post; or at Euston, St. Panora, or King's Cross Railway Bookstalls, London. Bill, with map, sent free by post from the Owner, DAVID MACBRATH, 119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

# MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S TEXT-BOOKS FOR STUDENTS.

## SCIENTIFIC AND MATHEMATICAL.

**A Treatise on Comparative Embryology.** By F. M. BALFOUR, M.A., F.R.S. 2 vols., 8vo. With Illustrations. Vol. I., 18s.; Vol. II., 21s.

**A Text-Book of Physiology.** By MICHAEL FOSTER, M.D., F.R.S. With Illustrations. Third Edition. 8vo, 21s.

**A Text-Book of the Physiological CHEMISTRY of the ANIMAL BODY,** including an Account of the Chemical Changes occurring in Disease. By A. GAMGEE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, Owens College, Manchester. 2 vols. Vol. I., 8vo, 18s. [Vol. II. in preparation.]

**Elements of Comparative Anatomy.** By Professor CARL OGDENBAUM. A Translation by F. JEFFREY BEIL, B.A. Revised, with Preface, by Professor E. RAY LANKESTER, F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, 21s.

**Text-Book of Geology.** By ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo. [Immediately.]

**The Kinematics of Machinery: Outlines of the Theory of Machines.** By Professor F. REULEAUX. Translated and Edited by Professor A. B. W. KENNEDY, C.E. With 450 Illustrations. Medium 8vo, 21s.

**Engineering Structures, Graphical Determination in.** By J. B. CHALMERS, C.E. Illustrated. 8vo, 21s.

**A Treatise on Chemistry.** By Professor H. E. ROSE, F.R.S., and Professor C. SCHORLEMMER, F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo.

**Vol. I. and II. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.** Vol. I. The NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS. 21s. Vol. II. METALS. 2 parts, 18s. each.

**Vol. III. Part I. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.** [Immediately.]

**A Manual of the Chemistry of the CARBON COMPOUNDS, or ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.** By C. SCHORLEMMER, F.R.S. With Illustrations. 8vo, 14s.

**Physiology: an Introduction to the Study of Nature.** By Professor HUXLEY, F.R.S. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**Ancient Geography, a Manual of.** From the German of Dr. H. KIEPERT. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**Anthropology: an Introduction to the Study of Man and Civilisation.** By E. B. TYLOR, M.A., F.R.S. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**A Course of Practical Instruction in ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.** By Professor HUXLEY, F.R.S., assisted by H. N. MARTIN, M.B., D.Sc. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**The Morphology of the Skull.** By Professor PARKER and G. T. BETTANY. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**An Introduction to the Osteology of the MAMMALIA.** By Professor W. H. FLOWER, F.R.S., F.R.C.S. New Edition, Enlarged. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**A Course of Elementary Practical Physiology.** By MICHAEL FOSTER, M.D., F.R.S., and J. N. LANGLEY, B.A. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**A System of Volumetric Analysis.** By Dr. EMIL FLEISCHER. Translated, with Notes and Additions, from the second German Edition, by M. M. PATTERSON MUIR, F.R.S.E. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**Popular Astronomy.** By S. NEWCOMB, LL.D., Professor U.S. Naval Observatory. With 112 Illustrations and Five Maps of the Stars. 8vo, 18s.

**A Manual of Political Economy.** By Right Hon. HENRY FAWCETT, M.P. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 12s. 6d.

**Structural Botany; or, Organography on the Basis of Morphology.** To which are added the Principles of Taxonomy and Phytography, and a Glossary of Botanical Terms. By Professor ASA GRAY, LL.D. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**The Student's Flora of the British ISLANDS.** By Sir J. D. HOOKER, K.C.S.I., C.B., F.R.S., M.D., D.C.L. New Edition, Revised. Globe 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**Experimental Mechanics.** By R. S. BALL, A.M. Cheaper issue. Royal 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**Mechanical Theory of Heat.** By R. CLAUSIUS. Translated by WALTER R. BROWNE, M.A. 10s. 6d.

**The Elements of Dynamic.** By W. K. CLIFFORD, F.R.S. Part I. KINEMATIC. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**An Introduction to the Theory of Electricity.** By LINNEUS CUMMINS, M.A. Crown 8vo, 6s. 6d.

**Geometrical Treatise on Conic Sections.** By W. H. DREW, M.A. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 5s. SOLUTIONS to the PROBLEMS. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

**A Treatise on Astromomy.** For the Use of Colleges and Schools. By HUGH GODFRAY, M.A. New Edition. 12s. 6d.

**An Elementary Treatise on the Lunar THEORY; with a Brief Sketch of the Problem up to the Time of Newton.** By HUGH GODFRAY, M.A. Second Edition. 5s. 6d.

By S. PARKINSON, D.D., F.R.S.

**An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics** With a Collection of Examples. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 1s. 6d.

**A Treatise on Optics.** New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**The Theory of Sound.** By Lord RAYLEIGH, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. Vol. I., 12s. 6d.; Vol. II., 12s. 6d. [Vol. III. in the press.]

**Mathematical Problems.** Devised and Arranged by JOSEPH WOLSTENHOLME. New Edition. 8vo, 18s.

By EDWARD JOHN ROUTH, M.A., F.R.S.  
**An Elementary Treatise on the Dynamics of the SYSTEM of RIGID BODIES.** With numerous Examples. Third and Enlarged Edition. 8vo, 21s.

**Stability of a Given State of Motion,** particularly STEADY MOTION. 8vo, 8s. 6d.

## CLASSICAL.

**Aristotle.—An Introduction to Aristotle's RHETORIC.** With Analysis, Notes, &c. By E. M. COPE. 8vo, 14s.

**Aristotle on Fallacies; or, the Sophistici Elenchi.** With Translation and Notes. By E. POSTE, M.A. 8s. 6d.

**The Metaphysics.** Book I. Translated by a CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE. Demy 8vo, 5s.

**Aristophanes.—The Birds.** Translated into English Verse. With Introduction, &c. By B. H. KENNEDY, D.D. Crown 8vo, 6s. Help-Notes to the Same, for Students, 1s. 6d.

**Cicero.—The Academics.** Translated by JAMES S. REID, M.A. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

**Select Letters.** After the Edition of ALBERT WATSON, M.A. Translated by G. E. JEANS, M.A. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**Euripides.—Medea.** Edited, with Notes, &c., by A. W. VERRALL, M.A. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**Juvenal.—Thirteen Satires of Juvenal; with a Commentary.** By JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. Vol. I. Second Edition, Enlarged. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. Vol. II. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**Homer.—The Odyssey.** Done into English by S. H. BUTCHER, M.A., and ANDREW LANG, M.A. Second Edition, Revised and Corrected. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**Plato.—The Republic of Plato.** Translated into English, with an Analysis and Notes, by J. L. DAVIES, M.A., and D. J. VAUGHAN, M.A. New Edition. 18mo, 4s. 6d.

**The Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, and PHAEDO of PLATO.** Translated by F. J. CHURCH, Cr. 8vo, 4s. 6d.

**Tacitus.—Complete Works.** Translated by A. J. CHURCH, M.A., and W. J. BRODRIBB, M.A. THE HISTORY, 6s.—THE ANNALS, 7s. 6d.—THE AGRICOLA and GERMANY, with the DIALOGUE on ORATORY, 4s. 6d.

By the Rt. Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.  
**Juventus Mundi; or, Gods and Men of the Heroic Age.** Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**The Time and Place of Homer.** Crown 8vo, 6s. 6d.

By R. C. JEBB, M.A.

**The Attic Orators from Antiphon to ISAEOS.** 2 vols., 8vo, 25s.

**Selections from the Attic Orators, Antiphon, ANDOKIDES, LYSIAS, ISOKRATES, and ISAEOS.** Edited, with Notes. Being a Companion Volume to the preceding Work. 8vo, 12s. 6d.

**A Grammar of the Latin Language,** from Plautus to Suetonius. By H. J. ROBY, M.A. In 2 parts, crown 8vo. Part I., 8s. 6d.; Part II., 10s. 6d.

**School Latin Grammar.** By the Same Author. Crown 8vo, 5s.

By J. P. MAHAFFY, M.A.

**Social Life in Greece, from Homer to MENANDER.** Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Crown 8vo, 9s.

**Rambles and Studies in Greece.** Second Edition, with Map and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**An Introduction to Greek and Latin ETYMOLOGY.** By JOHN PEILE, M.A. Third Edit. Cr. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**A Handbook to Modern Greek.** By EDGAR VINCENT and T. G. DICKSON. Extra fcap. 8vo, 5s.

## THEOLOGICAL.

By J. B. LIGHTFOOT, D.D.,

Bishop of Durham.

**St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians.** A Revised Text, with Introduction, Notes, and Dissertations. Fifth Edition, Revised. 8vo, 12s.

**St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians.** A Revised Text, with Introduction, Notes, and Dissertations. Fourth Edition, Revised. 8vo, 12s.

**St. Paul's Epistles to the Colossians and to PHILEMON.** A Revised Text, with Introduction, Notes, &c. Third Edition, Revised. 8vo, 12s.

**St. Clement of Rome.** An Appendix containing the Newly Discovered Portions of the Two Epistles to the Corinthians, with Introductions and Notes, and a Translation of the whole. 8vo, 5s. 6d.

**On a Fresh Revision of the English New Testament.** Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

By the Ven. Archdeacon HARDWICK.

**Christ and Other Masters: a Historical Enquiry into some of the Chief Parallelisms and Contrasts between Christianity and the Religious Systems of the Ancient World.** With a Memoir by the Rev. F. PHOTELL, M.A. New Edit. Cr. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**A History of the Christian Church.** Middle Age. From Gregory the Great to the Excommunication of Luther. Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**A History of the Christian Church** during the REFORMATION. New Edition, Revised by Professor STUBBS. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

By R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D.,

Archbishop of Dublin.

**Notes on the Parables of our Lord.** Thirteenth Edition. 8vo, 12s.

**Notes on the Miracles of our Lord.** Eleventh Edition, Revised. 8vo, 12s.

**Synonyms of the New Testament.** Ninth Edition, Enlarged. 8vo, cloth, 12s.

**On the Authorised Version of the New Testament.** Second Edition. 8vo, 7s.

**Studies in the Gospels.** 4th Ed. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**The New Testament in the Original GREEK.** The Text Revised by B. F. WESTCOTT, D.D., and F. J. A. HORT, D.D. 2 vols., 8vo, 10s. 6d. each. Vol. I. TEXT. Vol. II. INTRODUCTION and APPENDIX.

**A History of the Book of Common PRAYER; with a Rationale of its Offices.** By FRANCIS PROCTER, M.A. Fourteenth Edition. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

By BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D.

**An Introduction to the Study of the GOSPELS.** Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**A General Survey of the History of the CANON of the NEW TESTAMENT during the FIRST FOUR CENTURIES.** Fifth Edition, Revised. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**The Bible in the Church: a Popular Account of the Collection and Reception of the Holy Scriptures in the Christian Churches.** Sixth Edition. 18mo, 4s. 6d.

**A General View of the History of the ENGLISH BIBLE.** Second Edition. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**The Gospel of the Resurrection: Thoughts on its Relation to Reason and History.** Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

## HISTORICAL.

By E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L., LL.D.

**Historical Essays.** First Series, 10s. 6d.; Second Series, 10s. 6d.; Third Series, 12s.

**The Growth of the English Constitution from the EARLIEST TIMES.** Third Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**Historical and Architectural Sketches; chiefly Italian.** Illustrated by the Author. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**Old English History.** New Ed. Maps, 6s.

By JOHN RICHARD GREEN, M.A., LL.D.

**History of the English People.** 4 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. EARLY ENGLAND—FOREIGN KINGS—THE CHARTER—THE PARLIAMENT. 8vo, with Eight Maps, 16s.

Vol. II. THE MONARCHY, 1461—1547; the REFORMATION, 1540—1603. 8vo, 16s.

Vol. III. PURITAN ENGLAND, 1603—1689; the REVOLUTION, 1689—1704. 8vo, with Four Maps, 16s.

Vol. IV. THE REVOLUTION, 1689—1760; MODERN ENGLAND, 1760—1815. 8vo, with Maps and Index, 16s.

**A Short History of the English People.** With Coloured Maps, Genealogical Tables, and Chronological Annals. Seventy-seventh Thousand. Crown 8vo, 8s. 6d.

**Readings from English History.** Selected and Edited by JOHN RICHARD GREEN. In 3 parts. Fcap. 8vo, each 1s. 6d. Part I. From HENRIST to CRESSY. Part II. From CRESSY to CROMWELL. Part III. From CROMWELL to BALAKLAVA.

**The Roman System of Provincial ADMINISTRATION to the ACCESSION of CONSTANTIUS the GREAT.** By W. T. ARNOLD, B.A. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**A Short History of India and of the FRONTIER STATES of AFGHANISTAN, NEPAUL, and BURMAH.** By J. TALBOYS WHEELER. With Maps. Crown 8vo, 12s.

## ENGLISH.

**A Shakespearean Grammar: an Attempt to Illustrate some of the Differences between Elizabethan and Modern English.** By the Rev. E. A. ABBOTT, D.D. 6s.

**Johnson's Lives of the Poets.** The Six Chief Lives (Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, Gray), with Macaulay's "Life of Johnson." Edited, with Preface, by MATTHEW ARNOLD. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**Historical Outlines of English ACCIDENCE.** Comprising Chapters on the History and Development of the Language, and on Word Formation. By H. MORRIS, LL.D. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 6s.

**The Old and Middle English.** By T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT, M.A. New Edition, Revised and greatly Enlarged, of "The Sources of Standard English." Extra fcap. 8vo, 9s.

**Words and Places; or, Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology, and Geography.** By the Rev. ISAAC TAYLOR. Third Edition. Globe 8vo, 6s.

By R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D.

**On the Study of Words.** Seventeenth Edition, Enlarged. Fcap. 8vo, 6s.

**English, Past and Present.** Tenth Edition, Revised and Improved. Fcap. 8vo, 6s.

**A Select Glossary of English Words, used FORMERLY in SENSES DIFFERENT from their PRESENT.** Fifth Edition, Enlarged. Fcap. 8vo, 6s.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S CATALOGUES of Educational and other Publications may be obtained on application.

LONDON: MACMILLAN & CO., BEDFORD STREET, W.C.



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

No. 490, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Evenings with the Skeptics; or, Free Discussion on Free Thinkers.* By the Rev. John Owen. In 2 vols. (Longmans.)

ALTHOUGH perfectly defensible from his own point of view, Mr. Owen's title-page is not unlikely to occasion misconceptions respecting the nature of his work. His "skeptics" are not always philosophical sceptics in the sense of deniers, or even doubters, of the possibility of attaining any standard of certainty. Nor are his "free-thinkers" theological free-thinkers, for they include Augustine and the School-men. It would, in fact, be difficult to devise a title capable of defining the entire drift of a book so rich in suggestion of all kinds, the purpose of which may perhaps be best expressed as the illustration and confirmation, from the history of speculative thought in all ages, of a proposition thus laid down by the one among Mr. Owen's *dramatis personae* who seems most nearly to represent his own conclusions:—

"The primary instinct of all normally constituted minds is towards liberty, and this instinct is more marked in direct proportion to the richness and variety of intellectual endowment. Whence I should draw the inference that free thought on all subjects is the natural legitimate condition of the human reason."

Or perhaps the qualification for enrolment in Mr. Owen's noble army of free-thinkers would be the disposition, while agreeing with Locke, as cited upon his title-page, that "to love Truth for Truth's sake is the principal part of human perfection in this world," to hold with Lessing that the search for her is more valuable than the attainment. This definition will perhaps hardly include the Greek philosophers of the extreme sceptical schools, whose despair of attaining truth must have involuntarily led them to underrate truth as a thing obviously not indispensable. Nor will it comprehend Augustine, except in the days when, as Mr. Owen says, he was sowing his theological wild oats. But, in the main, Mr. Owen's work may be accepted as a natural history of this habit of mind.

Mr. Owen's machinery is artless and by no means novel, yet not ill adapted to its end. It has apparently been his object to relieve the inevitable ponderousness of a formal history of speculation by breaking this up into a series of essays, further lightened by the interspersions of discussion in the form of dialogue. This requires the creation of a number of *dramatis personae*, who would be unexceptionable if only they were dramatic. Trevor, the retired physician, composes and reads the essays which form the staple of the

work. He is described by a friendly opponent as "an extreme philosophical Nonconformist," but characterises himself as one who has passed through life opposing an instinctive resistance to dogmatic negation as well as to dogmatic affirmation, and who has "succeeded in attaining to a certain amount of that *ataraxia*, or philosophic calm, which I conceive to be the final goal, not only of Skepticism, but of the exercise of every intellectual energy." He is confronted by "Harrington, the academic, or searcher, who hopes to find truth, at least approximately;" and Arundel, the dogmatic, who claims to have found it already. A lady, Miss Leycester, is very judiciously added to keep the philosophers in order. Trevor, on suitable occasions, produces sundry papers from his pocket; these are read to the company, and discussion ensues. It may be guessed from this account that Mr. Owen's *forte* is not the dramatic. However it may be with the scheme of things in general, the existence of these personages is clearly subjective. There is nothing of that distinctness of individuality which shows that the writers of *Friends in Council* and *Thorndale* saw their personages themselves before showing them to us. At the same time, however imperfectly executed, the plan is well adapted to relieve the stiffness of a long disquisition, and to enable the author to introduce the various qualifications and limitations to which his impartiality and comprehensiveness incline him with the least apparent inconsistency.

A genial comprehensiveness seems, indeed, the most characteristic feature of Mr. Owen's mind, and the liberality with which he has interpreted scepticism itself is extended to nearly all his individual sceptics. This is particularly apparent in the highly interesting sketch of primitive Greek philosophy. Xenophanes, Democritus, Heraclitus, are treated with the deepest sympathy, and the general tenor of their teaching is made clear. Their cultivation of physical science is, of course, an impediment to their being regarded as sceptics in the strict sense of the term. In claiming their great successor, Socrates, as an absolute sceptic, Mr. Owen allows that he is at variance with current opinion. The main question at issue is whether the nescience systematically professed by him was sincere or ironical. Mr. Owen thinks the former, but admits that Socrates by no means regarded his own nescience as the inevitable lot of humanity. This further step was taken by the school of Pyrrho, which, whether Socrates himself was a sceptic or not, was undoubtedly affiliated to him. Mr. Owen points out that all the opinions usually considered distinctive of Pyrrho had been previously asserted by some other thinker. The point at which he and his school became original was their translating "the personal experience of the individual" into "an indisputable law of the universe," thus experiencing an unconscious metamorphosis into Dogmatists. "Sextus," says Mr. Owen, "is perpetually guilty of pushing his position of Suspense into dogmatic Negation." In the main, however, Sextus appears to have been tolerably consistent, and to have been fairly successful in reconciling his scepticism with the demands of practical life, by keeping

in view the distinction between absolute and relative truth. Mr. Owen has many interesting remarks on the manner in which philosophers thus adapted their creed to the exigencies of society, as well as on the efforts of the New Academy to establish a compromise between Scepticism and Idealism.

While Greek philosophers had been speculating, the Eastern mind had not been inactive. The transition from Hellenic to Oriental thought is prettily and appropriately compared by one of Mr. Owen's interlocutors to the transition from the open Wiltshire down to the chancel of Mr. Arundel's church, with its dim religious light. Yet Oriental speculation was, in a sense, the more practical; it had more connexion with the problems of Providence and the regulation of conduct. In India it produced a religion, while in Greece it stopped short at philosophy. In Palestine it took the form of a protest against the most cherished dogma of the established religion, which, curiously enough, obtained an entrance into the sacred books of the latter. Although the books of Job and Ecclesiastes professedly terminate with acquiescence, the spirit of both is unquestionably sceptical in the theological sense. Job shows that Providence may be arraigned and called upon to justify itself; and the writer of Ecclesiastes sees little but folly and failure in the general scheme. A similar despair gave rise in India about the same time to Buddhism, which undoubtedly came forth from the sceptical schools of Hindu philosophy. Nothing, indeed, can be more precise and dogmatic than the ultimate affirmations of Buddha; but these are built on the assumption of the unreality and transiency of everything else. It is another instance of scepticism, carried to an extreme, becoming dogmatism, liable to pass back again into scepticism in that incessant flux and reflux of opinion which Mr. Owen enjoys, but which some of his readers will find disquieting and appalling.

The second volume, "Christian Skepticism," does not carry the subject further than about the time of the Reformation, and is principally occupied with the discussion of two remarkable persons, Augustine and William of Ockham. Although these eminent men are conspicuous figures in the history of opinion, they are not conspicuous in the history of scepticism, and hence the space here devoted to them appears excessive. It may be doubted whether Augustine would have appeared here at all if he had not been a pet antipathy of the author's, who is evidently thankful for an opportunity of relieving his mind respecting him. His judgment may be considered, with reason, too severe. Augustine has, nevertheless, been the object of so much indiscriminating and unreal eulogy that any symptom of a reaction is welcome. It seems unaccountable that he should be so extolled by the same persons who vituperate Calvin, and in their hearts agree with Pelagius, except upon the theory that to speak handsomely of a Father is tacitly regarded as a "note" of ecclesiastical gentility, which prevents a man from being taken for a Dissenter. It is also true that few who talk of him have really read much of him except his fascinating *Confessions*, or are aware of the absurdity of his philosophy

of history, or of the infatuated complacency with which he plans out the "City of God" at the threshold of the Dark Ages. All these things may be fitly brought forward in their place, but it must be owned that a History of philosophical scepticism is hardly the place for them, or for the greater part of Mr. Owen's criticism. The Nominalist schoolmen of the Middle Ages are more suitable subjects; and the thoroughness of Trevor's examination need not so much fatigue the reader, who can take it up and lay it down, as it must have fatigued his ideal audience. Cornelius Agrippa, who follows, has a fair claim to a place here on the strength of his complaint of the vanity of science. His addition to magic, also, Mr. Owen thinks, was but a feeling after a more fruitful method of research, arising from scepticism of the value of the old.

We are glad to learn that the work is to be continued; and that the next figure in Mr. Owen's gallery will be Giordano Bruno, who, by his practical application of the Copernican system to philosophy and theology, introduced a positive principle of momentous importance, but who may be allowed to rank among sceptics as regards his hostility to the philosophy of Aristotle. At this rate, Bacon, too, must have a place, and Locke for what we know. Mr. Owen manifests as much ingenuity in including his favourite philosophers under a general count of scepticism as De Quincey did in manoeuvring his own favourites into his essay on *Murder considered as One of the Fine Arts*. Mr. Owen's treatment of his subject is so genial, and his general tone so creditable to him as an independent thinker, as to dispose us to opine that the more philosophers he can comprehend the better. Nor should we complain if, like Lucian's fisherman, he caught them all. If only Lucian, or Plato, or Schelling could have imparted to him the dramatic faculty which the structure of his work demands, he would have produced a thoroughly charming book. R. GARNETT.

*The Agamemnon, Libation-Bearers, and Furies of Aeschylus.* Translated into English Verse. By E. D. A. Morshead, Assistant-Master at Winchester College. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THIS translation is very unequal. As a whole, it has the merit of being tolerably faithful; and it is careful throughout. Probably no single passage in it has been left unrevised. The author, too, is a diligent student of English, especially modern English, poets, and has impressed their mark on his version. There are some readers to whom this will be acceptable. But there are others to whom the one thing wanted in a translation of Aeschylus is an approach—for this is all that is possible—to the inspiration of the original. Such readers will scarcely find in Mr. Morshead what they require. Perhaps it is only to few that the power is given of making a real transfusion of anything at once so fine and so hopelessly difficult. Yet there are in our language experiments much nearer to success than this; witness, for instance, the *Medes* of Mrs. Augusta Webster.

Mr. Morshead's chief faults are—(1) the

use of bad, doubtful, or affected English words, such as "fenceless" for undefended, "aweless" for unalarmed, "seeress" for prophetess, "wardress" for female warder, "unknowing" for not knowing, "abidingly" for continuously.

(2) An affectation of clearness, which has led him to print whole passages in italics which would be far more perspicuous in their original indirect form. *Eum.* 57–59:—

τὸ φύλον οὐκ ὅσῳπα τῆσδ' ἐμὴ λῆλας  
οὐδ' ἤτις αἶα τοῦτ' ἐπεύχεται γένος  
τρέφοντο ἀνατὶ μὴ μεταστῆναι πόνον

I wot not of the tribe wherefrom can come  
So fell a legion, nor what spot of earth  
Can rear, unharmed, such creatures, nor avow  
Behold, I travailed, and have brought forth death.

*Choeph.* 312:—

ἀνατὶ δὲ πληγῆς φονίας φονίαν  
πληγὴν τινέτω. δρᾶσαντι παθεῖν  
τριγέρων μῦθος τᾷδε φωνεῖ.

Who in blood hath dipped the steel  
Deep in blood her meed shall feel!  
List an immemorial word—  
Whoso'er shall take the sword—  
Shall perish by the sword;

where the introduction of a Biblical association is in the strictest sense uncalled for.

(3) Recondite and forced turns, by which what is simple becomes obscure, what is dark becomes darker, harsh metaphor becomes stilted exaggeration. *Choeph.* 171:—

πῶς οὖν παλαιὰ παρὰ νεωτέρας μάθος;

Let me learn this of thee; let youth prompt age.

*Agam.* 1137:—

τὸ γὰρ ἐμὸν θροῦ πάθος ἐπερχέσασα

Ah, well-a-day! the cup of agony,  
Whereof I chaunt, foams with a draught for me.

1188:—

καὶ μὴν πεποκῶς γ' . . . ἀμαρτίας δόμων

Yea, and they drink, for more enhardened joy,  
Man's blood for wine, and revel in the halls,  
Departing never, Furies of the home;  
They sit within, they chant the primal curse,  
And each flings forth the venom of her scorn  
On that old crime.

*He wronged his brother's wife,  
The couch defiled was the defiler's doom.*

What trace is there of "flinging forth the venom of scorn" in the simple word ἀπέπτυσαν? What possible advantage is gained by putting into the lips of the Furies words which the poet never imagined?

Why, again, should the "loathsome burden piteous" of the children's "own rent flesh" be described as "blasting the sight"? The Greek is straightforward enough—πρέπουσ' ἔχοντες; what is there here of blasting?

We quote a fair specimen of Mr. Morshead's style. *Choeph.* 345: εἰ γὰρ ἦν Ἰλῶ:—

"Ah, my father! hadst thou lain  
Under Ilion's wall,  
By some Lycian spearman slain,  
Thou hadst left in this thine hall  
Honour; thou hadst wrought for us  
Fame and life most glorious.  
Over seas if thou hadst died,  
Heavily had stood thy tomb,  
Heaped on high; but, quenched in pride,  
Grief were light unto thy home."

And the following of his blank verse, *Choeph.* 694.

"A Daunian man am I from Phocis bound;  
And as with mine own travel scrip self-laden  
I passed toward Argos, where but now I loosed  
My foot, there countered me upon my path  
One whom I knew not, and who knew not me,

But asked my purposed way nor hid his own,  
And, as we talked together, told his name—  
Strophios of Phocis; then he said, 'Good sir,  
Since, in all case, thou art to Argos bound,  
Forget not this my message, heed it well,  
Tell to his own, Orestes is no more.'

R. ELLIS.

*Thomas Carlyle.* By Moncure D. Conway. (Chatto & Windus.)

THIS attractive and pleasant book will do much to remove the unpleasant flavour left on the mental palate of the reading public by Mr. Carlyle's own painful *Reminiscences*. Mr. Conway, as a friend of the living editor as well as of the dead author of those two melancholy volumes, is necessarily somewhat reticent concerning them; but that his opinion coincides with that of the world in general, and Carlyle's friends in particular, may be gathered from the concluding sentences of the Preface, which, like the chapters which follow it, is characterised by fine feeling and perfect good taste. Mr. Conway says:—

"I have written out my notes and my memories with the man still vividly before me, and, as it were, still speaking; and, I must venture to add, it is a man I can by no means identify with any image that can be built up out of his *Reminiscences*. I do not wish to idealise Carlyle, but cannot admit that the outcries of a broken heart should be accepted as the man's true voice, or that measurements of men and memories, as seen through burning tears, should be recorded as characteristic of his heart or judgment. This sketch of mine is written and published in loyalty to the memory of those two at Chelsea whom, amid whatever differences of opinion, I honoured and loved."

Mr. Conway has not added to the number of formal biographies of which—seeing that Mr. Froude's *magnum opus* is still ahead of us—we have enough and to spare, but has simply given his own personal recollections of the great writer with whom for nearly twenty years he lived on terms of the most intimate friendship—sharing his daily walks, and sitting often with him and Mrs. Carlyle in the evenings when the day's task was done. Such a book could not fail to be full of interesting material; and Mr. Conway, without any of those violations of privacy which have unfortunately become far too common not only in our journalism, but in our literature, has made the most of his many opportunities. That the book is desultory goes without saying; but such unity as was attainable is preserved, and we pass from page to page without any unpleasant sense of being pulled up suddenly and shunted on to a new line of thought or event.

Mr. Conway begins with a sketch of the room at the top of the house in Chelsea which Carlyle had fitted up as the birth-chamber of his *History of Friedrich II.*, into which "only that paper, book, or picture was admitted which was in some way connected with the subject in hand"—a very characteristic "study of an interior," indicating as it does the thoroughness which Carlyle always took care to practise himself as well as to preach to others. Then there is a description of Carlyle's conversation, a little more rhetorical than it need have been (indeed, a too abounding and facile rhetoric is the one defect of the book), but still very

vivid and realisable. This is followed by some interesting anecdotes, not given in the *Reminiscences*, of old James Carlyle, which deepen the impression made by his son's delicately executed piece of portraiture. The pages devoted to an account of Carlyle's visit to Edinburgh to deliver his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the university are among the most charming in the volume. I am inclined to think that Alexander Smith's description of the scene in the theatre and of the address itself is better than Mr. Conway's, because more simple and less elaborated; but I speak with hesitation, for both are so good and, in general expression, so like each other. Of the evening after the address, when Carlyle dined with Mr. Erskine in the company of Lord Neaves, Dr. John Brown, and other Edinburgh celebrities, Smith had no opportunity of speaking; and we owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Conway for his almost marvellously full report of Carlyle's talk during those memorable hours when for once "he was very happy, and conversed in the finest humour." Space is wanting for extracts from this transcript, or from the interesting "notes" which Carlyle had prepared to assist him in the delivery of the address, but which were abandoned when he had been speaking for a few minutes. Indeed, a whole number of the *ACADEMY* might easily be filled with passages worthy of quotation; but I must confine myself to one which shows how far Carlyle was from being blind to the joints in his armour open to penetration by critical arrows. Mr. Conway writes:—

"I may recal here an occasion when Carlyle was speaking, in his stormy way, of the tendency of the age to spend itself in talk. Mrs. Carlyle (with her wonted tact, anticipating any possible suggestion of the same from some listener) said, archly, 'And how about Mr. Carlyle?' He paused some moments: the storm was over, and I almost fancied that for once I saw a tear gather in the old man's eyes as he said, in low tone, 'Mr. Carlyle looked long and anxiously to find something he could do with any kind of veracity: he found no door open save that he took, and had to take, though it was by no means that he would have selected.' Once, too, when some vigorous person was praising a favourite poet, Carlyle spoke of the said poet as a 'phrasemonger.' The other, somewhat nettled, said, 'But, what are the best of us but phrasemongers?' Siegfried was never more conscious of the vulnerable point left by the leaf on his back than Carlyle of the distance between his doctrine of silence and his destiny of authorship. He bowed, and said 'True,' and the conversation proceeded amiably enough."

After what has been said already of the merit of Mr. Conway's work, I have no fear of being supposed to depreciate it when I say that the most valuable contribution in this volume to the future final biography of Carlyle is not from his pen. It consists of a series of letters written by Carlyle himself between the year 1814, when the writer was nineteen years of age, and the year 1824, in which he made his first visit to London. They were addressed to two intimate friends, now dead—Thomas Mitchell, afterwards one of the classical masters in the Edinburgh Academy; and Thomas, afterwards Dr. Murray, author of *The Literary History of Galloway*, a hard-working student in many departments,

and in his later days a successful man of business. The original letters were, in 1838, lent to Mr. Alexander Ireland, of Manchester, for many years the intimate friend of both Carlyle and Emerson, who made copious transcripts from them, pledging himself at the same time not to print them during Carlyle's lifetime. The promise, it need not be said, was sacredly kept; but when released from it by the event which occurred on the 5th of last February, Mr. Ireland, with the approval of Mr. Froude, placed the letters in Mr. Conway's hands. Being, as they are, the utterly unreserved expression of Carlyle's thoughts and feelings, his fears, hopes, and aspirations, during the years when he was looking around him and endeavouring to choose his pathway in life, or, at all events, to decide towards what goal the pathway should tend, it is difficult to over-estimate the biographical worth of these youthful utterances. Viewed in connexion with his after-career, no passage in these letters is more striking than that with which the earliest of them opens. The date is August 1814, four months before the writer's nineteenth birthday:—

"But—O Tom! what a foolish, flattering creature thou art! To talk of future eminence in connexion with the literary history of the nineteenth century to such a one as me. Alas! my good lad, when I and all my fancies and reveries and speculations shall have been swept over with the besom of oblivion, the literary history of no century will find itself the worse. Yet think not, because I talk thus, I am careless about literary fame. No, Heaven knows that, ever since I have been able to form a wish, the wish of being known has been the foremost. O Fortune! thou that givest unto each his portion in this dirty planet, bestow (if it shall please thee) coronets and crowns, and principalities and purses, and pudding and power, upon the great and noble and fat ones of the earth; grant me that, with a heart of independence, unyielding to thy favours and unbending to thy frowns, I may attain to literary fame, and, though starvation be my lot, I will smile that I have not been born a King!!!"

There is a melodramatic flavour about the last sentence, but melodrama is perhaps pardonable in a genius of eighteen. The writer soon grows somewhat older, and a good deal soberer. There are touches of Wertherish melancholy here and there; but, on the whole, these letters are clearly the utterances of a nature which is heroic, though even then far from hopeful. I find it impossible to agree with Mr. Ireland when he says that "there are passages in these letters . . . which are not surpassed by anything that he [Carlyle] has since written;" but no one will dissent from the verdict that "many of them [Mr. Ireland might have said nearly all] afford a deeply interesting insight into his mind and character." Some are letters of complaint, some of criticism, some of pure thought; and in every mood the writer reveals himself perhaps more fully than he intended. Sometimes the new wine of Carlylean thought is contained in the old bottles of formal eighteenth-century phraseology; but here and there is a distinct prophecy of the style of *Sartor* and the *Latter Day Pamphlets*—a fact apparently inconsistent with the theory that this was a deliberately adopted affectation. No more interesting relic of Carlyle

than these letters has yet been published, and we have certainly no more pleasing portrait of him than that drawn by Mr. Conway. JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

*Life of Oliver Cromwell.* By F. W. Cornish, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

OLIVER CROMWELL's character and career have been criticised from almost every possible point of view. Lives of him may be counted by the score, and almost every young essayist and lecturer has, at one time or other, taken the public into his confidence with regard to the great Protector. The place he occupies in the minds of Englishmen cannot be measured; for good or for evil, he has stamped himself upon the memory as no other man of Northern Europe has ever done except the Emperor Karl. That a new Life of Cromwell is wanted no one who is familiar with the history of his times as it exists in contemporary documents will deny; whether, however, a biography such as the one before us was called for may well be a matter of question. We are bound, however, to say that it is one that we should answer in the affirmative.

Mr. Cornish does not profess to have searched recondite sources. He has not, as far as we have been able to make out, given us one new fact; but he has supplied within small compass a view of the Protector's life and work which, whether true or false, is at least rational. This is a manifest improvement on the simply "heroic" or "impossible" theories which so many of us have been inclined to take up without examination. It is no little gain to have the fact put before us, in good English and a pleasant style, that Oliver was simply a human being—not a monster of virtue or hypocrisy; and to be shown that the modern political Liberals who look upon him as their forerunner, and in some sort as a founder of their creed, are no more to be excused than a Wesleyan would be who should claim St. Bernard or Savonarola as Methodists. All who read Mr. Cornish's pages carefully will understand that the seventeenth century was so unlike our own that to use modern catch-words about any of the men or the parties of that time is to encourage a stupid and harmful delusion. The researches of careful and earnest persons have made it now quite impossible for anyone of common honesty to profess the opinions about Oliver which were current before Mr. Carlyle wrote. His grand prose poem (for it has little more claim to be a History than one of Shakspeare's chronicle-plays) has had the effect of stimulating enquiry and thought, and, what is even still better, of letting Oliver speak for himself. The pathos of his letters and speeches, when once their rugged style is mastered, is so deep and pure that no one whose heart warms to human nobility, and who is capable of being touched by the anguish of a strong human soul tortured by the suspicion and hatred of those he loved, can fail to see that, whatever faults there may have been in the ruler, the man was among the very noblest we shall ever meet with in the long drama of history. Mr. Cornish sees this, and takes much pains to bring his conclusion vividly before his readers. He holds

the scales with a firm hand when dealing with those parts of Oliver's career which are usually considered the darkest; and, if he imports a little too much of the nineteenth-century horror for stern justice into what he says of the execution of the King or of the Irish campaign, we can well forgive him at the present time, as we see such an earnest endeavour to state the case fairly.

Old prejudices, however, die hard; the calumnies of the men of the Restoration and the perverted judgments of the extreme Republicans yet corrupt the sources of popular knowledge; and Mr. Cornish is not ashamed to say of his hero that "it is the great fault in his character that he could not deal plainly" (p. 324), and in another place to inform us that "Cromwell could seldom do anything by straightforward courses." Had this been said forty years ago we could have understood it, and it would be quite intelligible now if it came from the pen of a religious or political fanatic; but Mr. Cornish is neither; and moreover he has, notwithstanding these statements, a very high opinion of the man, both as a politician, and a devout follower of God's law as he knew it. How Mr. Cornish can reconcile his high moral estimate with the admission that the Protector was guilty of what, to plain men, is nothing short of deliberate lying we are at a loss to understand. The charge, he may rest assured, is like those other accusations of cruelty, ambition, and what not—simply the result, in the first instance, of misapprehension of friends and hate of foes, and, in the second, of an inherited tradition. It takes a long time and many hard struggles to get rid of ideas which have been handed down from mouth to mouth and book to book for generations; we cannot but believe that, if Mr. Cornish reconsiders the matter, he will be induced to modify these unhappy statements. Had Cromwell owed any of his successes to not dealing plainly, or to want of straightforwardness—that is, to telling lies by words or acts—he would have been as unworthy of honour as are the host of great men who figure in newspapers for a day and are forgotten. The Puritan ideal of virtue, it may be admitted, was a stern one, and, as most of us think, narrow in not a few important particulars; but, whatever defects it had, the habit of tolerating falsehood, reserve, or equivocation was not among them. So far from this, their ideal of truthfulness has been attacked for being too exalted. It is to a far different school of thought to that to which Oliver belonged that we must look for excuses for unvarnishedness. Oliver was a typical Puritan. He had the virtues and the shortcomings of the body to which he belonged; and it is manifest that his conscience—tender as a child's to the last, as his speeches show—would have been violated by many deceptions which now pass muster with men of the world as a matter of course. That he was not accustomed when among those he thought to be his friends to use that reticence which very inferior men feel needful is proved by the statements made in 1648 by Major Huntingdon in his foolish and ungenerous attack (p. 173).

We are at issue with Mr. Cornish on

another point of great moment, but this matter is complicated by so many questions of modern politics now under debate that we cannot hope to bring him to our way of thinking. He blames Oliver for ruling as a despot—despot is far too strong a word, but we know none other that so well expresses the meaning. That he did rule thus must be conceded. Even if it be held, however, that modern history has quite proved that the government of the people by the delegates of the people is the best form of rule, it cannot be fairly said that any such thing had been demonstrated in the seventeenth century. There are some few persons who have a right to be heard who would even yet call the opinion in question, or at least ask for a few more facts and a little less declamation. In Oliver's time, popular government, as we now understand it, was almost unknown, and Oliver was not to blame for not having recognised it. He had done his best to smite the theory of the divine right of kings to ruin their people, and he was little likely to believe that the people had any right, divine or other, to ruin themselves. It would require a large volume to set forth what his theory of government really was, and every step is so surrounded with difficulties that the work may perhaps never be done efficiently. To those, however, who think that the personal government of the wisest and the strongest requires an apology, we would remark that Oliver knew full well that to permit free parliamentary government would be to set alight once more the fires of civil war, and either to bring back Charles II., with his harlots and "lackeys and panders," or to throw the country for a time into the hands of upright and sincere madmen like Vane and Harrison, who were anticipating the personal reign of our Blessed Saviour, and whose absolute incapacity for the management of affairs must soon have driven the country to despair.

We are sorry to find that on one or two occasions Mr. Cornish quotes the *Squire Papers* as if they were authentic. There is little doubt that they are either false altogether, or so tampered with as to be valueless for purposes of history.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Farm Festivals.* By Will Carleton. Illustrated. (Sampson Low.)

It is not easy to put ourselves in the attitude of fair critics of these new-world poems, full of a curious roughness of sentiment and phraseology, and yet anon striking one with a heart-touching pathos and directness. But, if we reflect, it is a wholesome undertaking to give a candid ear to ballads which the idyllic Theocritus might have figuratively described as yet smelling of the seasons; to cull bright thoughts from a far-away hemisphere; and to learn how, in the farm-life of the bush and forest, and Transatlantic river-banks, imagination can offer vivid fancy pictures without large debt to book-learning.

The subjects are, in the main, homely; their aim being to chronicle certain festivals of the farm, and delineate a few characters

met with by the way. Thus, in "The Festival of Reminiscence" (pp. 14-40) the framework for some half-dozen poetic descriptions of early colonists' work is afforded by a sylvan session of elder pioneers, "the old guard of the woods"

"Who came once more to linger o'er  
The grim work of their primes,  
Renewing here the grief and cheer  
Of happy hard old times.  
Rough clad were they—unkempt and gray—  
With lack of studied ease—  
Yet beauty-strown with charms their own,  
Like brave old forest trees."

Met under a venerable president, one guest responds to an invitation to sing *The Song of the Axe*; another tells the "first settler's story" of the hearty way in which his girl-wife proved true help-mate to him, keeping "our little log-house clean as wax" and withal "lifting tons" of chopped wood for her mate just with her voice and smile. A pathetic, but natural, touch is imparted to this retrospect by the narrator's tale (years after) how a hasty word of blame lost him his true wife. Coming home late one night, the cattle had strayed. He reproached her for not keeping them in view, and driving them in. She handed back no words, though hurt and vexed; and, on his leaving her next morning for his distant work, he is evidently conscience-smitten by the memory of his ungenerous blame, and hastens home at eve the sooner from shrewd surmises of a thunderstorm in the west. Reaching the log-hut, he finds her absent, but with a note left to say she has gone to seek the cattle which have strayed again—a tender, loving, self-accusing note, which suggests the catastrophe. The settler and his dog track the mistress in vain all night, and, when at morn the tinkling cow-bell leads him to the cabin-door,

"Yes she had come—and gone again. She lay  
With all her young life crushed and wrenched away—  
Lay—the heart ruins of our home among  
Not far from where I killed her with my tongue.  
The rain-drops glittered 'mid her hair's long strands,  
The forest thorn had torn her feet and hands,  
And 'mid the tears—brave tears than one could trace  
Upon the pale but sweetly resolute face—  
I once again the mournful words could read—  
'I've tried to do my best—I have indeed.'"

The next poem, probably for variety's sake, is a little of the coarsest, and narrates the mishaps that befel Eliphalet Chapin when he started in an ancient two-ox waggon to become a benedict. But the second settler's story tells a stirring true tale how a resolute pair, whose antecedents did not warrant such staunchness, were knit together for ever by the upshot of a terrific wolf-hunt, where the pursuit was made keener by a famine of these hell-hounds, and the settler tests his wife's nerve and love by bidding her handle the ribbons while he stands, gun and axe in hand, to defend his freight for dear life. The howling pack suffers marked diminution as the fugitives make their homestead about half-a-minute in advance; and it is a happy thought assuredly when the husband bethinks him to meet the ingress of the still encroaching wolves with the burning brands which his blistering hands had plucked lightning-like from the log-fire.



"They shrunk with fright from the feel and sight  
Of this sudden volley of flame;  
With a yell of dread they sneaked and fled  
As fast as ever they came.  
As I turned around, my wife I found  
Not the eighth of an inch away.  
She looked so true and tender I knew  
That her heart had come—to stay" (p. 37).

But not all, or even the larger part, of these festivals are of memorable reminiscence. Some are of praise; some of good cheer, where, with a genuine Christmas feeling, dreams of "dough-nuts brown" and the laugh of "sweet-kept cider" bring to the farmer's mind moralities *à propos* of the stranger in the manger at Bethlehem, a little too "free and easy" for our philosophy on this side the water. Here and there a tender touch is put into the mouth, let us say, of the farmer's wife, as she draws (p. 56) a moral from the reflection that, when the table is spread at these family jubilees,

"When our hearts their sweet stories too noisily tell,  
The angels are certain to hear what we say."

We would also notice a tale of mixed caricature and pathos anent "the travelled parson," whom his flock sent abroad by subscription, and found on his return too fond of airing his "picture-show and lecture and sermon all united," insomuch that there was a reaction against travel, and

"'I wish to all that's peaceful,' said a free expressed brother,  
'That the Lord had made one continent, and then never made another.'"

This volume, it may be added, has no small merit of a glossarial nature. Had we not heard familiarly such Yankeeisms as "being up a tree," we might have been puzzled when, in p. 62, it is said of the travelled parson,

"And it wasn't the same old comfort, when he called around to see us,  
On some branch of foreign travel he was sure at last to tree us."

JAMES DAVIES.

*The Catholic Doctrine of the Atonement: an Historical Review.* With an Introduction on the Principle of Theological Developments. By Henry Nutcombe Oxenham, M.A. Third Edition. (W. H. Allen.)

THE main outline of Mr. Oxenham's argument is by this time familiar, and has stood the test of criticism. Harshly as the first edition was handled in one quarter, no serious attack was made upon the principal positions of the book—that the doctrine that the Death of Christ was necessary as a ransom to Satan is much older than the doctrine that it was necessary as a satisfaction to God; and that this view was steadily attenuated by the theologians of the School up to the date of the Reformation, when the Reformers took it up and intensified (or, as Mr. Oxenham would say, exaggerated) it in every direction, till the result was decidedly disgusting not only to the natural man, but to more than one form of sincere and scrupulous piety.

In the present edition, large additions have been made to the introductory essay on Development and to the final chapter on the Moral Fitness of the Atonement (or, as it

might more aptly have been termed, the Moral Fitness of the Passion). The illustrative matter has been enlarged and arranged in excursions at the end, and the discussion on Scholasticism has been expanded and guarded. But there is little substantial change; the author has not reconsidered the question whether completeness did not require him to include the theology of the New Testament. Perhaps this is necessary "economy" in a writer who insists upon the unique position of the Apostles and Evangelists as transcending, and, in some sense, including, all subsequent theology; but it is undeniable, as a matter of fact, that, whatever else the writers of the New Testament represent, they do represent the first stage of theology. It is true that the omission results in a certain artistic gain. It would have been very difficult to consider the history of the doctrine as a history of progress if we had been carried abruptly from St. Paul or St. John to St. Irenaeus\* or St. Ignatius. But, after all, the history seems to end with the exposition of the Scotist and Thomist theories of the Incarnation, especially as Mr. Oxenham has deliberately excluded all English writers later than Archbishop Magee,† though Robertson, Maurice, and Bushnell have come nearer than most authors since the sixteenth century to making original contributions to the subject; and Robertson has the further historical interest of developing the view, which Butler only ventures to indicate, that we see in the Atonement the supreme example of what it costs the good to help the evil. It is true that Robertson, like many other theologians, distorted his view a good deal, because he tried to stretch it to make it cover all the language which he supposed to be orthodox. A still more serious omission is that the reader is left in doubt what is the doctrine of which he has been reading the history. A treatise on the history of dogma presupposes a treatise on dogmatic theology, and Prof. Kuhn's *Dogmatik*, to which the author might have referred with confidence, is incomplete. If we attempt to gather the author's personal doctrine from the recapitulation and summary in the last chapter, it is difficult to see in what his doctrine differs from that of the late Mr. Maurice, except that it would no doubt be more clearly expressed if it were expressed as fully.

It is easier to discuss Mr. Oxenham's theory of the development of doctrine in general than his theory of the development of a doctrine almost too sacred for discussion, though even here one runs the risk of doing injustice to views put forward incidentally. Subject to this, it may be observed that, though few instructed critics would now deny that the definition of Nicea, to go no further, marked a real theological progress, yet the Fathers of Nicea had no idea that they were doing more than restate a notorious tradition; and, if they misconceived what they were doing, this makes it necessary to restate their

\* Probably "the three mysteries of crying fulfilled in the silence of God which were hidden from the Ruler of this world" are an enigmatical allusion to the germ of the theory which we find in St. Irenaeus.

† Mr. Macleod Campbell's treatise was incidentally discussed in the Preface to the second edition.

authority for doing it more carefully than has yet been done. Again, it is difficult to see why Mr. Oxenham encumbers himself with the position that the Church has never assimilated and sanctioned foreign elements of doctrine. For instance, it might be said that the form of the doctrine of purgatory was derived from the well-known texts; but what is known of its history points to the conclusion that its matter came partly from a survival of the old Vergilian tradition of subterranean prisons, partly, perhaps chiefly, from the Northern fancies about the soul's journey, both being filtered through the medium of visions. Nor is it easy to disconnect the Tridentine doctrine of transubstantiation from one of the most vulnerable positions of the scholastic philosophy—that bread and wine, or anything else that is material, have a "substance" independent of their ultimate molecules and the atoms into which those molecules may be resolved. The old distinction of substance and accident was not open to this criticism. "Substance" was nothing transcendent or mysterious: the substance of things was the subject of science, their "accidents" of sense or opinion; but by the time of the Tridentine definitions the distinctions had been refined upon by a remorseless logic till all but spiritual substance had become unmeaning.

In conclusion, perhaps one may be permitted to hint a wish that in future editions the apologetical element may be allowed to disappear. It is quite true that there are minds who would be shocked at the Calvinist doctrines of human corruption and the Atonement, who would not find Mr. Oxenham's doctrine equally shocking. It is also true that the Calvinist doctrine of the Atonement would have shocked the venerable Scupoli less than it shocks Mr. Oxenham; and that, from a psychological point of view, the Calvinist doctrine of human corruption is more intelligible than the Tridentine, and might be thought perhaps to meet the facts better, the distinction between concupiscence and sin being chiefly valuable in the regions of forensic theodicy; but if the catholic scheme as set forth by Mr. Oxenham were more acceptable than it is, people who revolt from Calvinism are hardly likely to fall back upon it. The best that is to be hoped for is that, if religious, they may fall back upon the position of the Psalmists, who repented, and felt themselves forgiven without the need of any Mediator.

G. A. SIMCOX.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Chloe Arguelle.* By the Author of "The Rebecca Rioter." (Tinsley Bros.)

*The Turn of the Tide.* By Lady Margaret Majendie. (Bentley.)

*Little Fyfine, and other Stories.* By Katharine S. Macquoid. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Mercedes de Rios.* By A. Palma di Cesnola. (Richards.)

We are afraid that the promising author of *The Rebecca Rioter* must be pronounced to have lost her way in attempting the subject of *Chloe Arguelle*, which pretty, but foreign-sounding, surname appears to be Welsh. In

her former novel, Miss Dillwyn gave evidence of a very considerable knowledge of the lower classes of the Principality, of a certain power of imagining and drawing character, and of good descriptive faculty. In the present she has for the most part transferred her subject to London society of the highest class, and has deliberately laid herself out for social satire. Now social satire is a terribly difficult thing at the best of times; and when a writer in "downright Dunstable" fashion says, "Now I am going to show up the world," and entitles her first chapter "An Exhibition of Humbugs" and her last "A Crusade against Humbugs," she shows more good intentions than knowledge of her art. Miss Dillwyn should study her *Vanity Fair* a good deal closer before she attempts this kind of thing. To tell the truth, her satire is terribly stale; and it is perfectly evident to anyone who has some slight knowledge of the world that she is describing not at first hand from actual observation, but at second, third, or tenth hand from the commonplaces of her predecessors—the other social satirists. This is a pity, because every now and then there are touches of merit even in the satirical portion. The masculine Lady Jane Dorville, who swears to keep up her character, but whose swearing "causes her serious uneasiness, because she cannot help believing it to be wicked, though how wicked she does not exactly know," and who is in perpetual terror of some feminine rival trumping her card by using stronger language than she dares use, has merits; but most of the other characters are lifeless and unnatural. No actual Eton exquisite of decent breeding uses the grotesque jargon (suggestive of the worst kind of cockney slang) that Miss Dillwyn puts into the mouth of her Walter Mixon. Young ladies sometimes talk slang; but, if they are ladies, they do not indulge in the hideously vulgar "He don't" for "He doesn't." A social satirist, too, should look after her proofs better than Miss Dillwyn does. When under the title of "Humbugs at Dinner" one reads about "Riz-de-veau aux champignons" and "Bisque aux Ecrivisses," the uncharitable reader begins to wonder whether or not it is humbug to write in the French language when you don't know the difference between rice and the pancreas. The best thing in the book is the description of a Welsh poaching adventure, where the author comes back to her proper muttons.

Lady Margaret Majendie can do, and has done, better things than *The Turn of the Tide*. It is the history of a Breton village during the Revolution, and there is some interest in it, but not so much as there might be. The worst fault in the book is a wholly gratuitous one. We are not told in what part of the duchy Quimperlon is, except that it is "on the north coast;" but it must evidently be well out of the district of "Bretagne Bretonnante," for the characters do not speak a word of Breton or call anything by its Breton name, while they are lavish of French of Paris. This is the more extraordinary inasmuch as we are expressly told that Mariette, the mother of the chief family, comes from Carnac, which is still as Breton as any place can well be, and which was much more so a

hundred years ago. However, it is possible that Lady Margaret does not know Breton—it is quite certain that she does not know what a *menhir* is, for she talks of it as a cross-stone resting on others; and as her idea of local colour necessitates the introduction of as many foreign terms as possible, she would clearly have been put in a difficulty. As it is, we fail entirely to see what is gained by saying "the soldiers charged the people with their *baïonnettes*," instead of bayonets, or by saying "she took some *sous* out of her *caisse*," instead of saying "she took some pence out of the till." To some readers, however, these evidences of the possession of a French dictionary may be satisfactory. There is a good deal of pathos in the book, especially in the repentance of a Constitutional priest and the relations of Rose Quenquer, the heroine's sister, with Pierrot, a converted wrecker, whose gallant attempts to save a ship from his industrious compatriots fail, and who is prosecuted on suspicion of the very crime he has nearly checkmated. Also there is a good death on the cruel sands of Mont St-Michel, and a stirring description of the famous riots at Rennes, which practically began the Revolution.

In the three volumes of *Little Fife*, Mrs. Macquoid has collected a good many stories of varying length, most of them, as was to be expected, having to do with Normandy. Since the announcement of a volume by this lady on the Ardennes we had hoped for a slight change of scene in her novels, for "ma Normandie" perpetually sung gets monotonous in fiction as in real life, especially when the singer is, after all, not to the manner born. However, these may perhaps be the gleanings of the grapes of Mrs. Macquoid's Norman harvest. After all, they are not all located between the Couesnon and the Bresle. There is a Spanish story about a quarrel between man and wife which is rather happily tragi-comic, and one or two English ones of no great value, together with a spice of Breton. The best of all is a pathetic legend of a dancing bear, who dies in a really melancholy manner. But the title-story, dealing with the half-crazed affection of a mother who is afraid that her child will be taken from her, is very thin; and that disparaging adjective may be applied without unfairness to most of the contents of the three volumes. It is part of the general inferiority in *technique* of English novelists to the fiction writers of France that the first rarely seem to understand the necessity of having in a short story some definite point of interest, whether in situation, character, or incident, which is definitely started and worked out. Without this, short stories are rarely more than awkwardly cut slices of long ones.

Major di Cesnola's little book is a short, simple, but well-told and affecting narrative of an unhappy love affair—unhappy, that is to say, in that death cuts it short when it might have come to a happy termination. The hero, who speaks for himself, is an Italian soldier who is serving one of the South American States. A beautiful girl is thrown from her horse as she passes his quarters, and he carries her into them, attends to her, and sends for her friends. She proves

to be the daughter of a financier of great wealth and offensive manners; her mother being in every respect as satisfactory as Baron Marwas is unsatisfactory. The loves of Mercedes and the hero are immediate, but meet with the obvious drawback of his independence and comparative poverty and her father's purse-proud contempt and dislike of the suitor. They are separated, and the separation breaks the heart of Mercedes. Her misery prevails on the Baron to consent to a marriage *in extremis*, before the conclusion of which she dies. The attraction of the book (which is not impaired by a very slight foreign idiom of phrase rather than of language) consists, as has been said, in the straightforward veracity of the narrative, which, without any elaborate attempt at character-drawing, brings the feelings of the ill-starred lovers very vividly before the reader. GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### SOME BOOKS ABOUT INDIA.

*Index Geographicus Indicus*. By J. Frederick Baness. (London: Stanford; Calcutta: Newman.) This book suggests by its binding Mr. Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer*; and it is by no coincidence that the two have appeared almost simultaneously. Mr. Baness had before him the official list of places which Mr. Hunter drew up, and also the numerous volumes containing the District Accounts upon which the *Imperial Gazetteer* is based. He has also made use of the Administrative Reports, annually issued by the several Provincial Governments, which contain a vast amount of statistical information practically unknown in England. For the design of his work, for the industry with which he has carried it out, and also for the general accuracy of his facts and figures, Mr. Baness deserves great praise. Only those who have themselves plunged into the whirlpool of Indian statistics can adequately appreciate the severity of his labours. He has produced unaided a work which the Government might well have subsidised, and which must prove invaluable to all those who want accurate knowledge about the political geography of India. His list of names is more full than that in the *Imperial Gazetteer*; and he has been able to give maps of the different provinces, which was beyond the scope of Mr. Hunter's undertaking. But, having said so much, we must add that Mr. Baness' book can only be safely used by those who already possess some knowledge of the country. His statistics are arranged on a perplexing plan, which is sometimes positively misleading. His maps, excellent as they are in many respects, have no mountains marked in them. His notes upon the religions and people of India are sadly below the level of modern knowledge. Mr. Hunter has written a work that is meant to be read; Mr. Baness has compiled a useful "index."

*Sketches from Nipal, Historical and Descriptive*. By the late Henry Ambrose Oldfield, M.D. In 2 vols. (W. H. Allen and Co.) Posthumous works, especially those by Anglo-Indians, are rarely very satisfactory from the literary point of view. In his position of residency-surgeon at Khatmandu, enjoying the confidence of that singular personage, Sir Jang Bahadur, Dr. Oldfield had an exceptional opportunity for observing a country and people of extreme interest which still remain practically unknown. So far as his own personal observations go, he has added a good deal to our knowledge of the various tribes that compose the mixed population, and of their religious rites. His description of the principal towns and of their many Buddhist and Hindu temples is especially

valuable. The illustrations also, from the author's own drawings, form a distinct contribution to the history of Eastern architecture. But, unfortunately, the book shows everywhere the lack of an editorial hand. In the light of modern research, and especially after the labours of Mr. Brian Hodgson, the long essay on Nipalese Buddhism reads singularly out of date. And the historical chapters have a tantalising way of coming to an abrupt end just when the affairs of Nipal begin to connect with those of India or China. Those who are aware how little is known about Nipal will be grateful to Dr. Oldfield's surviving relatives for having published the contents of his note-books; but it is hardly to be expected that the general public will care to make their first acquaintance with a strange country from these two discursive and somewhat heavy volumes.

*Pictures of Indian Life, Sketched with the Pen from 1852 to 1881.* With Maps. By Robert Needham Cust. (Trübner and Co.) If we were asked what book we should recommend to be put into the hands of a young Indian civilian, we should have no hesitation in answering, "This." Others might give him more knowledge about the country or the duties of administration, but we know of none that sums up so completely, in so small a compass and in such attractive guise, the *99s* of Anglo-Indian life. The wonders of the country itself and of its various peoples; the story of British conquest and the responsibilities of British administration; above all, the pathos of Anglo-Indian exile and of a dual home (which not only Anglo-Indians, but also the children of Anglo-Indians, know too well)—all these are here depicted in a series of short essays, which he who runs may read. Three papers, entitled "Death in India," "Miriam, the Indian Girl," and "The Family in India," can hardly be read with dry eyes. But we would not like to leave the impression that the interest of Mr. Cust's book is only, or chiefly, sentimental. The Englishman in India has but little time for sentiment. Happy is he if he can relieve his daily drudgery of office-work with that sympathy with the natives and that thirst for knowledge about their language and their religion which characterise almost every page that Mr. Cust writes.

*On the Indian Hills; or, Coffee-planting in Southern India.* By Edwin Lester Arnold. In 2 vols. (Sampson Low.) Mr. Arnold knows how to use his pen, but we are not sure that he is equally well adapted for the life of a coffee-planter. That life, no doubt, has its hardships and its dangers; but we hope that young Englishmen who may think of trying it will not be deterred by Mr. Arnold's melancholy conclusion. In his desire to make a readable book he has somewhat unduly dwelt upon the enjoyments of the outward voyage, just as he has somewhat unduly exaggerated the discomforts of a bungalow amid the jungle. The truth is that a coffee-planter, at least when opening out his estate, must make up his mind to leave civilisation behind. But so also must the pioneer of enterprise in many other directions. Each man must judge for himself whether the game is worth the candle. For our part, we are inclined to think that not only coffee-planting in Southern India, but also many other industries in that country, will prosper most when under the management of natives or half-castes. Mr. Arnold's book is extremely creditable both to his literary capacity and to his powers of observation; and we hope that, after all his troubles, he has found more congenial occupation in England. By-the-way, is he not geographically wrong when he describes his estate, which was in the native territory of Cochin, as lying on the Annamully (*sic*) hills? Surely it ought to be the Nelliampatti hills.

*Records of Sport and Military Life in Western India.* By the late Col. T. G. Fraser. With an Introduction by Col. Malleon. (W. H. Allen and Co.) This is another posthumous book by an Anglo-Indian; and, considering that it has been edited by a professed man of letters, we have a right to complain that the proofs were not more carefully revised. Col. Fraser appears to have been a typical representative of the old Indian army—a plain, honest man, a mighty Nimrod, and a sympathetic friend of the natives. The life that he describes has passed away with the service to which he belonged; but to those born of Anglo-Indian families his book will recal many a story heard from lips now dumb, and many a journal of sporting adventure still preserved in faded letters. For the life of the old Anglo-Indian was emphatically one of adventure, deeply tinged with Oriental colouring. His companions of his own race were few; but with those few he lived on terms of the closest intimacy. He knew the natives well; and he generally liked them as well as he knew them. It was Col. Fraser's good fortune to be brought much into contact with the great Outram, whom all Anglo-Indians of the old school point to as the flower of their service. He hunted down tigers with Outram and his faithful Bhil trackers; and he shared Outram's political opinions. In the latter connexion we cannot refrain from quoting the following passage:—

"This reminds me of the remark made by a tall, flat-sided down-wester to a friend of mine who had merely observed he did not approve of the 'institution': 'Ye allers comes a screechila with your almighty jaw. Why don't you give back to the poor Indians the country you've robbed them of?'"

*The Diamonds, Coal, and Gold of India: their Mode of Occurrence and Distribution.* By V. Ball, of the Geological Survey of India. (Trübner and Co.) Since we received this book, the author has honourably closed his connexion with the Geological Survey of India by being called to a chair at Trinity College, Dublin. He had already given us a very lively description of the non-scientific side of his Indian work in his *Jungle Life*. He here reprints three papers recently contributed to the Journals of learned societies on some of the results of the same work, which have a popular as well as a scientific interest. He does not tell us much that is new; but it is very desirable that the public should possess the information herein contained in a form, and in a style, that they will read. The subject of diamonds will always have an exceptional interest, though we fear that the recent discoveries in South Africa have deprived the diamond mines of India of their last hope of proving remunerative to English capital. Coal, on the other hand, is the one mineral which pays in India. The prospects of gold are yet in the future. We wish that Mr. Ball had added chapters on iron, copper, petroleum, rock salt, saltpetre, and the remaining products yielded by the soil of India. The history of iron-smelting more especially forms a most important chapter in the story of European enterprise in the East, not the less instructive because up to the present time the result has been blank failure.

*The Hindus as They Are: a Description of the Manners, Customs, and Inner Life of Hindu Society in Bengal.* By Shib Chunder Bose. With a Prefatory Note by the Rev. W. Hastie. (London: Stanford; Calcutta: Newman.) To appraise adequately such a volume as this forms a task fairly beyond our patience. It reads like *Charicles* and *Gallus*, or rather like the commentary in those books without the story. We are of those who have always wanted to find a sketch of Hindu life told by a Hindu; but we cannot say that our desire is yet satisfied.

It is the rural life of India, the life passed by ninety natives out of a hundred, that we are anxious to know about; while this book, like some others we have already come across, is almost entirely confined to the urban life of Calcutta. Nor is this all. The entire description is too elaborate, and interspersed with comment which does not come well from a native. The author knows, we admit, what he is writing about, and his literary power is very creditable; but, unfortunately, he lacks the supreme gift of being readable. We incline to think that he is a Christian, though it is nowhere so stated either by himself or by his editor. At least, he has acquired so much of Western sentiment as to feel a positive distaste for everything that is distinctively Oriental. He blames in strong language much that to us would seem indifferent, or even attractive through its quaintness. We quote a passage describing the negotiations for a marriage.

"When the *ghatkee* comes up with the proposal of a matrimonial alliance with an educated youth, the first question generally asked her is, 'Has he passed his examinations?' If so, 'How many passes has he got?' 'Has he yet any *jálpany* or scholarship?' . . . That a university degree has raised the marriageable value of a boy there can be no doubt. If he have successfully passed some of these examinations and got a scholarship, his parents, naturally priding themselves on their valuable acquisition, demand a preposterously long catalogue of gold ornaments, which it is not often in the power of a family in middling circumstances easily to bestow."

As we have already stated, Dr. A. C. Burnell had printed (with Messrs. Wyman and Sons) twenty-five copies only, for private circulation, of the Italian version of a letter written in 1505 by Dom Manuel, King of Portugal, to King Ferdinand of Castile, giving an account of the early Portuguese voyages to the East Indies from 1500 to 1505, thus excluding Vasco da Gama's original voyage of discovery in 1497-99. One of these copies he has kindly sent to us; and we wish that our space allowed us to give it more adequate notice. Together with the Preface and notes which Dr. Burnell has added, it forms a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of the history of this period. The original of the letter, which Dr. Burnell reasonably conjectures to have been written in Latin, appears to be lost. Of this Italian version (printed at Rome by J. de Besicken in 1505), three copies are known to exist—one in the Marciana Library at Venice, from which Dr. Burnell made the present copy; another in the Corsini Library at Rome; and a third in the Colombina Library at Seville. Its value consists in the fact that the King, who wrote it himself, compiled a *Historia do Oriente*, now not to be found; and that it is the most nearly contemporary record in existence. We have not space to do more than refer to some of the interesting points which Dr. Burnell has discussed in his notes with characteristic learning. Certain native ships from Cambay, met with by Cabral in the Arab port of Melindi, are described as having their frames fastened together with string, in the same manner as the well-known *massoola* boats of Madras at the present day. To this Dr. Burnell traces the origin of the tale in *The Arabian Nights* about the mountain of loadstone, which drew the iron bolts out of the ships, so that they had to be built without iron. Two Italian renegades were found at Calicut employed by the Zamorin as gunners. Here Dr. Burnell finds a corroboration of his opinion that the Hindus had no knowledge of fire-arms. A contrary view has recently been urged; but the whole body of evidence proves conclusively that the Hindus gained their first acquaintance with gunpowder from the Muhammadans or the Chinese. In another note, Dr. Burnell remarks that immense numbers of

Venetian sequins still remain in Southern India ; and further on he comments upon the confusion by which the word *sati* (lit. "a virtuous woman") has been adopted in English as the name for the practice of self-immolation, which is properly *sahagamana*, or *sahamriti*. In conclusion, we must give our special thanks to Dr. Burnell for his accurate bibliographical references.

THE *Calcutta Review*, though it never established a footing in this country, has always been duly appreciated in India. Founded by the late Sir John Kaye nearly forty years ago, it not only numbers among its contributors all the most distinguished names in Anglo-Indian literature, but it supplies in a very readable form the materials for contemporary history. For, from the first, it was political rather than literary. And, if we want to discover the changes of current in the administration, which do more to make up history than battles or annexations, we shall find them portrayed at length, and oftentimes severely criticised, in these pages. We therefore welcome gladly a reprint of *Selections from the "Calcutta Review"* (Calcutta: Thomas G. Smith) which is now coming out in monthly parts. The first part contains no less than three articles by Sir John Kaye himself—a review of the Life of Lord Teignmouth; an unsparing condemnation of the annexation of Sindh; and a warm defence of Lord William Bentinck's administration against the strictures in Thornton's History. No doubt they sound old-fashioned now; but so does all Indian history before the Mutiny. We hope that these *Selections* will be continued. Their London publishers are Messrs. Tribner and Co. JAS. S. COTTON.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

It is well known that the late Archdeacon Cotton at one time contemplated writing the history of printing in Oxford, and had made considerable collections for the purpose. We are glad to hear that Mr. F. Madan, of Braenose College, is engaged in preparing a work on this highly important and hitherto neglected branch of English bibliography and typography, for the execution of which his connexion with the Bodleian Library gives him peculiar facilities.

MR. GOMME has nearly completed for the Index Society an Index of the titles of papers in the *Transactions* of archaeological societies. With the exception of one or two provincial societies, nearly all the titles are transcribed, and it is hoped that the work of arranging, &c., may be completed early next year. The Index will make a large volume, and it is one that archaeologists have long wished for.

WITH reference to our review of Dr. Plumptre's *Ecclesiastes*, we have the pleasure to state that the Cambridge Press Syndicate has issued a large-paper edition for the general reader, as well as the smaller one in the "School Bible Series."

MR. JAMES GREENSTREET has conferred a great benefit on all workers at pedigrees and heraldry by issuing separate copies of the "Reference List of the Rolls of Arms, and other Early Authorities for Ancient Coat Armour," compiled by himself and Mr. Charles Russell, and first printed in the *Genealogist* of January and July last. Of twenty-eight Rolls of Arms already in print, Mr. Greenstreet has given us no less than fourteen. His present list supplies references to all the MSS. of the Rolls known up to the date of issue, and to the places where those printed are to be found. The publication of it has naturally brought in notices of other Rolls in the College of Arms, &c., and these will be included in a supplement to this first

list. The owners of Sir H. Nicolas's and Mr. Thomas Wright's editions (in 1828 and 1864) of the poem on the Siege of Carlaverock, in the time of Edward I., should take note of Mr. Greenstreet's warning that the illuminated shields in these works are not contemporary, but merely supposititious ones, as the old MS. only gives the blazon or description of the arms.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD AND CO. announce for publication in the course of October a *Constitutional History of England, 1760-1860*, by Prof. C. D. Yonge. It will contain chapters discussing the rupture with the North American colonies, and our subsequent and present systems of colonial government; the Irish Union; the Abolition of Religious Tests; parliamentary and other reforms; the last subjects mentioned being the transfer of the government of India to the Crown, and Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy Bill, introduced after Orsini's attempt on the life of the French Emperor.

MR. JOHN MORLEY's long-expected *Life of Richard Cobden* will be in the hands of the public in the last week of October. It consists of two volumes, with a portrait.

"THE ANTIQUARY'S LIBRARY" is the title of new series of works to be issued by Mr. Elliot Stock. They are to be got up in sumptuous form, and printed on hand-made paper, but a restricted number only will be issued by subscription. The first year's volumes will be *Folk-Lore Relics of Early English Life*, by Mr. G. L. Gomme; *Caxton's Game and Play of the Chesse*, edited by Mr. W. E. A. Axon; and *Personal Ornaments and their Associations*, by Mr. H. B. Wheatley. Thirteen other volumes on various antiquarian subjects, by well-known writers, are announced to follow these in course of time.

WITH reference to the Hon. Capt. Bingham's forthcoming work on *The Marriages of the Bonapartes*, which we have already announced that Messrs. Longmans and Co. will shortly publish, we learn that it gives an account of the marriages made or contemplated on behalf not only of the "Napoleonidae" proper, but of all over whom their chief had influence. The author thinks that the various historians who have dealt with the first Napoleon have hardly paid sufficient attention to these alliances, although "there was a marriage scheme mixed up with almost all the important events of the Empire; with the fatal march to Moscow, as well as with the rash and iniquitous invasion of Spain."

A NEW novel by Violet Fane, author of *Denzil Place*, &c., entitled *Sophy; or, the Adventures of a Savage*, will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, in three volumes.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will publish shortly a work entitled *Percy Pomo; or, the Autobiography of a South Sea Islander*. The story, we are informed, represents native character and missionary work, and affords correct information respecting native religion, language, manners, and customs, together with many criticisms of the weak points of our civilisation, as seen from a native point of view.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH AND CO.'s announcements for the coming season include the following:—A popular account of *The Egypt of the Past*, by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, lavishly illustrated by Wood-cuts and Chromolithographs—having already made us his debtors by bringing the famous Cleopatra's Needle to this country, Mr. Wilson now seeks to familiarise us with the manners and customs, the history and attainments, of the nation with which the huge monolith is identified; Miss Maria Trench's *Life of the late Rev. Charles Fuge Lowder*, familiarly known as "Father Lowder" to the poor among whom he laboured long and

earnestly in the neighbourhood of the Docks; Miss Phillimore's *Life of Sir Christopher Wren*, which gives incidentally an account of his family and his times, a number of original letters, and a hitherto unpublished "Discourse on Architecture" from Wren's own pen; and an exhaustive work by the Rev. S. Kettlewell, entitled *Thomas à Kempis and the Brothers of Common Life*, the result of much labour and research. In travel, we have Mr. Edgar Barclay's story of *Life in the Mountains of Algeria*, with engravings by photography and on wood; and Mr. R. A. Parker gossips about his experience while *Flying South* to the not unfamiliar regions of the Riviera. Mr. William Cory has in the press a second part of his *Guide to Modern English History*, devoted to the three years 1831-33; and the readers of Mr. Jervie's *History of the Gallican Church* are promised a continuation of the Ecclesiastical History of France through the Revolution, the First Empire, and the earlier years of the Restoration. Sir John and Gen. R. Strachey have nearly completed an elaborate statement of their views upon the *Finance and Public Works of British India*. In semi-political literature we are also promised *The Eastern Menace*, by Col. Arthur Cory; *Representative Government in England: its Faults and Failures*, by Mr. David Syme; *England on the Defensive*, by Capt. J. T. Barrington; and a narrative of the campaign in Belgium in 1815, by Mr. Dorsey Gardner, an American, under the title of *Quatre Bras, Ligny, and Waterloo*.

THE same publishers announce various works in theology. Besides several new volumes in "The Pulpit Commentary," we may mention Dr. Huntingford's *Commentary on the Apocalypse*; an enlarged edition of Mr. Reynolds' book on *The Mystery of Miracles*; Mr. Henry Hughes on *The Redemption of the World*; and several small editions of the revised translation of the *De Imitatione Christi* which originally appeared in the "Parchment Library." In poetry, we have new volumes by Mrs. Pfeiffer and Miss Hickey; an expansion of Prof. Dowden's *Commentary and Notes on Shakespeare's Sonnets*; a translation of *The Liturgical Poetry of Adam of St. Victor*, by the Rev. Digby Wingham; and a translation of *Cervantes' Journey to Parnassus*, by Mr. James Y. Gibson. Both of these latter books will be sumptuously printed on hand-made paper for the gratification of the bibliophile.

THE "Education Library," which we have already referred to as in preparation under the editorship of Mr. Philip Magnus, will be commenced immediately by the publication of Mr. Oscar Browning's book on *The History of Educational Theories*, Prof. Laurie's account of *The Life and Educational Work of Comenius*, and Prof. Mahaffy's treatise on *Old Greek Education*.

THE "Parchment Library" will be increased this season by Mr. Andrew Lang's edition of *Poe's Poems*, with a miniature Frontispiece by Mr. Linley Sambourne; also by a selection of *Shelley's Letters*, with a Preface by Mr. Richard Garnett; a collection of *French Lyrics*, selected and arranged by Mr. George Saintsbury; and a new edition of *Horace*, the text being edited by Mr. F. W. Cornish, Assistant-Master at Eton.

IN the "Proposals of Code and Examination Schedules" just issued by the Education Department, a systematic course of simple lessons on objects and on the phenomena of nature and of common life is prescribed among the class-subjects for infants; while, for more advanced scholars, elementary science will be a prominent subject of school instruction. Messrs. Griffin and Farran will shortly issue a work entitled *Preparation for Science Teaching: a Manual of Suggestions to Teachers*, by John Spanton, in which the author hopes he has indicated a course which, while fulfilling the requirements of the Department, may also lay



the foundation of true science, as distinguished from the mere acquisition of knowledge recorded by others.

MR. JAMES THORNTON, of Oxford, proposes to make a considerable number of additions to his educational list. Four new volumes are announced in the series of "Oxford Study Guides," of which we have already been able to speak favourably. These are—*Literæ Humaniores*, by Mr. E. B. Iwan-Müller; *Modern History*, by Mr. F. S. Pulling; *Natural Science*, by Mr. E. B. Poulton; and *Jurisprudence and Civil Law*, by Mr. W. P. Emerton. Mr. B. R. Wise has undertaken two works—*The Outlines of Jurisprudence* and *The Outlines of Roman Law*; Mr. F. P. Simpson a translation, with notes, of Demosthenes' *De Corona*; and Mr. E. L. Hawkins a new edition of that portion of the *Nicomachean Ethics* which is taken up by pass-men in the final classical school. A work of a different order is *The Caroline Liturgia; or, an Account of the Latin Prayer-Book of Dean Durel (1670)*, with a reprint and translation of the catechism therein contained, edited conjointly by the Rev. Charles Marshall and Mr. William W. Marshall.

A *Primer of "Legible Shorthand"* for the use of schools has been prepared by Mr. Edward Pocknell, the author of the system, and will be published almost immediately at a cheap rate.

MR. HOWARD WEIR will contribute to the *Lancashire, Cheshire, and Wales Gazette*—a new weekly journal which will appear at an early date—a series of stories under the title of "Newspaper Romances."

In the pages of the *South Durham and Cleveland Mercury* a series of well-written papers is appearing under the title of "Ancient Northern Families."

THE present Mayor of Manchester (Alderman Thomas Baker), from his long services as Chairman of the Public Free Libraries of that place, has naturally a keen appreciation of literature. Thus there occurred to him the happy thought of doing honour to the *doyen* of English novelists, Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth, who was born in Manchester in 1805. Mr. Ainsworth was entertained on September 15 at a complimentary dinner to which the best-known literary men of the district were invited, and all went "merry as a marriage bell." Mr. James Crossley, the President of the Chetham Society, delighted his auditors with the narrative of a dinner given in Ainsworth's honour forty years ago, at which Dickens, Talfourd, and other great spirits were present. Mr. Edwin Waugh responded with native humour and poetry for the literature of the county. The Mayor, in proposing the toast of the evening, was not only laudatory, but felicitous; and Mr. Ainsworth's expression of his desire to be known as the "Lancashire Novelist" was naturally received with much approbation. An agreeable innovation was the appearance of Mrs. Banks, Miss Fothergill, and Mrs. Stanford Harris, three accomplished ladies who may share with Mr. Ainsworth the distinction of being Lancashire novelists. Altogether, the Mayor of Manchester may be congratulated on a very pleasant variation of the ordinary round of civic entertainments.

AN attempt is at present being made to start a new daily paper in Edinburgh, which will at once, in the language of the promoters, "give adequate expression to the democratic opinions of Scotland, more especially on the land and Church questions," and "faithfully, but impartially, reflect progressive thought in theology." The movement is at present private; a number of Scotch Liberals of position being engaged in correspondence on the subject. Should it be found feasible, a company will be formed for floating the journal.

THE ensuing session of the Aristotelian Society for the Systematic Study of Philosophy will open on October 10, at 20 John Street, Adelphi, W.C., with an address by the president, Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson; and the society will thereafter continue its historical studies, alternated with discussions of philosophical questions.

A LIMITED company has been started, under the title of "The International Musical, Dramatic, and Literary Association," for the protection of copyright and the rights of public representation. It has its origin in the grant to its founders of the agency in the United Kingdom of the Société des Auteurs, Compositeurs et Editeurs de France, which is known to have obtained almost a monopoly of musical representation on the other side of the Channel, and enjoys an income from licences, &c., of more than £40,000. It is possible that, as regards music, a similar enterprise may succeed, and deserve to succeed, in this country; but we believe that a powerful association already exists for the protection of dramatists. But whether the writers of books will care to merge their individuality in such an association we greatly doubt. On the other hand, we admit that the new company will supply a want by its proposals for negotiating between authors, &c., in England and on the Continent.

In noticing one of the countless American editions of the Revised Version of the New Testament, the *New York Herald* says:—

"We do not, however, like the paper. In the matter of paper, indeed, all the American editions are defective. The English books are gems in comparison."

It is stated that the sale of Moody and Sankey's hymns, in all their various editions, has reached the total of nearly 10,000,000 copies.

THE absence of international copyright between Norway and any other State has recently forced itself into notice in a peculiar way. It appears that Henrik Ibsen and Bjørnson, the two Norwegian poets whose fame is European, are each in receipt of a pension from the Government. Ibsen has written a letter, published in a newspaper at Christiania, urging that the amount of these pensions should be increased. In the absence of a literary convention with other countries, his books, and especially his plays, are reproduced everywhere without the slightest profit to himself. On the other hand, he finds the home market flooded with foreign books, which equally pay no copyright to anyone, and compete unfairly with his own. The curious point is that Ibsen does not press for any change in the law. He admits that it is of the first importance for the Norwegian people to get their literature at the cheapest rate. He only suggests that national authors, being thus sacrificed to the public interest, should receive compensation from the State. His own compensation he asks for in the form of an increase to his not excessive pension, which at present amounts to only £80 a-year.

NOVEMBER 17 has been fixed as the day on which the Académie française will proceed to elect three members to replace MM. Littré, Dufaure, and Duvergier de Hauranne.

SIGNOR J. COLUCCI, prefect of Catanzaro, in Southern Italy, who is already known for his historical studies, has in preparation a work that ought to have at least as much interest for Englishmen as for Italians. It will be in three volumes, and will be entitled *Cromwell e l'Italia*. Signor Colucci proposes to bring together here, for the first time, all the unpublished correspondence of the ambassadors of the republics of Genoa and Venice, and of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, during the Commonwealth, as well

as the documents relating to the persecution of the Waldenses and the protection afforded to them by Cromwell.

NICHOLAS KOSTOMAROFF, the Russian historian, who has already published a volume of studies upon the Cossacks of Southern Russia, is now engaged upon an elaborate work in connexion with the same subject, which will be entitled *Mazeppa*.

BROTHER FRANÇOIS PLAINE contributes to *Polybiblion* an interesting note upon a sacramentary of the tenth century, which has been found recently in the library of the Dominican monastery at Silos, in the province of Burgos. The discovery was made by a colony of French Benedictines who have taken refuge at Silos on their expulsion from France. The MS. is in folio of moderate size, with two columns to the page, written entirely in a small hand of the kind known as "carolin." The abbreviations are numerous, though much less so than in the work of later centuries; "u" and "v" are identical; no accents are used, and marks of punctuation but very rarely. By a somewhat elaborate apparatus of intrinsic evidence, Brother François is able not only to assign this sacramentary to the last years of the tenth century, but also to ascribe its authorship to a monk of the Benedictine monastery at St. Pierre d'Aurillac. If this be so, it will be the only liturgical book of Southern or Central France that has come down to us. According to Brother François, it contains usages and texts which must be regarded as traces of an early Gallican liturgy, distinct from that of Rome.

A SENSATION has been caused in Zürich by the arrest of Dr. Hotz, the co-editor of the *Zürcher Nachrichten*, and formerly Staatsarchivar and public prosecutor to the canton. He is charged with having abstracted, and pawned for 1,000 frs., the second oldest of the documents in the State archives—one concerning the foundation of the Grossmünster, a so-called cathedral, by Charles the Great.

UNDER the title of "Le Naturalisme dans le Roman anglais," the *Revue politique et littéraire* for September 17 has an elaborate article, eleven pages long, upon George Eliot, signed with the initials F. B. While awarding to the French school a superiority in the conception of plot, the writer says for himself:

"Certainement j'aime autant relire *The Mill on the Floss* que *Madame Bovary*, et je préfère *Adam Bede* au *Lys dans la Vallée*."

ACCORDING to the last number of the Russian *Istoricheski Viesnik*, or "Historical Messenger," a museum of objects relating to the Caucasus is to be opened at Tiflis, during the present month, as soon as the Archaeological Congress has begun its sessions. Its contents will be strictly limited to productions of that country—the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms—and will include manufactures and works of art. All the various races inhabiting this little-known region will be represented, so that the museum promises to do a great deal for the study of ethnology.

AUGUST DIEHL's comedy, *Die Antisemiten*, the public sale of which was prohibited by the police authorities of Berlin as well as by the Prussian Minister for the Interior, has found a publisher at Munich. The play is described as a dull and tedious work, unrelieved by a single sparkle of wit.

THE Historical Society of Romance-Switzerland (der romanischen Schweiz) held its annual meeting in the old Roman city of Orbe, in the canton of Vaud, on September 1. Syndic Oguey gave a series of sketches from the history of the place under Roman and Burgundian rule. Its name *Urba* occurs in the Itinerarium of Antoninus (570) as a Roman settlement on the

great road between Milan and Strassburg. In the ninth century Orbe came under the rule of the Rudolphian kings of Burgundy, after the extirpation of their dynasty under the Counts of High Burgundy, next under the Lords of Montfaucon, thence under the rule of Savoy, and finally, after the Burgundian wars, under the confederates Bern and Freiburg. The Queen Brunhilde was a prisoner in Orbe, and here the three sons of King Lothar held their important consultation over the distribution of their father's possessions. In the last century Orbe still retained a numerous nobility—the du Plessis-Gourets, Goumoëns, Thomasset, d'Arnays, de Thiennes, de Treytorrens, Darbonniers, and others; while members of several great French families—d'Auvergne, the Marquis de Huc, and others—had been naturalised as its citizens. M. Favay read a paper on the trial of the Sieur Coinsoz for high treason in 1775. He plotted for the bringing back of Vaud under Sardinian domination, was condemned, and imprisoned in the fortress of Aarburg. Abbé Jeunet gave a history of the convent of St. Clare, founded at Orbe in 1426. Prof. Ritter, of Geneva, read an interesting biography of Marie Huber, of Geneva, who in 1720, before the appearance of Rousseau's *Emile*, published a book entitled *La Religion essentielle de l'Homme*, a work which was long regarded as a source from which Rousseau derived hints for his famous book on education. Prof. Roget, the Genevan historian, read some interesting communications on the origin and development of the old Genevan drama.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN have sent us two new volumes of their "Boy's Own Favourite Library"—*Hurricane Hurry* and *Salt Water*, both by the late W. H. G. Kingston. The latter is so much the better printed of the two as to make the difference very noticeable; and we have qualified ourselves to say that it is also by far the more interesting. Indeed, we think *Salt Water* about the best of the countless stories by Kingston that we have read or dipped into.

MR. FURNIVALL writes:—

"Will Dr. Freeman be good enough to print in the ACADEMY a list and description of those unprinted historical MSS. to which he refers in his able and generous review of Prof. Gardiner's and Mr. Mullinger's *Introduction to English History* last week (ACADEMY of September 17, p. 210, col. 1)? If any are in English, we will do our best to print them in the Early-English Text Society's issues. If they are all in Latin, the Camden Society, the Roxburghe Club, the Antiquaries, or some other printing body would surely make an effort to get some of the MSS. into type, supposing that they are not fit for the Rolls Series."

#### AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

WE learn from the New York *Critic* that Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have nearly ready an important historical work, which has been in preparation for several years, though no public announcement of it has yet been made. It will bear the general title of *Campaigns of the Civil War*, and will be published in twelve volumes, of which the first two will appear in October. These are, *The Outbreak of the Rebellion*, by Mr. John G. Nicholay, formerly private secretary to President Lincoln, and now engaged, together with Col. J. Hay, in writing the *Life of Lincoln*; and *From Fort Henry to Corinth*, by Judge Force, who commanded a regiment of Ohio Volunteers at Shiloh. The volumes will each consist of about 250 pages, with maps and plans.

THE August number of the *Library Journal* (New York: Leypoldt; London: Trübner) contains an elaborate bibliography of the pre-Columbian discoveries of America, by

Mr. Paul Barron Watson. It consists of sixteen pages, arranged chronologically according to the nine claims to the discovery of America before Columbus which are based upon documentary evidence. These are:—Chinese (499 A.D.), Northmen (1000-1347), Arabs (c. 1125), Welsh (1170), Venetians (1380), Portuguese (1463), Poles (1476), Martin Behaim (1483), Cousin of Dieppe (1488). The bibliography is stated to have been begun as an Introduction to a thesis prepared, under Dr. Emerton, in one of the history courses at Harvard College.

AMONG the announcements of American publishers we notice the following:—Messrs. J. R. Osgood and Co. will issue to subscribers *Benevenuto da Imola's Latin Commentary on Dante*, hitherto inedited, under the auspices of the Dante Society of Cambridge; the two concluding volumes of the admirable *Memorial History of Boston*; a *Memorial History of the County of Hertford, Connecticut*, edited by Dr. J. Hammond Turnbull; and *The Centennial History of the American Episcopal Church*, by Dr. Perry, Bishop of Iowa. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co. will publish *Memoir and Correspondence of James T. Fields*; a volume of *Miscellaneous Essays*, by the late Prof. Diman; Björnson's *Arne*, translated by Prof. Anderson; *Country Byways*, by Miss Sara O. Jewett; and an illustrated edition of five of Bayard Taylor's most popular ballads, to be entitled *Home Ballads*.

UNDER the name of *New England Bird Life*, Dr. Elliot Coues is editing, from the MS. of Mr. Winfrid A. Stearns, what promises to be a valuable contribution to American ornithology. The first part, which has just been published by Messrs. Lee and Shepard, of Boston, deals with the order "Oscines." As might be expected from Dr. Coues' reputation, and also from the general thoroughness which characterises most modern American work, an elaborate bibliography has been added, chronologically arranged, and Indices both of English and scientific names.

THE New York *Publishers' Weekly* for August 27 prints a long list of all the books and Reports which the Government of the United States have in hand for future publication. Among these we notice a revised edition of Hayden's *Atlas of Colorado*; two new volumes of the *Medical and Surgical History of the War*, completing the series of six; seven volumes of *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, which is expected to extend to ninety-six volumes in all; and the *Acts of the Continental Congress*. The Bureau of Ethnology, under the direction of Major Powell, will issue three Indian Grammars and Dictionaries—those for the Klamath, the Dakotas, and the Ponkas; as well as a volume upon the houses and house-life of the American aborigines, by Mr. Lewis H. Morgan. Four volumes are announced of Hayden's Geological Survey Reports, including *Fossil Insects of the Western Territories*, by S. H. Scudder, and *Zoology*, by Dr. Elliot Coues.

#### OBITUARY.

##### PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

THE death of President Garfield ought not to pass without some notice here, however slight. His early training, both as student and as teacher in the simple, but efficient, seminaries of America, left upon his mind a permanent taste for literature, if not for scholarship. His favourite authors are said to have been Horace and the German classics. And it was considered by Englishmen a conjunction of happy omen for the conclusion of a copyright treaty that Gen. Garfield should be President of the United States while Mr. Lowell was their ambassador. His eloquence, which he had acquired

as a preacher, and not as a lawyer, was of that straightforward, unadorned type we are accustomed to associate with the name of Cobden; and it was chiefly exercised in financial questions. We quote the following specimen from a speech he delivered in the House of Congress in July 1874, in opposition to a proposal to tax the Government bonds—Capt. Mason's *Life and Public Services of James A. Garfield* (Trübner):—

"Mr. Speaker,—I desire to say, in conclusion, that in my opinion all these efforts to pursue a doubtful and unusual, if not dishonourable, policy, in reference to our public debt, spring from a lack of faith in the intelligence and conscience of the American people. Hardly an hour passes when we do not hear it whispered that some such policy as this must be adopted, or the people will by-and-by repudiate the debt. For my part, I do not share that distrust. The people of this country have shown, by the highest proofs Nature can give, that wherever the path of duty and honour may lead, however steep and rugged it may be, they are ready to walk it. They feel the burden of the public debt, but they remember that it is the price of blood—the precious blood of half-a-million of brave men who died to save to us all that makes life desirable or property secure. I believe they will, after a full hearing, discard all methods of paying their debts by sleight of hand, or by any scheme which crooked wisdom may devise. If public morality did not protest against any such plan, enlightened public selfishness would refuse its sanction. Let us be true to our trust a few years longer, and the next generation will be here with its seventy-five millions of population and its sixty billions of wealth. To them the debt that remains will be a light burden. They will pay the last bond according to the letter and spirit of the contract, with the same sense of grateful duty with which they will pay the pensions of the few surviving soldiers of the great war for the Union."

It may be interesting to add a few words about the institutions in which President Garfield was educated. While yet a boy, he joined a sect of the Baptist body known as "Campbellites" or "Disciples," and was one of the first pupils at a seminary founded by that sect at the village of Hiram, in the State of Ohio, not far from the town of Cleveland, near which he was born and near which he always lived. What was then called the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute has now become Hiram College; but it is still a small sectarian place, with about 200 pupils (of whom one-half are females, and only twenty of the collegiate grade), an endowment of 60,000 dols., and a library of but 2,500 volumes. Subsequently, Garfield went to Williams College in Massachusetts, one of the oldest seats of learning in New England, having been founded in 1795. Williams College is under Congregational management; and in Garfield's time the Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins was president. It is scarcely larger than Hiram College; but it strictly pursues the old collegiate curriculum for all its 200 students, and has an endowment of 400,000 dols., and a library of 17,000 volumes. It possesses also an ample apparatus for teaching the physical sciences, but Garfield is stated to have been proficient only in Latin and Greek. After two years spent there, he returned to Hiram, to be Professor of Ancient Languages and English Literature; and in 1857, when but twenty-six years of age, he was chosen president of that seminary. On the outbreak of the Civil War, Garfield was called from Hiram to be colonel of an Ohio regiment of volunteers, a company of which was formed by one hundred of his own pupils; and thenceforth his life was that of a public man.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Richard Wright Procter, whose books on the past history of Manchester have been favourably noticed in these columns. He had the gift of pleasant and picturesque gossip; and his own

remembrances extended over a period in which the cotton city has been practically reconstructed. He was born in 1816, and for many years kept a barber's shop and circulating library in one of the oldest and dingiest parts of the town. His first book was entitled *The Barber's Shop*, and was followed by *Manchester in Holiday Dress*, *Memorials of Manchester Streets*, *Bygone Manchester*, &c. A new and revised edition of his *Barber's Shop*, in which he has given some gossip respecting literary barbers from Burchiello downwards, is left ready, or nearly so, for the press.

THE death of another Italian dramatist has followed close upon that of Pietro Cossa. Thomas Gherardi del Testa died on September 10 at Pistoia, in Tuscany, at the age of sixty-three years. Many of his pieces were played with success by Mme. Ristori at Paris as well as in Italy. In 1848, Gherardi del Testa was taken prisoner by the Austrians, and confined in Bohemia.

WE regret that our notice of the late Robert W. Eyton is postponed till next week.

### ORIGINAL VERSE.

[We take the following from the *New York Critic* of September 10:—]

SPIRIT THAT FORM'D THIS SCENE.

(Written in Platte Cañon, Colorado.)

Spirit that form'd this scene,  
These tumbled rock-piles grim and red,  
These reckless heaven-ambitious peaks,  
These gorges, turbulent-clear streams, this naked  
freshness,  
These formless wild arrays, for reasons of their  
own!  
I know thee, savage spirit—we have communed to-  
gether,  
Mine too such wild arrays, for reasons of their own;  
Was't charged against my chants they had for-  
gotten art?  
To fuse within themselves its rules precise and  
delicacies?  
The lyrist's measured beat, the wrought-out  
temple's grace—column and polished arch forgot?  
—But thou that revelest here—spirit that form'd  
this scene,  
They have remember'd thee.

WALT WHITMAN.

### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE fourth number of *La Revue du Droit international*, which has recently appeared, contains several papers of present interest. M. Edouard Engelhart, formerly one of the Riveirain Commissioners of the Danube, has furnished an instructive article upon the international status of Tunis, the hereditary Beys of which have enjoyed political independence since the expulsion of the Ottoman garrison in 1684. This independence has been internationally recognised in a series of treaties concluded between the Beys of Tunis and various European Powers—notably England and Italy, in 1873 and 1878—without any confirmation being required from the Porte. But the successive Beys, on their accession to power, have always sent presents to Constantinople as marks of homage to the Sultan, as Caliph, or head, of the Mahomedan religion. Dr. von Kirkenheim, of Heidelberg, supplies an article on the influence of the telegraph upon international life in continuation of a previous article in a former number. Prof. Charles Goos, of the University of Copenhagen, contributes a paper on the Scandinavian movement in favour of a community of law, instancing the recent agreement of the three Scandinavian kingdoms upon a common law on bills of exchange, upon a common monetary unit in gold, and upon a common law of literary copyright. Prof. Sacerdoti follows

with an article on the projected Code of Commerce for the kingdom of Italy. Prof. Charles Brocher, of Geneva, contributes a further article on the unification of the civil procedure of Switzerland with that of Germany. Judge S. J. Hingst, of Amsterdam, commences a series of articles on the jurisprudence of the courts of the Netherlands in matters of international law. These courts are limited in number, being those of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Maastricht, and the courts in Zeeland. A chronicle of international events notices the occupation of Tunis by the French, the annexation of Tahiti and the Gambier Islands by the same Power, and the French naturalisation of the Annamite people. The question of the international protection of telegraphic sea-cables is mentioned as likely to attract the attention of the French Government in connexion with the Congress of Electricians at Paris. The Review concludes with the usual notice of new publications on international law, in the course of which mention is made of an official translation into the Chinese language of Dr. Bluntschli's *Treatise on International Law*, of which a third edition has recently appeared translated from the German into French by M. O. Lardy, under the title of *Le Droit international codifié*.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* has a valuable philosophical article by Herr du Bois-Reymond entitled "Die sieben Welträthsel," originally delivered as an address in commemoration of the Leibnitz centenary at Berlin. He considers the problems of modern metaphysics as affected by the advance of physical science, and tries to determine how far they transcend the limits of positive knowledge; where they do so he advocates an attitude of doubt as the only possible one. Herr Bonstedt gives an account of the development of self-government in Prussia, and the constitutional principles on which the Prussian State is now founded. Dr. Mikhhoefer writes an interesting sketch of the life of Dr. Schliemann, with an estimate of the value of his archaeological labours; and Herr van François publishes a series of contemporary letters which describe the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. The most amusing article is by Prof. Schmidt, who traces the love stories of Johann Martin Miller as given in his letters to Voss. Miller was the author of *Siegwart*, the most sentimental of all sentimental novels, which outdid even *The Sorrows of Werther*; and his letters show that he carefully studied sentiment in his own person. They give an accurate description of the progress of his flame, how he spent each hour, how he felt, how he sat hand-in-hand with his beloved, when he kissed her, and why and how—all written to a friend immediately afterwards with the most entire seriousness. He did not, however, marry the object of all this feeling, but fell victim to another, who died in March 1805; and in the summer of that year Miller married his maid-servant, and became a father in the following December. "So jämmerlich endete das Liebesleben des Siegwartdichters" is Herr Schmidt's moral.

THE September number of the *Theologisch Tijdschrift* contains articles on the important questions whether ethics ought to be treated entirely apart from theories of religion, and how best to convey religious instruction in public schools, especially whether the history of religion (or religions) ought to be introduced. Dr. Fairbairn's *Studies in the Life of Christ* receives a kindly review from Dr. van Bell, who is a little disappointed at finding that Dr. Fairbairn's strict philological and historical training has not prevented him from acknowledging an exceptional transcendental element in the origin of Christianity. Weber's systematic account of the theology of the Targum, Midrash, and Talmud is recommended by Dr.

Oort; also Castelli's edition of Donnolo's commentary on the Cabbalistic work, *Sefer yeziira*. Dr. Oort also expresses an opinion unfavourable to Delitzsch's reply to Rohling's *Talmudjude* (an attack upon Judaism by a Roman Catholic professor of theology); why, indeed, should Dr. Delitzsch be at the pains to defend Talmudic Judaism?

### APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE CHILDREN OF THE LATE THOMAS MILLER.

WE are much concerned to hear of the total destitution of the children of the late Thomas Miller, commonly known as "the Basket Maker Poet," but also one of the most graceful prose writers in modern literature. His compositions, covering a very wide field, from his elaborate *History of the Anglo-Saxons* (in continuation of Sharon Turner's well-known work), to several three-volume novels, successful in their day, *Royston Gower*, *Lady Jane Grey*, *Godfrey Malvern*, &c., fill no less than sixty volumes. Miller, from the very outset of his literary life in London, commencing in 1834, was greatly admired by Lord Beaconsfield, to whom his happy descriptions of rural scenery, in the manner of Gilbert White, highly commended him. Van Voorst, and other art publishers, spent large sums on Birket Foster's illustrations of Miller's dainty *Day in the Woods*, *Beauties of the Country*, *The May Queen*, *Language of Flowers*, &c., all of which acquired much favour, and still sell well when casually met with. But, like Goldsmith, whom he resembled in many ways, Miller woefully lacked the money-making, or rather the money-saving, faculty; and the death of Lord Beaconsfield, whose bounty the family continued to experience, has rendered indispensable an appeal to the public. Miller left two children, now both advanced in years—a son and a daughter, the latter imbecile. Contributions should be addressed "Miller Fund, B. H. Grindley, *Liverpool Albion*."

### THE MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

#### II.

THE sittings of the Library Association at Gray's Inn were resumed on Thursday morning, the 15th inst. The meeting first resolved itself into a committee, and spent two hours in revising the constitution. Many minor changes were made; but the two most important ones were to strike out the words which make it one of the main objects of the Association "to promote the formation of new libraries," and to increase the number of the council. In future, the number of the vice-presidents is not to be limited; and the ordinary members of council are to be twenty instead of twelve, eight of whom must be provincial members.

Mr. Robert Harrison, of the London Library, read a paper on "The Elimination of Obsolete Works from Libraries," which brought out a variety of protests that no books are really useless. Messrs. Timmins, Overall, Mullins, and Walford took part in the discussion, the latter speakers suggesting that libraries should exchange away the so-called useless books with each other.

The Report of a committee on the training of library assistants was received, but the motion for its adoption was lost by a small majority.

In the afternoon, Mr. B. B. Wheatley, of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, read a paper on "The Question of Authorship in Academical Dissertations," which was followed by a somewhat technical discussion. Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of the Cambridge University Library, suggested that the most important thing was not whether the praeses or the respondent was to be treated as the author of a dissertation,

but how to catalogue important papers so that they may readily be found by the enquirer.

Mr. Cornelius Walford proposed the "Outline of a Plan for the Preparation of a Catalogue of British Periodical Literature." The scheme would include newspapers, magazines, academy publications; and ephemerides, and Mr. Walford estimated the number at about 30,000. The paper was followed by an interesting discussion, in which, among others, Messrs. Henry Stevens, Timmins, Overall, Wyman, Bowker, and Bradshaw took part. It was pointed out that provincial librarians might do much to assist by noting local periodicals.

The members then proceeded to visit Stationers' Hall, where they were received by Mr. C. B. Rivington; and in the evening were entertained by Mr. Cornelius Walford.

On Friday morning the chair was taken by Mr. Robert Harrison. The constitution, as agreed to be amended on the previous day, was adopted, and ordered to come into immediate operation.

Mr. E. B. Nicholson, of the London Institution, moved, without speaking, a resolution in favour of the Sunday opening of libraries and museums; and, also without speaking, Mr. Wright, of Plymouth, and Mr. Cowell, of Liverpool, moved an amendment that the Association does not consider it within its province to discuss the question. This amendment was carried almost unanimously.

Mr. William Archer, of the National Library of Ireland, read a paper on "Suggestions as to Public Library Buildings." The rooms in which books are stored, it was contended, should be grouped around reading-rooms, with abundant communication, both horizontally and vertically, so as to save space in stowage, and time in fetching and carrying. Time was too short to allow of the full discussion of a subject which has not yet been adequately considered.

The revision of the cataloguing rules had been completed on Thursday, those relating to size-notation being altogether rejected. It was now resolved to promulgate them as the Association rules, on the proposition of Mr. E. O. Thomas and Mr. Henry Bradshaw.

The election of officers was proceeded with at the afternoon sitting in accordance with the new arrangement, after an energetic protest by some of the members against the irregularity of a step which could only be taken by an arbitrary suspension of the constitution. The following officers were appointed:—President, Mr. Henry Bradshaw; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Geo. Bullen, Rev. B. Sinker, and Messrs. Timmins, Walford, and B. R. Wheatley. The new members added to the council were Messrs. E. A. Bond, J. P. Briscoe, G. L. Campbell, A. Cotgreave, W. R. Douthwaite, W. J. Haggerston, J. W. Knapman, T. G. Law, O. W. Sutton, H. B. Wheatley, and W. H. K. Wright. The secretaries and treasurer were re-elected. This, with the usual votes of thanks, concluded the business of the meeting, and the members proceeded to visit the Richmond Public Library, after which they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell at Lichfield House.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ABBILDUNGEN V. MUSTEREINBUNDEN AUS DER BLÜTHEZEIT DER  
Buchbinderkunst. In Lichtdr. ausgeführt v. A. Naumann  
u. Schroeder. Mit begl. Text v. J. J. Stankbauer.  
Leipzig: Titze. 36 M.
- BECQ DE FOUQUIERES, L. Traité élémentaire de Prosodie  
française. Paris: Delagrave.
- EPICUREAN ENCHIRIDION, and the Golden Verses of Pythagoras.  
Ed. the Hon. T. Valbot. Sampson Low & Co. 5s.
- FRUILLER, O. Histoire d'une Parisienne. Paris: Calmann  
Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
- GRAUERT, M. Neu-peralsche Chrestomathie. Prag: Calve.  
16 M.
- HEATE, R. F. Albrecht Dürer. Sampson Low & Co. 8s. 6d.
- HENK, H. A Trip to the Brocken. Trans. E. Matthes.  
Macmillan. 3s. 6d.

- HENSE, WARTHO, E. V. Mississippi-Fahrten. Leipzig: Reissner. 8 M.
- LINWIG, F. Bilder zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache.  
Paderborn: Schöningh. 6 M.
- MÉNARD, R. Histoire artistique du Métal. Paris: Rouam.  
25 fr.
- SEBERT, H. Notice sur de nouveaux Appareils de Balistique  
employés par le Service de l'Artillerie de la Marine.  
1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Paris: Dumaine. 8 fr.

### THEOLOGY.

- CELLARIUS. A New Analogy between Revealed Religion and  
the Course and Constitution of Nature. Macmillan. 6s.
- WESTCOTT, B. F., and F. J. A. HORR. The New Testament in  
the Original Greek. Macmillan. 21s.

### HISTORY, ETC.

- BARRAU, A. L'Ecole de Village pendant la Révolution.  
Paris: Didier. 3 fr.
- DORR, E. Beiträge zur Geschichte der nordamerikanischen  
Union. 1. Bd. Leipzig: Grunow. 6 M.
- DROGOT, C. De Lycurgo Atheniensium peculiarum publicorum  
administratores. Minden: Kührer & Freytag. 1 M. 25 Pf.
- GUILLOTIN DE CORSON. Pouillé historique de l'Archevêché de  
Rennes. T. 2. Monastères. Paris: Haton. 10 fr.
- KOLBE, Th. Friedrich der Weise u. die Anfänge der Refor-  
mation. Erlangen: Deichert. 1 M. 50 Pf.
- OSTERLEY, H. Historisch-geographisches Wörterbuch d.  
deutschen Mittelalters. 5. Lfg. Gotha: Perthes.  
2 M. 40 Pf.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BEYER, C. Untersuchungen üb. den anatomischen Bau u.  
das mechanische Princip im Aufbau einiger Arten der  
Gattung Impatiens. Leipzig: Engelmann. 8 M.
- BYE, S. A. Rechtsphilosophie. Leipzig: Schöffer. 5 M.
- CANDOLLE, C. de. Considérations sur l'Étude de la Phyllo-  
taxie. Basel: Georg. 3 M.
- CAREX, L. Étude des Terrains crétacés et tertiaires du Nord  
de l'Espagne. Paris: Savvy.
- ECKER, A. Die Anatomie d. Frosches. 2. Abth. Nerven-  
u. Gefäßlehre. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 9 M.
- HAHN, G. u. O. MÜLLER. Abbildung u. Beschreibung der am  
klügsten vorkommenden Flise des Menschen, nebst  
Angabe ihrer Schädlichkeit u. ihres Nutzens. Gera:  
Kahle. 2 M. 70 Pf.
- HOCHSTETTER, F. v. Die Kreuzberghöhle bei Leas in Krain  
u. der Hühlenkr. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M.
- HOCHSTETTER, W. Die Coniferen oder Nadelhölzer, welche  
in Mittel-Europa winterhart sind. Stuttgart: Ulmer.  
2 M. 20 Pf.
- STREUBEL, A. Philosophie im Umrisse. 2. Thl. Praktische  
Fragen. 3. Abth. Stuttgart: Bohn. 14 M.
- VERDOCK, F. Untersuchungen üb. die Anatomie. Physi-  
ologie u. Entwicklg. v. Sternaspia. Wien: Gerold's Sohn.  
8 M. 80 Pf.

### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ARNOLDT, R. Der Chor im Agamemnon d. Aeschylus scen-  
isch erläutert. Halle: Muhlmann. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- GRIMM, J. u. W. GRIMM. Deutsches Wörterbuch. 7. Bd.  
1. Lfg. N. Neuhgallstämme. Bearb. v. M. Lexer.  
Leipzig: Hirzel. 2 M.
- JACOLLOT, L. L'Olympe brahmanique: la Mythologie de  
Manou. Paris: Marpon & Flammarion.
- KIRCH, A. Die Epen des Homer. Hannover: Helwing. 3 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE KESSELSTADT MASK.

Dublin: Sept. 18, 1881.

Prof. Elze has stated some important facts which may well make us sceptical. On the other hand, it is right to say—first, that the Mainz collection included works of art other than paintings, for works in terra-cotta were bequeathed from it to the public museum; secondly, that in the bombardment of Mainz (1793) the collection suffered—the house containing it was burnt, some objects were lost, many were stolen, of which some were recovered by purchase, others were never recovered; thirdly, that it does not appear so singular that a death-mask presumably Shakspeare's should have been neglected and forgotten as that Beethoven's ascertained death-mask should have lain dusty, despoiled, and unrecognized in the University Library, Bonn, until Prof. Schaafhausen restored it to the light.

As to the theory that Louis Becker forged the mask, it could best be met by the testimony of credible witnesses proving that he was a man of honour. The statement of Mr. Fr. Schneider, cited by Prof. Elze, was made by him with a caution, or protest, against the interpretation which Prof. Elze puts upon it. Prof. Schaafhausen urges that the mask, if forged, could have been produced only by an artist of the first rank (and certainly it surpasses in solemn beauty attempts even by distinguished artists to reproduce from it a living face); he notices

slight inequalities in the two sides of the mask, such as are found in real faces; he insists upon the fact that the papillae and little pits of the skin are visible (even under the chin) as they appear after death; there is a slight marring of one eye, explained as the protrusion of the cornea, or a dab of grease used to prevent the lashes from clinging to the plaster; in a scar upon the forehead the part which healed "by the first intention" can be distinguished from that which suffered more severely.

I am sceptical—so sceptical as even to be a doubter of my doubts. EDWARD DOWDEN.

### LAMARTINE ON CARLYLE.

16 St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park: Sept. 19, 1881.

In none of the many writings published on Thomas Carlyle, either during his lifetime or since his death, have I seen any mention made of the fact that M. de Lamartine based a book on Carlyle's work on Cromwell, or of the opinion expressed by the French writer on his great contemporary. Perhaps you may think it worth while to print the enclosed extract from Lamartine's *Cromwell* (1864), taken from the British Museum copy, of which I found every leaf uncut. EUG. OSWALD.

"... le portrait de Cromwell n'avait été peint que par ses ennemis. Sa mémoire avait été traînée sur la claie comme son cadavre par la restauration de Charles II, par les royalistes des deux branches, par les catholiques et par les protestants, par les whigs et par les tories, également intéressés à défigurer l'image de ce protecteur républicain.

"Mais l'erreur n'a qu'un temps et la vérité des siècles. Son tour devait venir, un hasard l'avança.

"Un de ces hommes de recherche qui sont à l'histoire ce que les faiseurs de fouilles sont aux monuments, Thomas Carlyle, écrivain écossais, réunissant en lui l'enthousiasme qui exalte et la patience qui s'obstine, mécontent de ces Cromwell de convention et de superficie peints jusqu'à présent par l'histoire, résolut de découvrir et de restituer le véritable Cromwell. Les contradictions évidentes dont les historiens de son pays et de tous les pays avaient construit jusqu'alors l'image d'un tyran de fantaisie et d'un hypocrite de mélodrame, faisaient justement conjecturer à M. Carlyle que, sous une figure historique aussi contradictoire avec elle-même, et dont aucun des mobiles qu'on lui attribue ne motivait logiquement les actes, il devait y avoir un autre Cromwell, un Cromwell de la nature, complètement différent de ce Cromwell d'imagination. Guidé par cet instinct de la logique et de la vérité, qui est le génie des découvertes dans l'érudition, M. Carlyle, esprit sectaire lui-même et qui se complait à marcher seul, entreprit d'exhumer et de compulser toutes les correspondances enfouies au fond des archives privées ou publiques dans lesquelles, dans toutes les dates de sa vie obscure et de sa vie militaire ou politique, Cromwell, sans songer alors à se peindre, s'est peint en effet pour la postérité. Muni de ces trésors de vérité et de révélation, M. Carlyle s'enferma un certain nombre d'années dans une solitude champêtre et studieuse pour qu'aucune distraction ne vint détacher un moment ses yeux de son travail. Puis, après avoir amassé, classé, étudié, commenté, reproduit ces volumineuses lettres de son héros et après en avoir fait ressortir enfin, comme d'une tombe fermée, l'esprit de l'homme et du siècle, il a livré cette correspondance inédite à l'Europe, en disant avec plus de motifs que Jean-Jacques Rousseau: 'Prenez et lisez, voilà le vrai Cromwell!' C'est sur ces nouveaux et incontestables documents que nous allons nous-même écrire la vie du dictateur."

### CHINESE INSCRIPTIONS.

London: Sept. 17, 1881.

Orientalists and palaeographers who take an interest in the history of writing in the Far East will be glad to learn that new materials, consisting of rubbings of seventy inscriptions, have reached this country through the hands of one of H.M. consuls in China, Mr. Chr. Gardner.



These rubbings were presented to Mr. Gardner by Li ta jen (now Tao Tai of Tsi-nan Fu), who took them himself from old bronzes in his possession. Li was for some time attached to the staff of Tso Tsung tang, and served in Tso's campaign in Shansi and Kansu. During this period he did a great deal in the way of excavating the sites of old cities, and he then discovered many of the most valuable antiquities now in his possession. Li is a well-known antiquary, and his father and grandfather were antiquaries before him.

The inscriptions vary in length from two or three characters to one hundred. They are written in the style of writing generally known under the name of *Chung Ting Wen*, "bells and vases writing." One, the longest, is very interesting as being a much older copy of an inscription imitated in a more modern style of writing on a vase in the great Emperor Kien lung's museum. As a whole, it seems that their study should furnish some interesting evidence for the history of the old Chinese writing and of the little-known Chinese bronzes.

TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE.

#### THE SPELLING OF "WHOLE."

98 Rosbuck Road, Sheffield: Sept. 17, 1881.

It is sometimes stated that the modern corrupt spelling of "whole" has arisen from the false analogy of the word *who*, in which an original *w* has become silent. I do not know whether this explanation has ever been controverted, but it appears to be clearly erroneous. It is to be noticed that in some English dialects (particularly those of the North Midlands) the word whole is pronounced *wole* or *wull*. If this fact stood alone we might suppose (though the supposition would still be improbable) that this provincial pronunciation was derived from the current spelling. We find, however, that in the dialects referred to there are other instances in which the sound of *w* is prefixed to the vowel which represents an original *h*. *Home* is pronounced as "wom," and *oats* as "wute." The pronunciation of *one* as "wun," which has been adopted into standard usage, is another example of the same tendency. The spelling "whole," which first appears in the sixteenth century, would therefore seem to be an importation from the provincial dialect spoken by the writers from whose example it came into fashion. It would be worth while to ascertain by what author the modern form was first used.

HENRY BRADLEY.

#### BUDDHISM IN ASSAM.

Lyme Regis: Sept. 16, 1881.

IN my review of Capt. Forbes' *Languages of Further India*, which appeared in the ACADEMY of September 10, I inadvertently stated as a matter of fact what should have been put forward merely as a personal opinion. I said that the Ahoms, previous to their conversion to Hinduism, followed the Buddhist faith.

Capt. Forbes himself (p. 17) holds that the original religion of the Ahoms was a form of Nature-worship. In Dr. Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer* the question is not touched upon; and, as the article on Assam contained therein is exhaustive as far as present information extends, their ancient religion may be considered as practically unknown. There are, it is true, no traces of Buddhist temples in Assam, nor any traditions of Buddhist legends or myths among the folk-lore of the people; and, although the Chinese traveller, Hwen Tsang, mentions Kamrúp as one of the places visited by him in his pilgrimage through India to Buddhist shrines, Gen. Cunningham believes that this only means Kamatipura, the well-known ruined city in Kuch Behar.

On the other hand, we know that the first

emissaries of Buddhism arrived on the coast of Pegu after the third great council, 241 B.C.; while the apostle of Buddhism, Buddhagosa, spread the doctrines of the faith through the coast tribes about 400 A.D., the Ahoms not being converted to Hinduism until about 1550 A.D. This allows ample time for the propagation of the religion even as far as Assam; and, indeed, we find their neighbours and congeners, the Khamtis, who spread from Assam along the northern frontier of independent Burmah, professing Buddhism at the present time.

There seems, indeed, no direct proof that the Buddhist faith was not preached to, and accepted by, the Ahoms prior to their conversion to Hinduism. The absence of ruins or ruined emblems of Buddhist worship cannot be taken as conclusive, for among wild and barbarous hill-races their buildings, whether for residence or worship, must necessarily be of the simplest and most perishable nature. In regard to the absence of tradition, what can be expected from a people who have abandoned not only their ancient religion, but their very speech?

T. H. LEWIN.

[In Mr. Hunter's *Statistical Account of Assam* (vol. i., p. 42), in the chapter on Kamrúp district, occurs the following passage:—

"Another celebrated temple is that at Hájo, a village about six miles north of the Brahmaputra, where the great attraction is the Mahamuni temple, situated on the summit of a hill. The place is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India, and not only by Hindus, but by Buddhists from beyond the Himalaya, who venerate it as a spot rendered sacred by the presence of the founder of their faith."

On p. 39, however, of the same volume it is stated that

"Hinduism, though now very general throughout the entire valley, is not indigenous to Assam; but of the creed of the inhabitants prior to its introduction nothing is known. There are now no traces of Buddhism or of any other religion that it could have supplanted."

The truth is that Assam is strewn everywhere with the ruins of temples and palaces, which only await the arrival of a competent archaeologist to disclose their prehistoric teaching.—  
ED. ACADEMY.]

#### SCIENCE.

WILKINS' EDITION OF THE "DE ORATORE."

*M. Tullii Ciceronis de Oratore ad Quintum Fratrem Libri Tres.* Liber II. With Introduction and Notes by Augustus S. Wilkins, Professor of Latin in the Victoria University. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE first volume of this excellent and useful edition has been so long before the public that any general commendation of the work would be superfluous. A few notes, which have occurred to the writer of this article while reading through the second volume, are here offered for what they may be worth:—

P. 203. "Apollonius and Molon." Prof. Wilkins is unquestionably right in separating the elder Apollonius from the master of Cicero. There does not, however, seem to be sufficient ground for denying that the name of the latter was also Apollonius. Quintilian, in two passages (xii. 6-7, iii. 1-16), speaks of him as Apollonius Molo; and the *Scholia Bobiensia* on the *pro Plancio*, chap. 33, call him "Apollonius qui Molo cognominatus est," as if to distinguish him from the elder Apollonius. I suspect, then, that his real name was Apollonius, and that *Molo* ("the grinder") was the *cognomen* given him at Rome.

P. 205. "*Pertinere*" (ad tantam prudentiam): "contributed towards," or "to produce." Can it be shown that *pertinere* ever has this meaning?

P. 211. "*Argutissime* . . . we might, perhaps, give the word the force of 'wordily,' which it has *ad Att.* 6. 5. 1, 'litteras quam argutissimas.'" In such contexts I would suggest that *argutus* implies not so much "wordiness" as "going into small details;" comp. *Cael. ad Fam.* 8. 1. 1, "qui sic omnia persequeretur, ut verear ne tibi nimium arguta haec sedulitas videatur."

P. 219. "*Eiusdem et languentis populi incitatio et effrenati moderatio.*" It may, perhaps, be worth observing that this is an instance of the *quasi*-participial use of verbals in *-tio* ("it is for him to rouse," &c.), which is found not seldom in Plautus, and sometimes also in Cicero and Livy: *Verr.* 1. § 143, "at erat probatio tua;" Livy 34. 2. 5: "utrum e republica sit necne, vestra existimatio est."

P. 226. "Q. Fabius Pictor wrote in Greek." I have argued in the *Journal of Philology* (vol. ix., p. 51) that there is no evidence for this assumption beyond the statement of Dionysius. Cicero, it is true, speaks of the *Græci Annales* of Fabius Pictor; but had he meant "a history written in Greek" would he not have said "*annales Græce scripti*"?

P. 267. *Debilitati a iure cognoscendo.* I would propose, as a simpler correction than any yet offered, *debilitati ad iura cognoscenda.*

P. 270. *Si modo usu rerum percallueris.* I agree with Prof. Wilkins that there is no objection to the MS. reading *usum*, and would take *percallueris* as from *percalleo*, "to be thoroughly acquainted with." *Calleo* with acc. in this sense is fully illustrated by Nonius, p. 482.

P. 304. "*Cavillatio* . . . the origin of *cavilla* is not quite certain." The word always, I think, implies the kind of railery which consists in small retorts suggested to one speaker by the language just used by another; may it not, then, be connected with *oaveo* and the Greek *kóos*, *koéw*, in the sense of *to know*, and mean originally "a little bit of knowledge or cleverness"?

P. 316. "In Cicero *scurra* never seems to retain the favourable sense of 'wit,' in which it is used by Plautus . . . and even by Catullus." It may be doubted whether Cicero really uses the word in a sense different from Plautus and Catullus; *scurra* is a town-bred dandy, a "gentleman of the pavement," and "*scurrilis diacitas*" is "after-dinner wit," which may be good or bad of its kind, but in either case is unsuited to oratory.

P. 349. "*In perpetuis orationibus*," "throughout the whole of each speech." Is not the meaning rather "in continuous speeches"?  
H. NETTLESHIP.

*Kant and his English Critics: a Comparison of Critical and Empirical Philosophy.* By John Watson, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. (Glasgow: MacLehose.)

(Second Notice.)

In our previous article, we noticed the main

point in P. f. Watson's controversy with Mr. Balfour. The latter having objected to the critical philosophy that, however successful in its analysis of what is implied in the existence of nature, as we ordinarily understand nature, it fails to show that such a nature exists, Prof. Watson replies in effect by an appeal to the Kantian principle that "understanding makes nature." To anyone who accepts this principle, "the dualism of nature and intelligence," on which the objection in question turns, has disappeared. Perhaps most readers may be as little disposed to accept the principle after reading Prof. Watson as before; but he may at any rate convince us that an attempt to deal with Kant which virtually ignores it is not to the purpose. In like manner to anyone who understands Kant in the sense in which Prof. Watson understands him, Mr. Balfour's remarks on the principles of substance and causality, however acute in themselves, must seem to be quite inappropriate to Kant. Combining what Kant says in proof of the "principle of the permanence of substance" with the much-fought-over "refutation of Idealism," Mr. Balfour understands Kant to assert the permanence of substance in a sense equivalent to the permanence of matter. Arguing provisionally, as a sceptic in philosophy, on behalf of the "Idealistic" view that there is in nature nothing but a succession of conscious states, he objects equally to the doctrine of the permanence of substance and to the supposed identification of substance with matter.

"Though change may have no meaning out of relation to that which is 'not-change,' this 'not-change' by no means implies permanent substance. On the contrary, the smallest recognisable persistence *through* time would seem enough to make change in time intelligible by contrast" (*Defence of Philosophic Doubt*, p. 113).

Thus, apparently, Mr. Balfour holds that, while no change is possible except on the part of some object that persists throughout the change, the various objects so changing need not be connected in one world, but may be absolutely detached from one another. On any other supposition the one world would clearly be related to all the changes of the several objects in the same way in which Mr. Balfour conceives each of these to be related to its changes, as the substance permanent throughout all of them. But such a supposition of the disconnectedness of objects is, from the Kantian point of view, incompatible with their being objects at all. The same "unity of apperception" through which alone any "manifold of sense" is presented as a single object necessarily connects all objects in a single world or nature persistent throughout all changes. To a Kantist, therefore, the question of the permanence of substance must seem to be settled against the possibility of there being in nature nothing but a succession of states, conscious or other, by the first principle of his master's view of nature. Mr. Balfour's polemic should be directed against that first principle, which he scarcely seems to notice, if it is to be more than a criticism of a terminology which, as he happily expresses it, "has the peculiarity of being technical without being precise." As it is, it seems to come too late. The

inevitable Kantian answer is that which Prof. Watson puts as follows:—

"As there are no things except those which are constituted by the activity of thought in relation to the impressions of sense, *all* change must be equally a relation of a manifold of sense in time to thought; and hence no change whatever can take place apart from relation to the one time in which all impressions occur. On any other supposition our knowledge would have no continuity, but would be broken up into fragments. The very same reasoning, therefore, by which the knowledge of something as persisting through a limited time is explained also establishes the knowledge of something absolutely permanent—i.e., existing through all time" (p. 203).

This article would run beyond reasonable limits if we sought to follow Prof. Watson in his explanation of those statements of Kant which have seemed to Mr. Balfour to amount to an identification of the permanent substance with matter, and to imply that it was an object of perception or phenomenal thing. No one can blame Mr. Balfour for not having spent more pains on the disentanglement of language doubtless more technical than precise; but Mr. Watson has to show that he has not spent enough. He has not duly distinguished between the *ego* as the source of the category of substance and the category itself; or, again, between category, schematised category, and intuition. For the student of Kant, however, these distinctions are of great interest; and this part of Mr. Watson's seventh chapter, especially if read in connexion with the account of the "schemata" in chap. iii., will be found to throw much light on one of the darkest parts of the *Critique*. Perhaps, however, it is more instructive for such a student than effective in answering the questions which Mr. Balfour wants to have answered. The supposition that, according to Kant, "the permanent" is an object of perception is, indeed, very directly met by the statement (duly justified) that, while

"the permanent is implied in the fact that we have perception, it is not itself a perception. . . . Substance can only be said to be an object because it is the universal condition of there being an object for us" (p. 214).

But the question of the relation between substance and matter according to Kant; how it is that, while it would be untrue to his mind to identify substance and matter, it would yet be true to say that there were material substances, and, indeed, that the only substances which could be spoken of in the plural were material—this question is not dealt with by Prof. Watson quite so explicitly as might be wished. The materials for an answer are all there, but the reader does not easily find the answer itself. Kantists themselves may be content with the distinction between the "conception" of permanent substance and the "intuition" of something corresponding to it, which, as it clearly cannot be of successive ideas in time, must be of the mutually external parts of space—i.e., of matter. But such an answer will scarcely come home to those for whom Mr. Balfour writes, unless translated into something less technical and more direct than we find in this part of Mr. Watson's book. The further question remains whether the "Refutation of

Idealism," of which, as taken by itself, Prof. Watson's explanation seems convincing enough, will quite bear that explanation if it has to be forced into consistency (which we are inclined to think needless) with the passage on Idealism from the *Prolegomena* (§ xiii., remark 2). Prof. Watson, with much ingenuity, endeavours to read the two passages together, taking the point of that from the *Prolegomena*, as much as the point of that from the second edition of the *Critique*, to lie merely in the assertion of the externality of objects as distinguished from the sequence of our impressions through their determination by the form of space, but as none the less existing for us only in consciousness. Thus interpreted, neither passage is inconsistent with any idealism but such as would reduce external objects to transient feelings or subjective states. But while this is the natural interpretation of the "Refutation of Idealism" in the *Critique* it is certainly not the natural interpretation of the passage from the *Prolegomena*. We can hardly doubt that, when Kant wrote the latter, the externality of objects which he was asserting against the Idealists meant for him not merely or chiefly their determination by the form of space, but their relation to "things in themselves" affecting our sensibility. On this point, Mr. H. Sidgwick seems unanswerable. But is there any great difficulty in supposing that the ghost of "things in themselves," which was disturbing Kant's intellectual vision when he wrote one passage, was in abeyance when he wrote the other?

Our limits of space are nearly reached, and we have not yet noticed much more than half of Prof. Watson's book. His exposition of Kant's doctrine of causality is probably the most instructive, at least for English readers, that has yet appeared. In substance the same as Prof. Caird's, it has the advantage that, having been written since the appearance of criticisms upon this by Dr. Stirling and Mr. Balfour, it avoids a temptation into which Prof. Caird seems to have fallen of making Kant too consistent with himself. We shall do it most justice by quoting a passage which summarises the result:—

"... It is universally admitted," says Kant, in effect, "that we have experience of the real sequence of particular events. 'This I assume as a fact, and proceed to account for it. Now I deny that we can know any objects except those coming within consciousness and referred to a single self. But if we seek to account for real sequences from mental states coming one after the other, without seeking any aid from a universal and necessary form of thought, we must prove order in events or real sequences simply from the succession of those states. There is, then, no sequence except a purely arbitrary one; for our mental states, apart from a combining or synthetic self-consciousness, have no order in them. In other words, we cannot, unless we presuppose a necessary and universal form of thought, explain how we could ever have had the experience of a real or invariable sequence.' So far, therefore, from holding that perception gives us a knowledge of real events, which are afterwards connected by the understanding, Kant argues that we should never have any knowledge of events as real at all unless the understanding had been at work—although in the first only blindly or unreflectively—in constituting the connexion of events" (p. 232).

With this quotation we take leave of Prof. Watson, leaving unnoticed what is likely, perhaps, to be found by many the most interesting part of his book—the account of Kant's "Metaphysic of Nature," as gathered from the *Metaphysische Anfangsgründe der Naturwissenschaft* (a treatise too generally neglected), and the contrast drawn between "this critical explanation of nature and the empirical explanation of it as given by Mr. Spencer." It would be impossible to do justice to the latter part of the book except in a further article.

T. H. GREEN.

#### THE FIFTH ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

THE fifth Oriental Congress has met at Berlin and has dispersed again. As might have been expected, Germany contributed a very large proportion of members to it. England also sent a considerable contingent; and representatives of Eastern learning came from Italy, Holland, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, and Sweden, including the president and secretary of the last Congress. The scholars of France and Vienna, however, were conspicuous by their absence.

The important communication of M. Maspero, on the recent discovery at Thebes, the substance of which has been already published in the ACADEMY, was read by M. Naville. On the other hand, Brugsch Paasha delivered in person a most interesting address "On the Egyptian Ethnological Table," full of new facts and suggestions. He proposes to read the name hitherto supposed to be Rutennu as Iltennu, and to identify it with the Assyrian *iltanu* ("north"), the original situation of the people meant being near the sources of the Euphrates. Khar, one of the Egyptian designations of Phœnicia, was, he thinks, similarly borrowed from the Assyrian *akharu* ("west"). The Hyksos, or Menti, he would bring from the mountains of Elam, Menti-nu-Satu denoting the districts of the Tigris and Euphrates. In Asebi, the old Egyptian name of Kypros, he sees a word meaning "emporium" and an indication of the important part played by Kypros in the trade of the ancient world. He further finds a people called Kheta—to be carefully distinguished from the Kheta, or Hittites—on the north-western shore of the Persian Gulf; and he explained the Pygmies and Blemmyes of Herodotus from Egyptian sources, pointing out at the same time that Habesh is the name given to the Abyssinians on the monuments. Another interesting paper was read by M. Golénischéff on an Egyptian tale preserved in a papyrus at St. Petersburg; M. Revillout gave a translation of a philosophical discussion between a jackal and an Ethiopian cat from a demotic document; and Dr. Stern described the fragments of an epic which dealt with a Roman military expedition against the Blemmyes; while M. Naville exhibited the first two volumes of his important edition of the Theban text of the Book of the Dead. The Semitic section, under the genial presidency of Prof. Schrader, was equally prolific of valuable contributions. One of the most important papers read before the congress was that by Dr. Haupt, on the character and peculiarities of the two pre-Semitic dialects of Babylonia, the Accadian and Sumerian; and Dr. Strassmaier communicated some interesting astronomical results obtained by Dr. Epping from calculations based upon Babylonian tablets. Prof. Oppert spoke on the subject of Assyrian metrology; and Dr. Stolze showed the photographs he had taken of Persian monuments at Persepolis and Naksh-e-Rustam, as well as two bricks from a ruined palace near Bushire, one of which bears the stamp of Silkhak, "King of Anzan," or Susiana. Prof. Sachau also gave a full

account and explanation of the bilingual inscription copied by him at Zebed, in Greek, archaic Arabic, and an early form of the Syrian alphabet. At an evening meeting of the German Palestine Association, Dr. Guthe delivered an interesting description of the ancient city-walls he has discovered at Jerusalem at the mouth of the Tyropœon Valley, and Prof. Kautsch afterwards discussed the Siloam inscription. In the East Asiatic section Dr. Bushell exhibited rubbings of some old Chinese figures carved on stones in the tombs of the family of Wu, which date from the second century of our era. In the Indo-European section one of the most noteworthy papers was that by Prof. Max Müller on the Sanskrit MSS. recently found in Japan. He had already touched upon the subject when presenting the first volume of the *Anecdota Oxoniensia* to the congress at its inaugural meeting, and had then deplored the half-hearted encouragement given to Oriental studies by the English universities. In the same section it was determined, at the instance of Prof. Monier Williams, to appoint a committee to consider the possibility of fixing upon some universal mode of transliteration for Sanskrit and Zend. I was unfortunately unable to hear Prof. Ascoli's paper on "The Ethnological Causes of the Transformations of Language," or that of M. Marinkowitsch on "Oriental Loanwords in Serbian," both of which were full of interesting matter.

The papers read in the various sections, however, by no means form the principal end and object of an Oriental Congress. It is highly desirable that scholars who work at the same subjects should now and then be brought together and enabled to communicate their ideas to one another without the intervention of books or letters. The German Government, it is true, seems to regard Oriental learning with as much indifference as our own; but private kindness and hospitality more than made amends for the want of State patronage. The members of the congress met at a common dinner on the evening of Thursday week, and the meeting closed pleasantly and fittingly with an excursion to Potsdam on Saturday. Those who were interested in Greek art had the opportunity of examining the sculptures of Pergamos and the casts from Olympia in company with Dr. Conze and Dr. Treu, while Dr. Jagor spared no pains to make his interesting Indian collections accessible to all who wished to see them. I had myself the privilege and pleasure of being shown the almost inexhaustible ethnological treasures of the museum by Dr. Bastian. Among his recent acquisitions none excited in interest the sculptured stones he has brought from Guatemala, which introduce us to a new and peculiar style of art, or three "message-sticks" from Australia, which prove that even degraded savages may invent real written characters.

The next meeting of the congress will take place at Leyden in 1884. It may be hoped that the weather will be more favourable than it was at Berlin, where it was truly English in character—cold, wet, and gloomy—and reminded the members that they were Orientalists but not Orientals.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### OBITUARY.

THE death is announced, at Bonnyrigg, N.B., on September 11, of Major S. Anderson, R.E., C.M.G., who had recently been appointed Inspector of Submarine Mining Defences under the War Office. Major Anderson had done good geographical work in North America in connexion with vexatious frontier difficulties with the United States. Soon after he entered the army, he became assistant-surveyor on the Boundary Commission, under Col. (now Sir) J. S. Hawkins, in 1859, and was employed on

this duty for more than four years in America and at head-quarters. Owing, no doubt, to his services then, he was appointed chief astronomer to Major D. E. Cameron's expedition, which was sent in 1872 to mark out, in conjunction with a United States commissioner, the boundary line from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. Major Anderson was made a C.M.G. in 1877 for his services, and in 1879 he was employed as H.M.'s commissioner for marking out the Servian frontier under the Treaty of Berlin.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

News has been received from Brisbane that Major-Gen. Feilding and Mr. J. Robinson, C.E., whose expedition was referred to in the ACADEMY of June 18, have started from Point Parker, at the south of the Gulf of Carpentaria, on their journey across Queensland, in connexion with the projected transcontinental railway. The Government of South Australia also propose to construct a railway to Port Darwin, which will thus cross the continent from south to north.

ONE of the first tasks before Lieut. A. W. Greely, whose arrival at Lady Franklin Bay we referred to last week, will be the organising and despatching of a sledge party to Cape Joseph Henry to ascertain if anything can be seen of the missing *Jeannette* expedition. This cape is in one of the passages leading from Herald Island to Baffin's Bay, and near it is a mountain some 2,300 feet high, from which an extensive view can be obtained. This task was voluntarily undertaken by Lieut. Greely, as many people think that the current may have taken the *Jeannette* in that direction, and his generous proposal was at once gratefully accepted by the Navy Department at Washington. It may be well to mention that Lieut. Greely does not belong to the U.S. Navy, but holds a commission in the fifth cavalry, and is an assistant to Capt. H. W. Howgate, chief of the Signal Office, or Meteorological Department, who is the untiring advocate of Arctic exploration.

DR. SIEGFRIED LANGER, of Vienna, has lately started on a journey of exploration in Arabia, under the auspices of the Austrian Geographical Society. He will devote his attention to scientific matters, and more especially to linguistic researches. M. Langer is said to have been engaged for several years at the Vienna University in fitting himself for this expedition.

SOME months ago, as was mentioned in our columns at the time, the King of the Belgians despatched Lieut. Harron on a special mission to the Congo, and it is now stated that Mr. H. M. Stanley has deputed him to establish an advance-station at Manyanga. The Livingstone (Congo) Inland Mission were believed to have formed a small settlement at that place; but, through some misunderstanding, they appear to have stopped at a place near the Itunzima Falls, some four days' march short of the true Manyanga, according to the report sent home by the Baptist expedition.

News has reached the German African Association that Dr. Pogge and Lieut. Wissmann were at Malange at the end of May, and hoped to arrive at Kimbundo in the latter part of June. They started from Loanda last January, and, after ascending the Kwanza for some distance, made their way to Malange, where they found Dr. Buchner, who spent from time there in writing up the diary of his journey.

CAPT. F. BERNARD, who was attached to the late Col. Flatters' first expedition to the Sahara, has lately published some account of his journey in the country of the Tuaregs,

which contains some noteworthy particulars respecting Lake Menghugh. This lake, which appears to have been previously unknown to European travellers, is formed by the waters of the Tjijelt, a little to the south-west of Tajenut, and at the time of Capt. Bernard's visit was about three-quarters of a mile long and nearly a quarter of a mile broad. The natives say that it never dries up, and it is most probably fed by springs. The shores are flat and clayey, but at the south end trees and shrubs were seen. The water is sweet, but slightly brackish on the east side; numbers of fish are found in the lake, in the centre of which is a small island much frequented by aquatic and other birds. At some little distance from the shore the lake was found to be from twelve to fifteen feet deep, and in the centre nearly thirty feet deep in some places.

THE annual festival of the Swiss Alpine Club was held this year at Basel, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, September 10, 11, and 12. The guests were entertained on Saturday by Herr Albert Hoffmann, at his beautiful country-seat, "Solitude," who gave an account of the development of the Club from its first origin, and a general sketch of the services which it had rendered to science during late years. At the general meeting in the Musiksaal on Sunday, Herr Lind, apothecary in Bern, who is the central-president for the year, read the annual Report. The Swiss Alpine Club contains at present twenty-six sections, with 2,500 members. In the year 1870 only forty-three ascents of summits over the level of 3,000 metres were recorded; whereas in the last year the members of the Club report two hundred such ascents, many of them outside Switzerland—in the Tyrol, the Pyrenees, and further a-field. The movement for the insurance of the lives of guides has met with unexpected success, and is certain to be of great benefit. The report on the observations on the Rhone glacier, and on the meteorological station there, were of special interest. Mr. Whympere was unanimously elected an honorary member, and reference was made to his conquest of the high peaks of South America. Director Humm, of Vienna, known by his meteorological works, and especially by his studies on the Föhn wind, received the same honour. The section Diablerets was nominated Central Committee for the coming year; Prof. Rambert, of Lausanne, chosen president; and Neuchâtel appointed as the seat of the next annual festival. A paper by Dr. Hermann Christ, of Zürich, on the aims proper to members of the Swiss Club, urging them not to be mere physical climbers, but to fit themselves for rendering service to science by study of nature, was read by his colleague, Prof. Karl Meyer. The rainy weather interfered with the projected excursion of the Club to the Bülchenfluh in Baselland, but about 200 members started on Monday for the execution of the arranged programme. While they were dining news arrived of the terrible catastrophe at Elm in Glarus, and a sum of 1,000 frs. was unanimously voted from the funds of the Club.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

At the recent jubilee meeting of the British Association at York some steps were taken in the direction of organising the work of local societies and institutions. No less than thirty-four local societies are said to have been there represented by forty-nine delegates. Some of these held an informal conference, with Mr. W. Whitaker, of Norwich, in the chair; and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That a committee be appointed, consisting of Sir Walter Elliot, Mr. H. George Fordham, Mr. John Hopkinson, Mr. G. J. Symons, and Mr. W. Whitaker, to arrange for a conference of delegates

from scientific societies to be held at the annual meetings of the British Association, with a view to promote the interests of the societies represented by inducing them to undertake systematic work on a definite plan; that Mr. Fordham be the secretary; and that the sum of £5 be placed at their disposal for the purpose."

PROF. HAECKEL, of Jena, has started on a journey of scientific exploration to India, and has promised to contribute the first impressions and results of his voyage to the *Deutsche Rundschau*.

MR. DARWIN's new work will be published by Mr. Murray on October 10. It is entitled *The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms, with Observations on their Habits*. It will appear in one volume, with wood-cuts.

THE forthcoming volumes of the "International Scientific Series," published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. are Prof. Morselli's work on *Suicide: an Essay in Comparative Moral Statistics*; *The Brain and its Functions*, by Dr. Luys; *The Sun*, by Prof. Young; Vignoli's essay on *Myth and Science*; *Animal Intelligence*, by Mr. George J. Romanes; and *Ants and Bees and Wasps*, by Sir John Lubbock. All these will be fully illustrated. Among their other scientific works, the same publishers have in the press Hospitalier's account of *The Chief Applications of Electricity*, translated by Dr. Julius Maier, Science Master at Cheltenham College, with numerous illustrations, which claims to be a complete and exhaustive treatise on the sources and applications of electricity; also a short essay by Mr. S. E. B. Bouverie-Pusey on *Persistence and Evolution*; a volume of miscellaneous papers on Scientific and Metaphysical subjects by the late James Hinton; and a physiological work by Dr. W. H. Walshe on *Dramatic Singing*. In this department we may, perhaps, also include Mrs. Kingsford's argument for vegetarianism, in which, under the title of *The Perfect Way in Diet*, we have a medical and, at the same time, a popular exposition of the considerations which suggest "a return to the natural and ancient food of our race."

We have before referred to *The International Encyclopaedia of Surgery*, edited by Dr. John Ashurst, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, which Messrs. Macmillan have in hand. It is hoped that the first volume will be ready in October, and that the five remaining volumes will be published as nearly as possible at regular intervals of three months. They will be illustrated with chromolithographs and wood-engravings. The contents of vol. i. will be "General Surgery, Operative, Minor, and Plastic Surgery. Amputations."

MESSRS. J. R. OSGOOD AND Co., of Boston, announce a work by Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, entitled *The Horse in Motion*, with coloured anatomical plates, which is based upon the extraordinary revelations of instantaneous photography made by Mr. Leland Stanford.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

BRUGSCH PASHA has succeeded in deciphering the Ethiopic inscriptions of Meroe, the language of which resembles that of the Ethiopic graffiti on the walls of Philae and other Nubian temples. He thinks that the language has some similarity to the pre-Semitic Sumerian dialect of Southern Babylonia, and quotes in support of this view words like *sher*, "king."

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH AND Co.'s list of announcements for the ensuing season gives prominence to the Rev. Isaac Taylor's forthcoming work on *The Alphabet*, in which

he traces the history of the origin and development of existing alphabets from their primitive hieroglyphic forms. Many tables and diagrams will be introduced into the volume for the purpose of showing the various stages by which the original ideograms were transmitted to, and modified for the use of, different groups of languages. With reference to this subject, we may mention that M. Bertin's typical hieratic forms, referred to in the last number of the ACADEMY, are wholly taken from the second Lallier and the d'Orbigny papyrus, and are thus of the age of the empire without exception.

A STATEMENT has gone the round of the papers that the remains of a very old Sanskrit MS. have been found near Peshawur. The character of the writing is said to resemble "Prakrit," presumably a misprint for "Prakrit." But Prakrit, of course, is the name, not of a written character, but of a language, or rather of several languages—the vernaculars immediately derived from Sanskrit, and now themselves extinct. It may be interesting to add that India, probably owing to the dampness of its climate, possesses no MSS. of great antiquity. Very few are more than five centuries old; and the most ancient of all come from the cold, dry highlands of Nepal. One of these Mr. Brian Hodgson assigns to the beginning of the eleventh century. It is true that Mr. Cust (see *Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. iv., p. 216) is disposed to refer the earliest existing Sanskrit MS. at Cambridge to the year 883 A.D.; but this attribution is more than doubtful.

DR. ALBRECHT WAGNER, a *privat-docent* at Erlangen, is preparing a new edition of the Early-English *Visions of Tundale*, formerly edited by Mr. Turnbull (Edinburgh: 1843), who, however, only printed eighty copies.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. will publish at an early date the English version of a Buddhist Catechism, composed by Mr. H. S. Olcott, of Bombay, and revised by one of the best scholars among the Buddhist priests of Ceylon, whose certificate of orthodoxy it will bear.

WE learn from the *Manchester Guardian* that the "general advices" read this year at the annual meeting of the Society of Friends have been translated into Hindustani for the benefit of a small colony of native Quakers which has grown up in Hoshangabad district in the Central Provinces.

#### FINE ART.

##### THE EXCAVATIONS AT ESTE.

Rome: September, 1881.

The excavations near the town of Este, in the province of Padua, have brought to light most valuable materials for the study of an important period of archaic Italian history; and I will, therefore, speak of them at some length. For some years back the neighbourhood of Este (the Roman *Ateste*) has been remarkably fertile in Latin inscriptions, and these have been commented on by scholars of the greatest eminence in epigraphy (see the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vol. v., p. 239). The greater number of these stones were preserved in a small chapel called dei Battuti, near the disused church of San Francesco, which belonged to the ex-convent, now used as a public school; and in this collection were also placed the stones which were found subsequently to the publication of the volume of the *Corpus* above referred to (*Notizie degli Scavi*, 1881, p. 15), as well as a most important fragment of a Roman law engraved on a bronze tablet that was discovered last year (ib. 1880, p. 213). Now, along with the inscriptions and other Roman antiquities were found some other relics, which it was easy to see came from tombs of an earlier date; but



these latter did not receive the attention they merited—if we except a few specimens placed in the Museum of Cattajo, which were commented on by Furlanetto (*Antiche Lapidi patavine*, p. xliii., tab. lxxviii.), and excepting also some vases that were incorporated into the Palagi Collection, and are now to be seen in the Etruscan room of the museum at Bologna.

The excavations undertaken for the purpose of bringing to light the pre-Roman antiquities of Este were not commenced before 1876, in which year some sepulchres were by chance discovered on the Boldù-Dolfin estate in the suburb of Canevedo, which is in the immediate vicinity of the city. The attention of Prof. Alessandro Prosdocimi was directed to these excavations; and he identified some of the objects as Roman, and others as belonging to a period anterior to the Roman dominion. The latter were, in consequence, attributed to the people who flourished as an independent State in the Euganean hills previous to undergoing the common fate of all the Italian nations, and being subjected by the great mistress of the world. These first discoveries were described by Prof. Prosdocimi in a pamphlet published in the year 1878 under the title, *La Necropoli euganea di Este, e le Tombe di Canevedo nel Fondo Boldù-Dolfin* (Montagnana: Tip. Longo), the relics dug up being attributed to the early Iron age. The municipality made haste to purchase these antiquities, in order that they might be placed in the Museum of Inscriptions; and the Minister of Public Instruction granted a subsidy for the prosecution of the researches. Prof. Prosdocimi, who previously to 1876 had never devoted his attention to archaeological excavations, now threw his entire energies into the work, and he deserves great credit for the systematic manner in which he arranged his specimens, and for the help he thereby afforded to scholars; for he carefully classified the relics in groups according as they came from one or another tomb, with tickets precisely recapitulating the exact state in which each specimen was found. In the spring of 1877 the Professor caused some explorations to be carried out at Caldevico, on the right of the Este-Vicenza road, in order to see whether some sepulchres might not lie hid on the western side of the city, just as the tombs of Canevedo were discovered on the east side. The Caldevico works were carried out on the Candeo property, and seven pre-Roman tombs were discovered, as well as a few antiques of the Roman period. Some further excavations were made in a southerly direction in the suburb of Morlengo—that is to say, in the district which was pointed out by scholars in the last century as having been the very centre of the Roman cemetery of Ateste—and here were discovered, on the Trevisan and Agostino Pelà estates, some Roman sepulchres with many inscriptions, as well as eighteen tombs of an earlier date. The careful and critical way in which these researches were conducted led to the recognition of various nice but important distinctions in the tombs; and, whereas the pre-Roman tombs that first came to light were all referred to the Iron age, they were now divided into three classes, representing as many distinct periods of Euganean civilisation. The third—that is to say, the latest—of these was thought to be contemporary with the Roman power; the second, or middle, to be plainly co-eval with the stage of Etrurian civilisation represented by the discoveries of Marzabotto and Certosa at Bologna; while the first, or earliest, was believed to be identical with the age to which belong the tombs of South Austria and the more primitive among the sepulchres in the Bologna necropolis (Chierici, "Una Visita al Museo archeologico di Este," in *Bullett. Paleontol. ital.*, 1878, No. 5, p. 75; Pigorini, *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1878, p. 80). The excavations were continued

from August 1877 till December 1878, and, in addition to the places above mentioned; others were explored, the names of which have been recorded by Prof. Prosdocimi in a second pamphlet, published at Este towards the beginning of 1879, under the title *La Necropoli euganea di Este e loro Caratteri generali, desunti dagli Scavi eseguiti negli Anni 1876-1878*. The spots in question are the Cerchiare estate at Canevedo, the courtyard of the former convent of San Francesco, the Melati property at Brancaglia, and that called Fraschini at Morlengo. During 1879 the La Palazzina property in Morlengo was also explored, and works were commenced under the Benvenuti Villa that lies west of the castle of Este.

It was on the latter spot that the excavations yielded the best results, the relics found being many in number and of great scientific interest. It is also to be remarked that, from the fact of the tombs lying here in several distinctly defined strata, it was found possible to gather much valuable material for the classification of these antiquities. As soon as the brothers Benvenuti became aware of the important bearing of these researches, they elected to carry them on at their own cost, that they might, as they said, bring to light all the tombs hidden under their property, and enrich the town museum with the relics these might contain.

Prof. Prosdocimi published, in 1880, a third monograph, entitled *Le Necropoli euganee di Este, Scoperte euganeo-romane fatte nei Sobborghi Canevedo e Morlengo*, reproducing in this pamphlet the same matter which he had published in the *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1877, p. 194. Shortly following this publication there came to light a bronze *cista*, in one of the Benvenuti tombs; and this is, perhaps, the most important discovery that has been made at Este. On this *cista* are depicted three groups of human and animal figures arranged in circles, the dress of the human figures, especially as regards their head-dress, bearing a decided resemblance to that of the engraved figures on the Certosa *styla* of Bologna, which has been reproduced in the natural size by the engineer A. Zannoni in his work on the Bologna necropolis excavations.

Prof. Prosdocimi made of this discovery an occasion for a fourth pamphlet—*Le Necropoli euganee, ed una Tomba della Villa Benvenuti in Este* (*Bullett. di Paleontologia ital.*, anno vi., Maggio e Giugno, 1880). In this last work the Professor's previously expressed opinions on the classification of the tombs are modified. In fact, he abandons the three periods above referred to, the latest of which would have been co-eval with the early days of the Roman power; and brochures a new theory of four distinctly marked epochs embracing the entire series of the pre-Roman tombs. In his judgment, the latest or least archaic of these marks a period of time when the dwellers on the hills began to come in contact with the civilisation of Rome, without having yet, as was subsequently the case, become Romanised. This consummation we see in the fifth, or last, age, to which we are to attribute the tombs containing Latin inscriptions and such objects as are commonly to be seen in sepulchres of a purely Roman character. I had forgotten to mention that cremation seems to have been all-but universal in these tombs, the occurrence of skeletons being rare.

The earliest tombs, which are found at the greatest depths, consist of a very roughly baked earthenware urn, not moulded, and in a very few instances rudely ornamented with geometrical figures impressed on the wet clay by means of cords. Generally speaking, the urns are found in the bare earth, and contain a few bronze ornaments, chiefly *fibulae* of the rudest workmanship. The tombs of the second period are constructed with roughly hewn slabs of

sandstone, which are arranged in the shape of a rectangle, and are furnished with both a top and a bottom. These slabs enclose the cinerary urn, which here again is made of black earth, but of a finer grain, and shaped with more elegance of design, after the fashion of a *styla*.

The ornamentation of these urns of the second period is very curious, being formed by small copper beads not more than two or three millimètres in thickness, which are disposed after the fashion of the small beads used in ornamental leather work. The sepulchres of this age are rich in bronze ornaments of attire. Among these, our admiration is excited by the *fibulae*, which are richly designed and frequently set with amber. Necklaces also are found made from bits of amber, glass, and coral; and these frequently bear, for ornament, triangularly shaped bronze plates, and sometimes rudely shaped figures in bone or ivory, which are covered with a very fine gold leaf. In one necklace I noticed two very small figures made of Egyptian ware, with holes bored through the head for the string to pass. A few weapons have been discovered, among which are some bronze arrow-heads. We begin also to find some traces of coins in the shape of the *aes rude*.

This wealth of personal ornaments is not observable in the tombs of the third period. Here we find the funeral urn, which is of fictile ware, differing from those of the preceding periods, and enclosed in a bronze *cista*. The urns are made of a reddish clay, well baked and moulded, and are decorated with varicoloured belts. In these sepulchres are found large belts of bronze, which are pictorially ornamented after the fashion of the *cistae*. In some of these tombs were fragments of Greek vases bearing red figures painted on a black ground. Here, too, we come across pieces of the *aes rude*. Generally speaking, while we can discern artistic progress in the fictile ware, there is a falling off as regards the shaping of the personal ornaments.

The tombs of the fourth age differ from their predecessors in the shape of the cinerary urns, which bear a great resemblance to those which have been found in the Roman *Columbaria*. On some of the vases are painted Euganean inscriptions, or inscriptions in both Latin and Euganean. Here silver appears for the first time, the *fibulae* being worked in that metal; and in place of the *aes rude* we get Roman coined money.

The sepulchres of the fifth period are built out of large bricks, and contain such objects as are to be found in tombs belonging to the age of the Empire.

The above system of classification which has been adopted by Prof. Prosdocimi is based upon his personal researches, and is therefore deserving of careful consideration. It is impossible, however, to accept all the Professor's conclusions; and we must especially protest against his conclusions with respect to the tombs of the fourth period, in which he sees the first traces of the influence of Rome. The Professor was led to form this theory as to a fourth period from having discovered in the Benvenuti Villa a tomb containing forty-five fictile vases and two of bronze, along with silver *fibulae* and other ornaments, which clearly show the influence of Roman art; in fact, but for the Euganean inscriptions painted on the vases, this tomb might safely have been attributed to the Roman period. In the same strata was found another tomb with sixty-five vases, some of which bore Latin and Euganean inscriptions; and here were also some coins. But we cannot presume, from these discoveries, to fix the date when first the Euganei came in contact with Rome, for there are historical facts which prove clearly enough that

this must have taken place at a time far anterior to the age of these tombs, and especially to that of the last mentioned. This sepulchre belonged to the *gens* Tintinia, the name of which appears repeatedly in the Latin inscriptions on the cinerary urns, placed side by side with the Euganean. I remarked the name of one L. Tintinius O.F. The coins found in this tomb, with the exception of one which I was not able to identify on account of the verdigris, must be dated from 708 to 742 A.U.C. In truth, the most ancient bears the effigy of C. Clovius, who was one of the eight *præfecti* named by Julius Caesar during the course of his Spanish campaign against Pompey's sons (Cohen, *Clovia*, No. 7, tab. liii., 6); the second, bearing the heads of Caesar and Octavianus, must be referred to the years 713-14 (*ibid.*, Julia, No. 44, tab. lvi., 2); cf. Mancini, *Giornale degli Scavi di Pompei*, N.S., vol. ii., p. 259; the third belongs to the year 731, and is marked with the head of Cn. Calpurnius Piso (Cohen, *Calpurnia*, No. 38, tab. li., 11); while the fourth is impressed with the effigy of P. Lurius Agrippa, and could not have been struck before the year 742 (*ibid.*, Luria, No. 1, tab. lvii., 1). With these coins before us we see that this tomb could not have been opened before the year 708 A.U.C., nor closed much after the year 742—that is to say, twelve years before the Christian era. Now this period does not mark the early days of Rome's relations with Ateste; on the contrary, it exactly answers to the period when the Roman yoke was pressing most heavily on the dwellers in the Euganean hills. As a matter of fact we know that, after the battle of Actium, a colony of veteran legionaries was founded at Ateste; and there are many stone inscriptions which bear witness to this fact (*C. I. L.*, vol. v., p. 240; cf. Nos. 2501, 2053, 2539). Nor could this colony have been the means of first establishing relations between Rome and Ateste, for we can hardly believe that this city was excluded from the benefits of the citizenship conferred on the inhabitants of Gallia Transpadana by the *Lex Julia de Gallia Cisalpina* in the year 705. Nor would it be more correct to date the first contact of Rome with this city from the year last mentioned, since there are records in existence to prove that this happened at a much earlier date. It is certain that, a century before the right of citizenship was granted, the authority of Rome was invoked to settle a dispute as to boundaries between the inhabitants of Ateste, Patavium, and Vicetia (*C. I. L.*, vol. v., Nos. 2490-92).

We are, therefore, in a genuine Roman age—that is to say, the beginning of the Empire. It is to this age that most of the stone inscriptions found at Este must be referred (*C. I. L.*, vol. v., p. 240), and among these inscriptions the names of the Tintinii again occur (*ibid.*, No. 2535). To this same period we must attribute the tomb with the Euganean inscriptions that was found in the same strata. Not that I would infer that the inscriptions written in the local characters and language are necessarily co-eval with the Latin inscriptions. The local or Euganean inscriptions commenced at a much earlier time, but the exact limit of this we are not in a position to fix. It seems to me that any other conclusion is hasty, and that we must wait for what we may learn from the excavations, supposing these to be carried out with the same care which was practised by Prof. Prosdocimi.

In concluding this letter, it gives me great pleasure to record the fact that the municipality of Este have appointed a commission, with Signor Leo Benvenuti as president, in order to promote the establishment of a museum. It is to be hoped that the opening of the new institution may not be long de-

layed, and that Prof. Prosdocimi may speedily publish a catalogue of its contents, together with ample details concerning the excavations which have been till now carried out under his direction.  
F. BARNABEI.

### THE "ENTOMBMENT" IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

I HAVE read with interest the correspondence in the *Times* on the authorship of the picture of the *Entombment* in the National Gallery, ascribed to Michelangelo, but now alleged by Mr. J. O. Robinson to be by Baccio Bandinelli.

The quotation from Vasari's *Life of Baccio* is not a fortunate one. Two pictures are mixed up in it confusedly. The first six lines and the last fourteen refer, according to Mr. Robinson, to the London picture, the middle portion of the extract to another picture painted by Baccio, which must have been finished as he exhibited it. The picture in the National Gallery is, in Mr. Robinson's opinion, painted by Agnolo Bigio from a cartoon by Bandinelli, and he calls it "an historical masterpiece of Baccio Bandinelli." If this system of nomenclature be adopted, then the *Lazarus* in the same gallery must be called an historical masterpiece of Michelangelo, because painted by Sebastian del Piombo from a cartoon by the greater master. The fact that, in speaking of mural paintings, they are said to be by the master who prepared the designs and painted them, assisted by pupils, is reasonable; but we do not speak thus of a picture which the designer never touched. Thus, then, if Mr. Robinson is correct, the *Entombment* is by Agnolo Bigio in the same sense that the *Lazarus* is by Sebastian del Piombo.

Mr. Robinson speaks of "the great monumental works" by Baccio Bandinelli "which are still to be seen in his native city." Surely this is misleading criticism. The *Hercules and Cacus* and the *Giovanni delle Bandenere* are in no sense, great works of art. The *Adam* and *Eve* are commonplace; the *Dead Christ* in La Croce is a better work, and rises above Bandinelli's usual pretentious mediocrity.

Those who think the picture of the *Entombment* in London by Michelangelo may recall the fact that a record is preserved in the archives at Rome of a cartoon by Michelangelo found in his house after his death, in which is drawn a *Pieta* with nine figures. This does not prove much. There are nine figures in the London picture; but there is also a fine drawing in red chalk at Vienna of the dead Christ which is ascribed to Michelangelo. It is very superior to the same figure in the picture, and still more so to drawings of Bandinelli; and I venture to think that it shows that this picture cannot be from a design by that artist.

I am one of those who are unable to believe that the *Entombment* is by Michelangelo. It may be by a pupil from his cartoon drawn, not at an early, but a late period of his life, for it has not the remotest resemblance to his early works either in sculpture or painting. Its arid design and imperfect composition preserve nothing of the rich, full, noble form of Michelangelo's early work.

The argument based on Michelangelo's alleged dislike of oil painting is valueless, because in 1504, when he was twenty-nine years of age, he painted a circular picture for Angelo Doni in oil. This picture is in the Tribune of the Florence Gallery; and there can be no question whatever that it is in oil, and that it shows his mastery in the use of that vehicle. The technical execution of this picture is similar to that of the early masters. It so far recalls the method of Ghirlandajo. It is so perfect in the handling that it seems impossible that it could have been a first effort; but we may reflect that the frescoes of the ceiling of the Sistine were his first efforts

in fresco, and that they are perfect in manipulation, although he said, "It is not my art." I can see no connexion whatever between the handling of the London picture and that in the Tribune; while, in design, the latter shows all his mighty power, there is a feebleness of drawing in the former which it seems to me disrespectful to attribute to Michelangelo.

With regard to Michelangelo's declaration against oil painting, it is probable that this was made to Sebastian del Piombo, when he urged him to paint the *Last Judgment* in oil—a method which he thus pronounced unsuitable for mural painting, although, some years before, the pupils of Raffael painted three compositions in oil in the Hall of Constantine which are so admirable that they have been usually attributed to Raffael himself. They are now very dark, and, in spite of their beauty, justify Michelangelo's opinion that oil was not suitable for mural painting.  
CHARLES HEATH WILSON.

### SOME ART PUBLICATIONS.

*A B C of Gothic Architecture.* By John Henry Parker, C.B. (Parker and Co.) It is scarcely necessary to say that this is a good and useful little book. The author of the well-known *Glossary of Architecture* was not likely to fail in his *A B C*, and has produced a short and admirable view of the growth and progress of Gothic architecture in England, illustrated at every stage with accurate wood-cuts of well-chosen examples. Its size is suited to the pocket, and it will be an invaluable *vade mecum* for everyone who visits old churches or other old buildings, whether as student or excursionist.

*Beauty in Dress.* By Miss Oakey. (New York: Harper Bros.) This is a very short and intelligent treatise on a subject which is of more or less interest and importance to most women. With the exception of her objection to the sash for children, which we like in combination with a loose frock not too short, we are at one with Miss Oakey. Her sense of colour is subtle, and her hints as to what should be worn with different complexions admirable. On the seldom-treated subject of jewels she shows a true artistic perception; and (what, perhaps, is the greatest charm and value of her book) she writes not only as an artist, but a gentlewoman. The following extract will show clearly what we mean:—

"Good dressing includes a suggestion of poetry. One nowhere more quickly detects sentiment than in dress. A well-dressed woman in a room should fill it with poetic sense, like the perfume of a flower. Yet very often there is nothing more unpoetic than the 'stylish' woman. We think only of the skill of the dressmaker and the costliness of the fabrics; the woman seems in nowise more explained by her dress.

"We passed the other day in the street a poor working-girl. . . . Her dress was of black alpaca, somewhat shabby; she wore a black bonnet trimmed with a wreath of green moss; in her bosom she wore two green geranium leaves. There was I know not what sense of purity and sentiment about her dress, well chosen as it was for her soft brown eyes and dark reddish-brown hair. I had met no woman as well dressed that day."

We have received from the Librairie de l'Art, a proof of an etching, by Mr. C. O. Murray, from Mr. Alma Tadema's picture of *Sappho*, which will be remembered as one of the chief attractions of this year's Academy. The expressions are well preserved; and the cool brightness of the clear atmosphere, enforced by the luminous delicacy of the white marble seats, is successfully given.

## NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

PROF. LEGROS has recently completed a work which is likely to be memorable not only in the career of the artist, but in the history of modern sculpture. It is a life-size group of a French fisherwoman waiting on a rock by the sea-shore for the return of her husband; her naked little boy lies fast asleep by her side, with his head on her lap. It is the first time, as far as we are aware, that the severe treatment of monumental sculpture has been applied to such an incident; and the design of M. Legros seems to us to combine the sad, sweet spirit of Millet with much of the dignity of Michelangelo. Those who know the mastery of the human figure attained by M. Legros, and his power (nowadays almost unique) of expressing ideas by line and contour, will be assured beforehand of his success in an experiment which in any other hands would be dangerous as well as daring. M. Legros in this work seems to have married the modern feeling to the ancient spirit; and it will not be a little remarkable if an artist, whose works have hitherto shown him as the last of the "old masters" in painting, should become the founder of a thoroughly modern and original school of sculpture. However this may be, there can be no doubt that this work is a noble and legitimate development of his peculiar genius, and must command unusual attention at the next exhibition of the Royal Academy. We understand that it will be cast in bronze. Another work in sculpture, very different in sentiment, but promising equally fine results, has been commenced by M. Legros. This is a group based upon his well-known design of *Death and the Woodcutter*.

M. AUG. LANÇON, the artist of *Les Animaux chez Eux*, has recently completed a large etching of *Punch*, one of the fine lions in the Zoological Gardens, which will shortly be published by Mr. R. Gueraut, of Orris Villas, Beadon Road, Hammersmith. Another etching, of the same size—22 x 17½ inches—is expected to be ready in October. As is well known, M. Lançon is not only an accomplished etcher, but possesses a thorough feeling for the character of animals. The portrait of *Punch* is grand, dignified, massive, broadly and magnificently modelled, the image of a royal captive who bears his restraint without abating one iota of his pride of birth. M. Lançon never panders, however, to the desire of human beings to see their sentiments reflected in the expression of animals. *Punch* is a king, but a king of beasts, withheld from gratifying his natural appetites by the force of circumstances only, neither civilised nor converted like his brethren in Trafalgar Square. From the reduced etching of *Prince*, his famous fellow-captive, which is given on the prospectus, he will make a worthy companion to *Punch*.

PROF. MASPERO left Paris, en route for Egypt, on the 16th inst.

MR. ELIHU VEDDER, whose studio has, for the last twelve years or more, been one of the greatest art attractions in Rome, has gone "home" with his family to spend the winter in the United States, where his fellow-citizens are justly proud of him. Mr. Vedder is a painter of varied gifts, powerful imagination, and great original genius.

THE eighth annual exhibition of modern pictures in oil at Brighton was opened to the public on Thursday, September 22. The private view was on the previous day.

IT is stated that Mr. Synros, a merchant at Athens, has given a sum of 100,000 frs. to the Greek Government for the purpose of founding a museum at Olympia.

THE German papers announce that Brugsch Pasha has left Egypt in order to commence a

course of lectures upon Egyptology at the University of Berlin.

MR. P. G. HAMERTON is so well known and so highly esteemed as a writer on art that it is not necessary to do more than simply announce the important new work by him on *The Graphic Arts*, of which we have received the prospectus. Every artist, amateur, and student of art will welcome such a work, not only for the abundant "technical information concerning many different varieties of drawing, painting, and engraving" which it promises to convey, but also for the expression of the writer's own thoughts and feelings in matters wherein cultivated taste and true artistic perception are more valuable even than technical knowledge. Mr. Hamerton's "leading purpose" in this new work is stated to be "to show the influence of technical conditions upon the expression of knowledge and feeling," and no teacher, perhaps, could bring better qualifications for the performance of this purpose. For, added to his large and varied experience in technical subjects, and his rare powers of critical discrimination, Mr. Hamerton has the deep insight of an artist into the workings of nature, and a true feeling for beauty under all its forms; so that we may trust him not to value technical skill, as many do, for its own sake, but to regard it merely as the means for expressing the artistic idea in the most perfect language possible. *The Graphic Arts* will be illustrated by facsimile reproductions and engravings, mostly executed expressly for the work. It will be brought out in two editions, one being of large size, with proof engravings; and only a limited number of copies of each edition will be printed, of which a large proportion are already ordered for America.

In the same number of *L'Art* which contains Mr. Murray's etching of *Sappho* noticed above, Mr. Comyns Carr finishes his able review of the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery. This severe critic has bestowed more praise this year than is his wont, especially upon the Royal Academy, the level of which he considers to be "indisputably raised"—a result he attributes in great part to the "useful and magnificent creation of the Grosvenor Gallery." We have before mentioned the admirable manner in which our English painters have been represented in *L'Art* by numerous large and effective wood-cuts from their own drawings. No English journal, indeed, has given nearly such an adequate idea of our summer exhibitions as this French one, which is contributing in no small degree to make English art, both of the past and the present time, better known and appreciated abroad.

AMONG the announcements of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. for the forthcoming season we notice the following among art books:—An *édition de luxe* of Longfellow's *Evangeline*, with illustrations by Mr. Frank Dicksee, reproduced in photogravure by Messrs. Goupil; *A Course of Lessons in Landscape Paintings in Oils*, by Mr. A. F. Grace, Turner Medalist, Royal Academy, with nine reproductions in colour after Turner, Constable, De Wint, F. Walker, Mason, and Muller; *Figure Painting in Water-Colours*, with sixteen coloured plates, from original designs by Blanche Macarthur and Jennie Moore; *Flower Painting in Water-Colours*, with twenty facsimile coloured plates, executed from original designs by Mr. F. E. Hulme; an illustrated edition of Mr. Martin Tupper's *Proverbial Philosophy*; and the new volume of *The Magazine of Art*, with *The Trio* of Mr. Erskine Nicol for frontispiece, etched by Lalauze.

THE *Great Historic Galleries* for October will contain a *Boy and Kite*, by Hogarth, in the Grosvenor House Gallery, which has never been

engraved; *The Surrender of the Royal Prince*, by van de Velde; and a portrait of Mrs. Powys, by Romney.

THE *Etcher* for October will contain a study of an *Elephant's Head*, by Mr. Heywood Hardy; *On the Lincolnshire Fens*, by Mr. W. W. Burgess; and *A View in the Canongate, Edinburgh*, by Mr. O. O. Murray.

WE have already referred to the loan exhibition of works of art which was opened in the buildings of the new infirmary at Bolton on September 9. The *Bolton Journal* of last Saturday has had the enterprise to issue to its subscribers a supplement sheet, containing sketches of the infirmary and of some of the objects exhibited therein, specially drawn by Mr. Walter K. Booth, and admirably reproduced at the offices of the paper by the process of photo-lithography. Some of the other contents of the *Bolton Journal* seem to us worthy of notice: it is publishing two original novels—"The Martyrdom of Madeleine," by Mr. Robert Buchanan, and "For Cash Only," by Mr. James Payn; but the notable feature is that to each instalment is prefixed a short summary of the contents of the previous chapters. It is also publishing a "Political and Parliamentary History of Bolton," and a list of local wills from 1621 downwards, alphabetically arranged. When the complaint is heard that books are not bought as they should be by the English people, we sometimes forget the extent to which their place is taken by the provincial press.

AN interesting exhibition of domestic industries and needlework is now open at Budapest, promoted by Count Eugen Zichy, and under the patronage of several ladies' associations. According to a correspondent of the *Scotsman* who frequently sends interesting letters from Hungary, about 40,000 objects have been contributed, including gorgeous rugs and curtains, coloured and golden embroideries, fancy work of every description, painted porcelain and curious pottery, linen and lace, and ancient fabrics. Especially prominent are the Slavonic-Hungarian, Roumanian, and Bulgarian rugs, the colours and patterns of which show a distinctly Oriental character. These can be purchased for from £4 to £10. They are woven by the women as domestic industries. Attention is also drawn to the so-called "Servian linen," which is light, transparent, and yet wonderfully durable. Fourteen different sorts are produced, and the price ranges from one franc to three francs per mètre.

## MUSIO.

WE are informed that Herr Franke has arranged with Herr Wagner to have the exclusive right of performing the *Meistersinger* in England and America during three years—1882, 1883, and 1884. This opera, and *Tristan und Isolde*, will be heard for the first time in England next May at Drury Lane Theatre, with German artists, and Herr Richter as conductor. Special interest and great curiosity will be excited by these performances. *Tristan und Isolde* was written, according to Wagner's own assertion, "with the concentrated power of his inspiration;" and the *Meistersinger*, which is a comic opera, forming a marked contrast to that music-drama, was composed about the same period. The former was first produced at Munich in 1865, the latter in 1868, both under the direction of Bilow.

Errata.—In the review of the new volume of Grove's *Dictionary of Music*, in last week's ACADEMY, on p. 227, "M. Nutter" was three times represented as "Ninter," and "men-netto" was twice misprinted for "menuetto."

## RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S NEW WORKS.

On September 27th, price One Shilling.

### THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE

FOR OCTOBER, 1881.

- I. KITH and KIN. By Miss JESSIE FOTHERGILL. (Continued.)
  - II. PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF LORD STRATFORD and the CRIMEAN WAR. IV.—V.
  - III. A DAY'S SPORT in the CRIMEA.
  - IV. THE STORY OF MARIE DUMONT, a FARMER'S DAUGHTER. By LADY POLLOCK. Part I.
  - V. FASHION and FRIVOLITY.
  - VI. THE STORY of a RAILWAY JOURNEY. By LADY LINDBAY (of Balcarres). Part I.
  - VII. THE CAMPAIGN of MOSCOW. Part II.
  - VIII. THE FRERES. By Mrs. ALEXANDER. (Continued.)
- \* Cases for binding the volumes of "TEMPLE BAR" can be obtained at all Booksellers, price One Shilling each.

NOTICE.—On Tuesday next, at all Libraries.

A NEW NOVEL by the AUTHOR of "PROBATION,"

ENTITLED

## KITH AND KIN.

BY

JESSIE FOTHERGILL,

Author of "The First Violin," "The Wellfields," &c.

In 3 vols., crown 8vo.

## Popular Novels at all Libraries.

By the AUTHOR of "FASCINATION," &c.

### THE TURN of the TIDE. By

LADY MARGARET MANDINE, Author of "Fascination," &c. In 2 vols., crown 8vo.

By the AUTHORS of "DAVID ARMSTRONG."

### A MAN of the DAY. By the

Authors of "David Armstrong." In 3 vols., crown 8vo.

By the AUTHOR of "CONSTANCE SHERWOOD," &c.

### A WILL and a WAY. By Lady

GEORGIANA FULLERTON, Author of "Too Strange not to be True," "Ladybird," &c. In 3 vols., crown 8vo.

"The whole married life of Aline is sketched with great delicacy and vigour."—*St. James's Gazette*.

"The story is told with simplicity, and has touches of real pathos."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NEW ADDITION to "BENTLEY'S FAVOURITE NOVELS."

Now ready, in crown 8vo, price 6s.

### THE MYSTERY in PALACE

GARDENS. By Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL, Author of "George Geith," &c.

## THREE-AND-SIXPENNY VOLUMES.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

### I. THE DAY AFTER DEATH. By Louis

FIGUERE, Author of "The World Before the Deluge," &c. Crown 8vo.

### II. THE GREAT TONE POETS. By

FREDERICK CROWE. Crown 8vo.

### III. THE INGOLDSBY LYRICS. By the

Rev. R. D. BARNHAM. Crown 8vo.

### IV. CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HIS-

TORY. By FRANK BUCKLAND. 4 vols., crown 8vo, price 3s. 6d. each. (Sold separately.)

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON,

NEW BURLINGTON STREET,

Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

## The Solicitors' Journal.

THE ORGAN OF BOTH BRANCHES OF  
THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

VOL. XXV.—ESTABLISHED 1857.

Published every Friday. Price 6d.

Of the general contents of the JOURNAL the following statement will afford some idea:—

**CURRENT TOPICS.**—Discussions of the legal events of the week.

**LEADING ARTICLES.**—Essays upon branches of law and matters of professional interest.

**RECENT DECISIONS.**—Explanatory and critical disquisitions on all the cases of importance decided in the Courts of Common Law and Equity, pointing out their relations to the previous law. A reference to the Index to the Volume just completed, under the head "Cases Discussed," will show the extent to which the decisions of the year have been treated of in the JOURNAL.

**CASES OF THE WEEK.**—Short original reports, by Barristers specially engaged for the purpose, of cases of importance decided during the current week.

**CASES BEFORE THE BANKRUPTCY REGISTRARS.**—Special reports, furnished by a Barrister.

**SOLICITORS' CASES.**—Full reports (furnished specially by Barristers) of applications against Solicitors.

**PENDING LEGISLATION.**—All important measures before Parliament are summarised in this department.

**LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.**—Under this head careful criticisms are given of the legislative results of the Session.

**REVIEWS.**—New legal works are elaborately noticed in this department.

**NEW ORDERS, &c.**—In this department are given all new Rules and Orders; in some cases before they can be obtained by the public.

**GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.**—A medium for the interchange of ideas between members of the profession.

**COURTS.**—Special reports of cases decided by the Railway Commission. Selected cases in the County Courts are also reported. All important decisions on Election Petitions are reported, and notes are given of decisions of importance in the Revising Barristers' Courts.

**PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.**—A complete record of the progress of legislation during each Session.

**APPOINTMENTS AND OBITUARY.**—Pains are taken to render these accurate and complete.

**SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.**—Full Reports of the proceedings of the Law Societies.

A Careful Summary is given of all the Legal News of the week, and Special Attention is bestowed on Furnishing Early Copies of all Court Papers.

The FIRST NUMBER of VOLUME XXV.

Published November 6th, 1880.

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

**SOLICITORS' JOURNAL ONLY**, 26s.; by post, 28s.; when paid in advance. Single number, 6d.

**SOLICITORS' JOURNAL and WEEKLY REPORTER**, £2 12s., post-free, when paid in advance.

**WEEKLY REPORTER**, in Wrapper, £2 12s., post-free. Single Number, 1s.

\* The JOURNAL and REPORTER can be ordered from any date, and a proportionate reduction will be made in the Subscription up to the end of the current volume.

Cheques and Post-Office Orders payable to H. VILLERS.

OFFICE: 52, CARRY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

For OCTOBER, 1881. No. DCCXCII. Price 2s. 6d.

### CONTENTS.

THE FIXED PERIOD.—PART I.

THE DECADENCE OF FRENCHWOMEN.

UNCLE SAM.—CONCLUSION.

A NEW DON QUIXOTE.

DENIA.

THE THREATENED ABOLITION OF BANK-NOTES.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIES.—No. V., CARLO GOLDONI.

TARIFF REFORM.

Edinburgh and London: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

Nearly ready.

## CICERO.—The DE LEGIBUS of CICERO.

The Text Revised, with Explanatory Notes, by W. H. FRANKMAN, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Cambridge: J. HALL & SONS.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., and HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

## RECORDS of the PAST:

Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments. Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Edited by G. BROWN, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 2s. 6d.

London: S. BAISTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

## THE OWENS COLLEGE CALENDAR

for the SESSION 1881-82. Price 2s.; by post, 2s. 6d.

Manchester: J. E. CORNFISH.

London: MACMILLAN & CO.

Just published, Div. I., price 6s. 6d.

## THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DIS-

RAELI, EARL of BRANNSFIELD, K.G., and his TIMES. By ALEXANDER CHARLES KWALD, F.S.A., Author of "Sir Robert Walpole: a Political Biography," "The Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart," "Representative Statesmen," &c. To be completed in Five Volumes, cloth, gilt edges, price 6s. 6d. each. Illustrated with a Series of Portraits beautifully executed on steel.

London: WILLIAM MACKENZIE, 69, Ludgate-hill, E.C.; Edinburgh and Dublin.

Ready, October 1, demy 8vo, pp. 342, with 100 Illustrations, price 7s. 6d., cloth extra, a New Volume of

## OLD YORKSHIRE. Edited by WILLIAM

SMITH. Introduction by Canon RAINNE, M.A.

London: LONGMANS & CO.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post-free.

## STUDIES in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The Sun; Transit of Venus; Spectral Analysis; the Moon; the Stars and Planets; Comets and Meteors; Atmospheric Electricity; Whirlwinds; Glaciers; the Telephone. By W. J. MILLAR, C.E., Secretary to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; Author of "Principles of Mechanics," &c.

"This work consists of chapters from several sciences—astronomy, electricity, heat, light, &c. They cover a good deal of ground, and include objects as wide apart as whirlwinds and spectrum analysis, glaciers and the telephone."—*Liverpool Albion*.

"We can confidently recommend Mr. Millar's volume to the attention both of teachers in search of an elementary text-book, and to private students, as well as to the general reader. It unites the utmost lucidity with strict scientific accuracy, and deals with ascertained facts rather than with vague theories."—*Glasgow Daily Telegraph*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Fcap. 8vo, 128 pp., price 1s. 6d.

## A MEDLEY of NOTABLES: What

they said and What others said of them. By G. F. S.

"This little book contains on one side of each page a quotation from some well-known author, and on the other side a brief notice of this author by other authors. If we turn to Shakespeare, for instance, we find quoted Dame Quickly's description of Falstaff's death, while there are given notices of Shakespeare by Keats, Ben Jonson, Browning, Barrett, and by some anonymous writer who likely enough is the editor. From him we learn that 'Shakespeare went before all men, and stands in the array of human intellect like the sun in the system, single and unapproached.'"—*Saturday Review*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1881.

## TOURIST TICKETS will be issued from

MAY END to the 31st OCTOBER, 1881.

For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company. Derby, April, 1881.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

## TO PROPRIETORS of NEWSPAPERS

AND PERIODICALS.—WYMAN & SONS, Printers of the Builder, the Printing Times, Truth, Capital & Labour, the Furniture Gazette, the Review, and other high-class Publications, call attention to the facilities they possess for the COMPLETE, ECONOMIC, and PUNCTUAL PRODUCTION of PERIODICAL LITERATURE, whether illustrated or Plain. Estimates furnished to Proprietors of New Periodicals, for either Printing, or Printing and Publishing.—74 and 75, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

No. 491, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The New Testament in the Original Greek.*

The Text Revised by Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., and Fenton John Anthony Hort, D.D. (Macmillan.)

Ir, by some singular fortune, Erasmus had got into his possession the jealously guarded Vatican MS., and, instead of the corrupt documents which were actually at his command, had relied chiefly or exclusively on its authority for his text, not only would the whole course of textual criticism have been other than it has been, but Protestant Christendom would, from the first, have had the New Testament in an extremely pure and unadulterated form. To suppose this, indeed, is to suppose that such a text would not at once have been swept away in a storm of monkish rage, or else have been gradually corrupted, as the Erasmus text actually was in one notorious case, to bring it into conformity with the Vulgate. But with this abatement, the above conclusion follows inevitably from the labours, now happily completed, of Profs. Westcott and Hort, of whose recently published text the distinguishing feature is undoubtedly its dependence—not, of course, in any exclusive sense—on B as the great primary authority. This MS., they hold, stands almost entirely independent of the three great lines of corruption, “the Western,” “the Alexandrian,” and “the Syrian,” with the exception, however, of the Pauline Epistles, in which “there is an unquestionable intermingling of readings derived from a Western text.” It must not, however, be supposed that otherwise the text is absolutely pure, inasmuch as account must also be taken of a “sporadic corruption independent of the three great lines” just named, by which the Gospel of St. Matthew in particular has been affected. Thus the Vatican stands first. Next to it, but next at a considerable interval, comes the Sinaitic (N). These two MSS. are far before all others. Where they agree, their readings have the very highest probability; indeed, “can never be safely rejected altogether.” Where they differ, B will generally be found to be right.

The judgment of these editors on the Sinaitic is of so much interest and importance that I must give it in their own words:—

“As in its contemporary, B, the text seems to be entirely, or all but entirely, pre-Syrian; and, further, a very large part of the text is in like manner free from Western or Alexandrian elements. On the other hand, this fundamental text has undergone extensive mixture either with another text, itself already mixed, or, more probably, with two separate texts—one Western, one Alexandrian.”

Of the MS. next to these in importance as in age (the Alexandrian), we are told, “The text of A stands in broad contrast to those of either B or N,” being in the Gospels “fundamentally Syrian,” and in the Acts and Epistles of a mixed character, the Alexandrian outnumbering the Western readings. “Every other known Greek MS. (including A) has either a mixed or a Syrian text, mixture becoming rarer as we approach the time when the Syrian text no longer reigned supreme, but virtually reigned alone.”

To show in detail, or even generally, the steps by which these results have been arrived at would, of course, be impossible in the short space at my disposal here; but the Introduction, which is a masterly argument on the methods of textual criticism and the application of its principles to the text of the New Testament, will well repay careful study. Attaching due weight to internal evidence in its two important divisions of “intrinsic” and “transcriptional” probability, as a means of forming a preliminary judgment, the editors lay down their great principle—a principle, indeed, which may be thought self-evident, but which, in their judgment, has never been consistently carried out—that “knowledge of documents should precede final judgment upon readings.” This knowledge, however, must be not only of documents taken singly, but taken in their relations to one another, and as members of the groups or classes into which all the surviving documentary authorities can be divided. Hence another important rule, that “all trustworthy restoration of corrupted texts is founded on the study of their history.” And this history—the history of the New Testament text—can be learned only by the most elaborate comparison of the MSS. with one another, with the versions, and with the quotations of the Fathers. The evidence shows that corruption began at a very early period—indeed, there seems to be no reason why it may not have commenced with the first copies from the autographs themselves. The general tendency was to add to the text, either for harmonistic purposes, or to smooth over the roughnesses of the original, the Western scribes being in these respects particularly bold, the Alexandrians more attentive to nice points of language. These earlier corruptions, however, did not proceed upon any system; but some time after the middle of the third century there would seem to have been what may properly be called a “recension,” or rather two successive recensions, of the text, no doubt with the view of producing uniformity; and, as the text thus formed connects itself more immediately with Antioch, these editors prefer to call it Syrian rather than by its more usual name of Byzantine. Any reading, then, which can be shown to be pre-Syrian, and to be neither Western nor Alexandrian, will be genuine.

Considering now the almost paramount authority ascribed by Drs. Westcott and Hort to BN in combination, and the very high place which they give to B alone, it is hardly necessary to say that their text will be found to differ materially not only from the *Textus Receptus*—that is a mere matter of course—but from what may be regarded as at present, to a great extent, the received text of the learned world, Tischendorf’s eighth edition.

The most important variation is unquestionably the now famous *μονογενὴς θεός* for *ὁ μονογενὴς υἱός* in John i. 18, which is here presented without even an alternative reading; for, though *ὁ μ. υἱός* stands in the margin, it is marked simply as a reading of more than ordinary interest, not as one that may possibly be right. As, indeed, *μ. θεός* is found in both the great MSS., it is clear that, on the principles on which the text is constructed, there really is no alternative, since only the strongest internal evidence could render a reading thus attested even doubtful. And this evidence, in the view of the editors, does not exist. Transcriptional probability, they consider, is decidedly in favour of their text; intrinsic probability not against it. That changes were ever made in a dogmatic interest is a supposition which they confidently reject, and for which it must be admitted there is not in this case much ground, seeing that *μ. θεός* really says nothing that has not been implied in the preceding verses, whereas the accidental substitution of the familiar *μ. υἱός* for the unique *μ. θεός* is perfectly intelligible. If the editors have no hesitation here, it might be supposed they would have even less about *θεοῦ* for *κυρίου* in Acts xx. 28, where the reading of BN, though hitherto rejected from the chief critical editions, is actually that of the *Textus Receptus*. They have, indeed, no doubt as to the genuineness of *θεοῦ*; but the reading is evidently felt to be a difficult one, the intrinsic evidence being at least doubtful, and Dr. Hort even goes so far as to suggest that an original *υἱοῦ* may possibly have dropped out after *ἰδὼν*, the addition of which would give the excellent sense, “the church of God which he hath purchased with the blood of his own son.” Space will not permit me to give other examples; but attention may be called to a class of readings which a rigid rule would exclude from the text, but which, as being almost certainly genuine scripture—i.e., authentic and apostolic—are here printed in double brackets. Such are the prayer of forgiveness in Luke xxiii. 34, and the agony, Luke xxii. 43, 44, which now, accordingly, are put on the same footing as John vii. 53–viii. 11, and the last twelve verses of Mark. Another example is the remarkable addition to Matt. xxvii. 49 (obviously an interpolation from John xix. 34)—*ἄλλος δὲ λαβὼν λόγχην ἐνύεν αὐτοῦ τὴν πλευράν, καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ὕδωρ καὶ αἷμα*. Other instances, long recognised, are, of course, the well-known passages, Mark xvi. 9–20 and John vii. 53–viii. 11. On all these important notes will be found in the Appendix.

It only remains to say that this text, on which the labour of nearly thirty years has been spent, whatever exceptions it may be open to in particular instances, has every claim to be regarded as the final result of those methods of criticism which began with the proposals of Bentley in 1720, and have been pursued by a line of illustrious scholars down to our own day. It is not, of course, to be either expected or desired that all its readings will at once pass unchallenged. The judgment of the editors may sometimes be at fault; and the position which they assign to the Vatican MS. will no doubt be hotly contested. Still, unless the principles

on which they have proceeded can be shown to be radically wrong, it is not probable that their text will ultimately be required to submit to any serious modification. Time will show whether it is destined to become the new *textus ab omnibus receptus*.

ROBERT B. DRUMMOND.

#### A SELECTION FROM ALDRICH'S POEMS.

*Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book, &c.* By T. B. Aldrich. (Sampson Low.)

MR. ALDRICH may be congratulated on the appearance of this little volume of selections from his poems, beautifully printed on thick paper, and with a red title-page, in the manner of a well-known French firm. The publication of a volume of selections is itself a mark of no slight success and reputation; and the accomplished editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* deserves whatever of either is accorded him, as he spares no pains to make his work as good and pleasant as he can.

Mr. Aldrich's aim is to be exquisite, and, though he may never quite attain his aim, he is always very near to it, and seldom anything less than dainty and refined. These epithets are certainly applicable to "*Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book*," which is wrought with the same care as the *Friar* bestowed upon that choice transcript of the Apocalypse by which he hoped to save his soul. The peculiar beauty of the art of illumination is, perhaps, even too fully felt by Mr. Aldrich; and nearly all his work has just the same charms and shortcomings as that miraculous text which he describes so delightfully in the following lines:—

"Seraphic faces: Angels, crowned  
With rings of melting amethyst;  
Mute, patient martyrs, cruelly bound  
To blazing fagots; here and there,  
Some bold, serene Evangelist,  
Or Mary in her sunny hair;  
And here and there from out the woods  
A brilliant tropic bird took flight;  
And through the margins many a vine  
Went wandering—roses, red and white  
Tulip, wind-flower, and columbine  
Blossomed."

In such purely ornamental work as this, "tropic birds" may flit and be welcome for their strange forms and vivid colours; the pencilling can scarcely be too minute or elaborate, and ordinary congruities may be disregarded. But the same licences are scarcely allowable in pictures—even legendary pictures—of human life; and when Mr. Aldrich compares the *Friar's* impatience to finish his holy work to that of

"one who feels, perchance,  
That ere the longed-for goal be won,  
Ere beauty bare her perfect breast,  
Black death may pluck him from the sun,"

we feel that a tropic bird has flitted somewhat unjustifiably across the page. When we read that *Friar Jerome* listened to the robin holding forth "in his green pulpit on the elm," we find the image pretty and appropriate to the listener; but when the bird is called "the abbot of that wood," we feel the extra touch of an artist dwelling on his own fancies, and Mr. Aldrich comes between us and the *Friar*. In a different way the following lines from "*The Lady of Castlenore*" are over-decorative:—

"Here, in statue-like repose, an old wrinkled  
mountain rose,  
With its hoary head in snows, and wild roses at  
its feet."

On a Japanese screen a composition of a snowy mountain and wild roses might be effective enough; but in nature the wild roses would have to be at the feet of the spectator, and not at the feet of the distant mountain, to form an appreciable contrast to the snows of its summit. In like manner Mr. Aldrich, in his beautifully told version of the "*Legend of Ara-Cali*," makes the "amber bills" of the birds in the "farthest mulberry" a colour-note in his picture.

Mr. Aldrich gives so many various and melodious turns to simple verse, has so bright a fancy and so delicate a wit, that there is every reason to expect much rare enjoyment from his future poems. It is only hyper-criticism that could find fault with the workmanship of his well-known "*Tita's Tears*," and there is scarcely a poem in this little book which does not charm with its prettiness. But he must remember that in such light and airy fabrics as he desires to weave a false touch makes a rent, a spot spoils the whole. Such conceits as calling the sea "*God's half-uttered mystery—with its million lips of shells*;" as "*the trembling vine seemed bursting with its veins of wine*," or "*Her heart was folded deep in ours, our hearts are broken*," would spoil finer poems than those in which they occur. Such slips as these, and that more serious one in "*Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book*" which ascribes to the devil the device which turns him from his sin, show that Mr. Aldrich is a poet of art rather than of nature, and needs to be more careful even than he is.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### *The Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury.* Edited by Prof. Stubbs. Vol. II. (Rolls Series.)

ANOTHER of the admirable editions of mediæval historical writers for which the Rolls Series is indebted to Dr. Stubbs is here made complete. The *Greater Chronicle* of Gervase, which filled the first volume, has already been noticed (ACADEMY, No. 432); and it is now followed by his three remaining works, the *Gesta Regum*, the *Actus Pontificum*, and the *Mappa Mundi*. By a narrow chance these have been preserved together in a single MS. at Cambridge, and only the second has been printed before. The longest and most important is the *Gesta Regum*, or *Smaller Chronicle*, two-thirds, however, of which belong to anonymous continuators. Speaking of the original work only, it must be further confessed that the portion which is of distinct value is still more limited in extent. As the *Chronicle* starts as far back as Brut, its earlier narrative is, of course, a mere compilation; and from the accession of Stephen down to the death of Richard I. it is chiefly an abridgment of the author's own larger work. But although this is all that can, with absolute certainty, be assigned to Gervase, the editor, on very good grounds, makes him also personally responsible for the few following pages down to 1210, the contents of which are of a character to add even to so well established a reputation as that of the Christ

Church annalist. If he ever carried on the *Greater Chronicle*, as he intended, beyond Richard's reign, the continuation has unfortunately not survived; and the history of the first eleven years of John in the *Gesta* is not only, therefore, entirely new matter, but, brief as it is, it forms a highly important supplement to previously known contemporary authorities. Among its special contributions to our knowledge of the period, the account of John's comprehensive measures for national defence against expected invasion after the loss of Normandy in 1205 is not the least noteworthy, including a unique copy of a curious document, which, on the unexceptionable authority of Dr. Stubbs, is of great constitutional value. As we now learn, too, for the first time, another effect of John's fears during the same crisis was the assembling of a great council at Oxford, at which he was forced to swear to maintain the rights of the kingdom. That this anticipation, as the editor styles it, of the submission at Runnymede should have passed unrecorded even by Matthew Paris is not a little remarkable. On the other hand, Paris himself is not more outspoken in his strictures on the King's character and conduct. If, indeed, as is not improbable, the author was among the Christ Church monks expelled from Canterbury in 1207, he had personal experience of John's tyranny; but of all the latter's glaring vices he appears, like others, to have been most impressed by his habitual faithlessness:—"Rex enim tantæ erat dolositatis ut vix aliquis dictis ejus fidem haberet vel scriptis, nam nec promissa sua nec cartas observabat."

Assuming that Gervase wrote as far down as 1210, from this point to the final jottings in 1327 the *Chronicle* is made up of a series of additions of various degrees of fulness and value. Although the authorship of no part can be traced, Dr. Stubbs succeeds in showing what is equally important—that the whole must have been composed either within the walls of Christ Church or at the dependent priory of St. Martin's, Dover; and he pursues the enquiry into the sources of each section with characteristic method and thoroughness. It is a curious fatality that he has to refer in his Preface to no less than three works emanating from the great Canterbury monastery, which were quoted by Wharton, but cannot now be identified. When so practised a hand has searched in vain, their recovery may well seem desperate; yet, as he himself remarks, they can hardly have perished since the beginning of the last century. There are, however, two other unpublished *Chronicles* very closely connected with portions of the *Gesta*, of which he has given very interesting and valuable particulars. Unfortunately, the condition of one of these—a *Chronicle* of St. Martin's, Dover—may almost be inferred from the fact that the only copy is in the Cottonian Library. Its charred and shrivelled leaves everywhere show traces of the fire of 1731; but, in spite of irreparable lacunæ, enough remains to make it worth adding to the Rolls Series, if only for the sake of comparison with the present volume. It is certainly a relief to turn from it to the exceptionally fine and well-preserved MS. which contains the *Polistorie*, or great French *Chronicle* of Christ

Church. The importance of this work is brought out far more clearly here than in Sir T. D. Hardy's *Descriptive Catalogue*; and, after the expression of Dr. Stubbs's opinion, it would be a pity if the difficulty to which he alludes, of finding a competent editor, should hinder its publication.

With so many literary questions to solve, it is not surprising that Dr. Stubbs has found little room for anything else in his Preface, not a word of which could easily be spared. At the same time he has continued to touch incidentally upon a number of points placing the historical value of the several continuations of the original *Gesta* of Gervase beyond question. A typical example may be seen in his few pregnant remarks upon the bull of Innocent IV. appointing Boniface of Savoy Archbishop of Canterbury in 1243. The significance of this document might easily have been missed by anyone less a master of the subject than himself. Its striking feature is the papal assumption at so early a date of the right to dispose of the temporalities as well as the spiritualities of the see; and, although it has been used by the editor in his *Constitutional History*, it is published here for the first time. But, as he justly observes, to do anything like adequate justice to a work extending over so long and critical a period of our national history would require a whole volume of prolegomena. Its chief interest naturally lies in the later years of Henry III. and in the following reign; and, with space at command, the editor might have found in it materials for portraits of Montfort and Edward I. worthy of being set beside those which he has elsewhere drawn of Henry II., Richard, and John. For the barons' war, as viewed from within one or the other of two Kentish monasteries, the Chronicle must take its place as a leading authority, and special thanks are due to Dr. Stubbs for having at length brought what he calls its "almost virgin ore" within easy reach.

Of the two other works of Gervase included in the volume, that entitled the *Actus Pontificum* has long been known through the edition published by Twysden in 1652. It contains the Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury down to the author's contemporary, Hubert Walter; and its value as the first attempt of its kind receives fresh endorsement at the hand of the present editor. With regard to the *Mappa Mundi*, the nature of the contents would hardly be guessed from the title. Under the heads of the several counties, it gives a list of monastic houses in England, together with the names of hospitals, castles, and waters, sweet and salt. At the end have been added the Episcopal sees throughout the world, instead of which the author might with more advantage have given the list, promised in the Preface, of all the parish churches and chapels in his own country. The work, as it stands, is now first printed; but Dr. Stubbs is apparently not aware that some very similar lists, for which it supplied the groundwork, were published some years since by Mr. W. De G. Birch.

GEO. F. WARNER.

*A Prospectus of the Scientific Study of the Hindû Law.* By J. H. Nelson. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE necessity of a reform in the administration of the so-called Hindû law in British India has often been shown, and was urged, in 1870, most ably by the late Prof. Goldstücker. This necessity has been felt to be chiefly urgent in the Madras Presidency, where, though much work has been done by individuals, the systems of law as recognised by the authorities are evidently not satisfactory or adequate to the wants of the day; but it has long been the unlucky fate of the Madras Presidency to have subordinate, but powerful, administrators who, always ready to promote the most crazy schemes of their relatives and friends, have thought fit to oppose everything of real use to the public or worthy of a Government. Such governors as Lord Napier and Ettrick and Lord Hobart inaugurated better times, but with their departure the old state of things has returned. In Bombay, a remarkably strong High Court has put matters on a sound footing, and the services of an eminent Sanskrit scholar (Dr. Bühler, now professor at Vienna) were secured to make this possible. Calcutta, on the other hand, is as weak as Madras; but the Hon. Whitley Stokes will, no doubt, amend this weakness. Such being the state of things, all well-wishers to the Madras Presidency must welcome Mr. Nelson's new work, especially as he is one of the most experienced judges in the South of India.

In this work, Mr. Nelson's object is twofold—(1) To discuss the question as to what Hindû Law depends on, and the age, &c., of the Sanskrit treatises referred to as authorities; (2) to decide how far the so-called Hindû Law is applicable to the peoples of Southern India. The first is no doubt of great interest so far as the history of India is concerned, but it can be hardly considered of much importance from the legal point of view; for it must be admitted that the Sanskrit treatises have guided for centuries the tribunals which Hindû kings constituted to determine disputes between their subjects, and which Colebrooke has admirably described. In the course of time a poor development of Sanskrit law occurred, and the Digests represent this. It is therefore useless, for practical purposes, to go any further back; for, when the Rājā's courts (e.g., at Tanjore) were asked what authorities they followed, the Digests were mentioned to Ellis and others.

From the historical point of view, the matters mentioned by Mr. Nelson are of great interest, and he has collected together all the most recent information. Writers in India must necessarily be weak on literary matters, so Mr. Nelson's book is quite unrivalled in this way; but I find it is not possible to agree with all his conclusions. Quotations from Dhāreçvara's writings, whatever they were and whoever he may have been, are found hundreds of years before Dārā Shukoh was born; and that prince's foreign name would never have been Sanskritised in such a form in the seventeenth century, when Muhammadan names are given correctly enough in Sanskrit books. Again, Mr. Nelson appears to me to raise much difficulty, without reason, as regards Vijñāneçvara, whose date was

satisfactorily settled long ago by Prof. Bühler. So again (p. 82 note), he appears to prefer the form Devānda (a North Indian fabrication) to Devanna, which is certainly the correct spelling. So also, he accuses Varadarāja's treatise of being erroneous; but there is no reason for this at all, so far as I can see. The Digests occasionally differ, but nothing compared with the differences of English lawyers. It is also exceedingly doubtful now if the so-called laws of Manu have anything to do with the Vedic school of the Mānavas. I find that the Mānavagrihyasūtra is quite opposed to this view. Dr. Schröder, followed by Hopkins, has positively re-asserted the old theory; but Prof. Jolly, a most careful authority, has pronounced against it, and what evidence has been as yet discovered is also adverse. I hope, shortly, in a suitable place, to discuss this point at length. The first part of the book has, unfortunately, many misprints; but, as Mr. Nelson is in India, and the book was printed in England, this could not well be avoided.

The second object Mr. Nelson has in view is to determine how far the so-called Hindû law is applicable to the very different nations of the Indian continent. He appears hardly inclined to allow that it applies to any of them; but though, no doubt, acute English lawyers applied it to all, in earlier times, and made a great mistake in doing so, it is certain that the Brahmans have always used it for their own matters, and that the non-Muhammadan peoples of India, including the lowest castes, have always adopted it where they could. How well the primitive theological system of Hindû law suited the less-advanced peoples of South India and elsewhere is proved by the obstinate adherence to it of the immense number of Catholic and Muhammadan converts in the South, and of the Borahs and other Muhammadan converts in the North. It would be difficult now to find any considerable classes in the Tamil country who do not follow it, if they can, with care and zeal; but 500 years ago it is certain that this was not the case, and that the higher castes practised polyandry—e.g., the kings of Madura, as Marco Polo's account goes to show. That Hindû law would be a step in advance for the lower castes there can be no doubt, and it is apparently what they themselves prefer; any more advanced system would not be liked, and would soon break down. But Mr. Nelson is undoubtedly in the right when he calls for further and more exact enquiry into the usages of the different tribes and races.

In a short time it will be impossible to do this, for the imitative natives of South India are fast picking up a paltry veneer of European notions which will render satisfactory enquiry impossible. Already considerable forgeries have been committed to exalt certain low castes, and truthful answers to questions are very rare. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the Hindus of India have not been converted to Muhammadanism, as the Javanese were; the last are now far in advance of the Indian Hindus. Mr. Nelson has (following that eminent lawyer Mr. J. D. Mayne) pointed out an urgent necessity for a real reform in South India; it is to be hoped that it will be done.

A. BURNELL.

*Cameos from Silver-land; or, the Experiences of a Young Naturalist in the Argentine Republic.* Vol. I. By Ernest William White, F.Z.S. (Van Voorst.)

THIS book suggests a re-setting of the old childish puzzle as to whether it is preferable to be a greater fool than one looks or to look a greater fool than one is. Is it better that a book, being brimful of information, should at first sight appear very foolish; or that, though it contains nothing of value, it should have the appearance of wisdom? Probably the bookseller would answer this question in one way while the earnest reader would answer it in another. At any rate, it may at once be stated that the book now under notice, however absurd its manner, contains much valuable matter. If we first dwell for a moment on its faults it will be in no hostile spirit, but because we feel how great a pity it would be if these superficial faults, glaring as they are, should prevent due recognition of the sterling merits of the volume as a true and very valuable picture of the advantages and disadvantages of a country which now yearly attracts more and more English immigrants.

The author is terribly fond of long words. To him plants become bosquetish, plains are sabulous, cattle are meat-bearing beeves, dead men are cadavers, parrots are psittacs. The Republic is "a vast cerealic and frugiferous as well as a lanigerous and pelliferous region;" in it there is much "dunnine, capric, and porcine flesh;" and in some parts of this same tremendous region "the timid bident has usurped the place of the bellower and the neigher." These fine words are at least explicable; but we confess we do not understand why the Falkland Islands are called "this sea-swaddling," nor can we guess the nature of an "air-laden scent." Again, the author is sadly fond of figurative writing. According to him, "a general sigh escapes from the Andine summits for capital and labour;" and the Gran Chaco "gasps for population." The following account of butterfly athletics is perhaps excused by its quaintness:—

"Lazily reclining one day in the shade, and watching the butterflies, I noticed that one species (*Colias lesbia*) took possession of an alfalfa field, and as soon as any interloper of a different species so much as popped his head over the enclosure the whole corps instantly took up the cudgels and pursued the trespasser, and, having succeeded in driving him away, returned to their feast, which, not long after, they quitted in a body in order to cool their feet in the neighbouring wet sand."

Moreover, it is doubtful whether anyone, except Charles Dickens and the Aryans, whom Profs. Gubernatis and Max Müller call primitive, has more persistently personified the elements than does the author of these "Cameos." Lastly, to end our fault-finding, the printer and his reader have helped to mar the appearance of the book—the former by using unsightly type, the latter by allowing numberless misprints.

That a book with which it is necessary to find so many faults should yet be worthy of great praise and close attention may be surprising, but it is in the present instance true. The writer minutely describes many aspects of the

country which he evidently knows so well; and his just enthusiasm not blinding him to the faults of the Republic, he has produced a thoroughly well-balanced picture.

Mr. White gives good reasons for his belief in the future and increasing prosperity of the Republic. His picture of the life of the Argentine cattle farmer ought to attract many a public-school man who can find no work for his brain and muscle in over-full Europe. It ought also to attract many an ambitious young man from classes lower than that which uses the public schools; for on the Argentine plains the social ladder is climbed with a comparative ease, indicated in the local saying, "The father an innkeeper, the son a gentleman." On the other hand, the author does not fail to point out the great defect of the Republic; which is that in all things it has tried to run before it can walk. Its laws, its system of education, its railway system, and, in short, every one of its public institutions have been developed too rapidly, and to a degree of theoretical completeness so perfect as to make them useless to the young country. No baby should use a sharp razor.

There is but one small point in which Mr. White seems unduly sanguine. He regards with favour the spreading cultivation of the sugar-cane as "a very safe and highly remunerative industry in the country." Yet this industry has to face greater competition than almost any other, and it is far less peculiarly adapted to the Argentine soil and climate than are so many of the natural products of the Republic.

Another point in the book to which we can only allude, though it is worthy of much study, is the stupid and inhuman policy of the Argentines in avowedly undertaking to exterminate the Indians, even at the very time that the great want felt throughout the country is of population. Is it too late to hope that a body of devoted men may once more arise to teach the Europeans of the New World, as the Jesuits once so successfully did, the great lesson that the American Indian is far from being incapable of being turned by civilisation to use, and that the policy which would exterminate the Red Men is both a suicidal blunder and a fearful crime?

There is, perhaps, less natural history in this book than the second title seems to indicate; but another volume is now in the press which will, presumably, treat more fully of this subject. EVERARD F. IM THURN.

*Where to find Ferns.* With a Special Chapter on the Ferns round London. By Francis George Heath. (Sampson Low.)

THE cupidity of dealers and the folly of tourists threaten so many of our ferns with extinction that it was with alarm that we opened this account of where to find them all. But we must at once do Mr. Heath the justice of proclaiming him a master in the art of reserve. A reader who is told only that *Asplenium fontanum* grows in Wales, "between Tan y Bwlch and Tremadoc," is not in a position to do much harm; and when Mr. Heath is more communicative it is in the case of ferns abundant enough, as the Filmy Ferns, to take their chance. Cader Idris

might be added to his list of stations for the one-sided Filmy.

A few causes may delay the fate which, we suppose, inevitably awaits all rare species south of the Scottish Highlands. For one thing, ferns have an extraordinary power of eluding observation even when the observer's attention is sharpened by pecuniary motives. The present writer has seen the Holly Fern (*Asplenium lonchitis*) growing upon Cader Idris on ground incessantly searched. This station does not appear in Mr. Heath's list, and it is only known to one collector in the neighbourhood, in spite of the money value of the plant. A Dolgelly guide, too, assured us that everyone about there for the last twenty-four years had vainly sought *Asplenium septentrionale*, which has been found by one person only; this year the guide also found it. It grows abundantly within a small area, and with it we saw three or four plants of *A. germanicum*. In Cornwall, we have seen a single specimen of *A. septentrionale* near Trengwainton Cairn, and, as we did not take it, it may be there still. But not all of these localities are in Mr. Heath's lists, and we do not care to be more explicit.

Another saving agency is that local dealers often misname their specimens. Some do this from sheer *ἰβρις*, some from ignorance. We saw this summer in a watering-place of North Wales *Asplenium adiantum nigrum* ticketed *Gymnogramma* (a fern which Mr. Heath rightly says is confined to Jersey), a *Cystopteris* marked *Woodia alpina*, and even the common sweet-scented *Nephrodium oreopteris* (*Lastrea montana* of Mr. Heath) represented by the *Filix mas*. *Thalictrum minus*, too, is commonly sold as a fern; and all these errors help to stave off the greediness of London and Manchester.

In spite of the natural omissions noticed above, Mr. Heath's lists of stations seem to us very full and satisfactory, and his book is one to be cordially recommended. He must not trust too much to the late Mr. Watson's *Topographical Botany*. That book was compiled from sources many of which were even then old. But Mr. Heath seems also to have been fortunate in himself making "finds," and we wish all his readers may share his luck if they imitate his discretion. Their task will be none the easier for such misprints as "Cwm Idwl" for "Cwm Idwal" (p. 53), "Llanetyd" for "Llanelltyd" (p. 99), "Crofnant" for "Crafnant" (p. 96). Carrick Gladden is, we believe, a range of cliffs without any cave. Mr. Heath is, of course, right in supposing that the Bracken grows in Merioneth; so does the Lady Fern.

FRANKLIN T. RICHARDS.

THE LETTERS OF GALIANI.

*L'Abbé F. Galiani.* Correspondance. Nouvelle Edition. Par Lucien Perey et Gaston Maugras. En 2 vols. (Paris: Calmann Lévy.)

To a careful student of the eighteenth century, who has made himself familiar with the brilliant and seductive society which in France constituted one of the charms of the age, Galiani is no unfamiliar figure. The little Neapolitan Abbé who could wield the French



tongue with such marvellous ease was possessed of wit and originality to a degree that formed an individuality which at once arrests the attention and is not easily forgotten. But to the general reader a new edition of his correspondence is a revelation.

The Abbé Galiani was born at Naples in 1728; and it may be remarked that he had no connexion with the Church other than the title of Abbé, which carried with it the solid advantage of giving the bearer the right to draw the income of two cures, this reward having been conferred on Galiani by his own Government for his works of erudition, and especially for his *Traité de la Monnaie*.

The Abbé came to Paris in 1759 in the capacity of secretary to the Naples embassy. M. de Choiseul was then Minister; the Seven Years' War had run through two years of its dreary course; but the successive reverses which were to prove so disastrous to France and to her colonial dominion had apparently in no way diminished her moral and literary ascendancy abroad, nor broken the spell which the most enlightened, refined, and, in appearance, frivolous nation of the world had cast over the whole civilised universe. Paris, the *Café de l'Europe*, to use Galiani's own words, was as gay and brilliant as ever; and the society which gathered there, entirely absorbed by intellectual pleasures, had little thought for such serious subjects as the fortunes of war or patriotic cares. Hence Galiani's first impressions were far from favourable to the French. His reception by M. de Choiseul may have contributed to this, for the Minister seems to have noticed only the meanness of Galiani's stature, and to have paid him but scant courtesy. The little Abbé felt thoroughly alone and friendless under the gloomy sky of Paris, in the midst of a society of which he had as yet seen only the bad and frivolous side. But these impressions were soon effaced; Galiani found his way into diplomatic society, and there made the acquaintance of Grimm, who introduced him to the Duchesse de Choiseul and to Mmes. d'Epinay and Geoffrin. The Abbé's striking originality and wonderful conversational gifts soon made him friends; and, after the lapse of a bare year, we find him in Mme. d'Epinay's country house, thoroughly at his ease, and intensely appreciated by all his fellow-guests. Here we meet him as the intimate friend of Diderot, of d'Alembert, of Helvetius, of d'Holbach; in a word, of all that group known as the philosophers, and thoroughly enchanted by that society which at first he had been tempted to judge so unfavourably.

It is impossible to deny the peculiar charm of the *salons* of Paris in the eighteenth century, whatever value we may set upon the theories broached by the men whose opinions were sought after and who set the fashion there, nor however severely we condemn the moral laxity of principle which they disseminated.

In no other age and country have bolder and more beneficent theories sprung in such abundance from the brains of thinkers who were at once great in intellectual stature and absolutely free from the least taint of prejudice; nor have philosophical speculations ever been presented to the world in a more attractive and lucid shape. The women of

the eighteenth century are, in particular, remarkable for the possession of mental faculties at once solid and brilliant, treating the weightiest subjects with the same clearness of style and grace of expression as if they had been discussing the frivolous common-places and trivial topics of every-day life. Galiani took great pleasure in ladies' society, and during ten years he enlivened the *salons* of Mme. Geoffrin, of Mme. d'Epinay, and of Mme. Necker with his sparkling wit. But at the same time he lost not one iota of his own individuality. Nor did he surrender in any way the independence of his judgment; we find him now laughing at his atheistical friends and proving to them the existence of God by the ingenious apologue of the loaded dice; now at variance with Rousseau and his educational theories; and now differing from Voltaire himself. Galiani took an especially active part in the controversy that was carried on between the early *économistes* and the philosophers. The bombast and extravagance of Quesnay's disciples, who preached the doctrines of their master, as they termed the latter, with all the zeal and fervour of neophytes who have suddenly discovered truth hitherto concealed from the world, as well as the cumbrous and not seldom obscure style of the writers of this school, were a sore offence to the solid, though somewhat superficial, common-sense of the little Abbé. It must be admitted that his criticisms in this respect were well grounded; and if, a little later, Turgot, the economist statesman, was unable to vanquish the prejudice and ignorance of his opponents, we must attribute this misfortune to the dogmatic and clumsy manner in which his theories of reform were presented to the world. But Galiani went too far in his dislike of absolute theories, and he was ignorant of the value of free trade. History has justified those who were the first to attack the time-honoured armoury of prohibitive tariffs, and in particular the restrictions which hampered the free circulation of grain not merely in Europe from country to country, but in France from province to province. The importance of the terrible bread question during the worst days of the Terror has not been appreciated with sufficient clearness; and it has become too much the fashion to ignore the fact that France, in common with other European countries, owes her present immunity from the scourge of periodical famines to the bold initiative of Quesnay and his followers.

To return to our subject. Galiani was in the very thick of the battle with the economists; he had just finished that masterpiece of elegant *persiflage*, the *Dialogue sur le Commerce des Blés*, and was about to deliver it into the printer's hands; when suddenly the totally unexpected news of his recal fell on him like a thunderbolt. His Minister, Jannucci, had not been tractable in the matter of the family compact; and M. de Choiseul, unable to wreak his vengeance directly on the principal, indemnified himself by insisting on the immediate recal of the subordinate. Galiani was forced to obey; but he left Paris with the sorest regret, committing his cherished work to the friendly care of Mme. d'Epinay, who promised to see it through

the press, and inconsolable at the thought that he should not be able to witness and enjoy the success which he expected it would win in the world of letters. Now commences a correspondence between Galiani and Mme. d'Epinay which was to constitute for the future the only bright spot in the Abbé's life, and which reflects from its constancy equal credit on both parties. This is the correspondence which has just been republished—we say republished, for two very incorrect editions appeared in 1818. The publishers have included in the present edition a certain number of inedited letters, some of which are very interesting: as, for instance, Galiani's letters to Mme. Necker, communicated by Mme. d'Haussonville; and a curious letter written by Queen Caroline of Naples to the Abbé when on his death-bed, exhorting him to repent, along with Galiani's well-worded answer to this singular preacher. We think the correspondence with the numismatist Pellerin, which is also published for the first time, out of place; the learned will not seek it in these volumes, and the general public will not be able to appreciate it. We think, too, that it would have been as well not to have printed some passages of a painful crudity which were suppressed in the earlier editions. There exists at the present day a passion for publishing historical documents exactly as they stand; but we fail to see the utility of such restitutions when, as is the case here, they add nothing to our knowledge of history, and in nowise heighten the vividness of a portrait.

But, in spite of these defects, and of others we could point out, this new edition of Galiani's correspondence is a solid gain to literature. For a very different reason, his letters are almost of as much value to the historical student as the letters of Walpole. It would be a task attended with no little interest to contrast the impression produced by a residence at Paris on two men so widely asunder in mental and moral disposition as Walpole and Galiani. The one liked and thoroughly enjoyed Parisian society, criticising it with a keenness that is altogether French; but he remained an Englishman at the core, and consequently was in a position to judge the society in which he moved with an unbiassed mind. He saw its defects, and was not afraid to speak of them. The other, on the contrary, was sensible only of the charms of Parisian society; he had lost all power to criticise its defects; he had ceased to be an Italian, and had become a Parisian. It is terrible to witness poor Galiani's shrieks of agony on being torn from the country of his adoption, and forced to return to Naples. He says:—

"They have torn me from Paris, and they have torn my heart from me. . . . When plants are transplanted, their whole being changes, and I had become a Parisian plant."

Eighteen years' absence did nothing to weaken these regrets; and to the last Galiani's feelings of grief and utter isolation are as apparent in his letters to his Paris friends as when, at the beginning of this correspondence, he wrote in a vein of mingled pleasantries and sadness, "My letters are inscribed, like those of St. Paul, *Ecclesias quæ est Parisiis*."

Space fails us to expatiate on all the reflec-

tions suggested by a perusal of these two volumes. In concluding, we can only say that they form reading as instructive as it is undeniably amusing, and that they ought to find a place in every good library between the *Literary Correspondence* of Grimm and the *Memoirs* of Mme. d'Épinay.

P. DE LOMÉNIE.

### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*France.* By the Author of the "Atelier du Lys." (Sampson Low.) Miss Roberts has solved, in a very satisfactory way, the difficulty of writing a little book on a great subject. She has not attempted to deal elaborately, and consequently scrappily, with all the points which might be mentioned regarding France, but she has taken specimens which may serve to give a fair impression of the whole. In this way she has succeeded in producing a little volume which is written in a very interesting manner, and which contains something new for almost every class of readers. "Local Names," "Folk-Lore," "The Fauna of France," all find a place; and though the selection of instances and illustrations is necessarily arbitrary, yet there is something of interest told about everything. Picturesqueness has been the writer's chief aim; she tells us much about Brittany, and describes at length the Landes and the Garrigues. We wish that Miss Roberts had had more space to give us her impressions of the French people; but her remarks on the peasantry are worth notice by those who know them only from the idylls of George Sand or the rapturous descriptions of economist reformers.

"A French peasant is so intelligent and ready-witted compared with the slowness of a South-country English labourer, or the surly reserve of a Northern one, that it is difficult to believe how enormously ignorant he really is. Totally uneducated, there is nothing in his life which can introduce fresh ideas. Rural customs are inflexible. Dress, furniture, habits, all are regulated by traditional customs to a degree quite unknown in England. The peasant dreads education; he instinctively knows that if he had a wider outlook he could not endure his frugal dull life."

As an instance of this ignorance Miss Roberts tells a good story of a Norman peasant woman, who, after recounting all the severe sorrows of Mary, added, "And then she was married to an old horror of a carpenter." "But do you not know," was the answer, "that he of whom you speak is St. Joseph to whom you pray?" "Pas possible!" was the incredulous answer. Miss Roberts understands the country of France; she has caught its sentiment and felt its charm. Her interest is not in French politics, or in French social problems; her history is somewhat vague, and her views of French literature are decidedly crude; but she has gone through France with an observant eye, and has seen many things which are hidden from careless eyes. It is not modern France that attracts her, but the old France that has moulded French character and French literature, France as it really is with its deep hold on its historic past, not the France of Parisian society and political *bavardage*. In this she has followed a true instinct; and the reader who at first complains that the book is not sufficiently instructive or sufficiently methodical will find ultimately that he has learned much more than he was aware of. Miss Roberts has not produced an abridged encyclopædia of useful information, but with the feeling of an artist has drawn a hasty sketch in which every line is meant to tell.

*French History for English Children.* By Sarah Brook. (Macmillan.) We wish that Mrs. Brook had followed the method pursued

by Miss Roberts, and had not tried to give so much information about everything. As adapted for children we hoped that French history might have been allowed to retain its pictorial features; but Mrs. Brook is sternly bent on instruction, and is not minded to make history for children a collection of pleasant stories. Yet it must be owned that the attempt to explain all the movements of European society so as to bring them within the comprehension of children is a task of exceeding difficulty, and requires clearness of mind and precision of statement on the part of the writer. Mrs. Brook's pages are full of misleading and inaccurate explanations. We take a few samples at random.

"Many of the French monks, especially a particular Order called the Jesuits, who had lately become of great importance in France, taught that it might, at times, be right to do wrong things that good might come of it."

If it was worth while saying anything about the Jesuits, they deserved more than this notice. But the Jesuits were not monks, still less French monks, and Mrs. Brook does not seem to know the meaning of the different religious Orders. Again, respecting the quarrel between Philip IV. and Boniface VIII., we read:—

"Pope Boniface died just at the time when another quarrel was going on. The question this time was whether the Pope had any power over the King; whether the King was in all things to do as he pleased, or whether he was, in certain cases, to obey the Pope. The Pope wished the King to submit to him in questions about clergymen and churches and monasteries, and all that had to do with church services, and settling who was to be archbishop, bishop, or abbot, and what the people were to be taught."

This is a general summary of all ecclesiastical grievances against the Pope, but it contains no hint of what was the real question at issue between Philip IV. and Boniface VIII. Moreover, it is so vague in statement that, while it seems to be accurate by reason of its verbiage, it contains nothing at all definitely intelligible. The same defect is noticeable in all Mrs. Brook's explanations of constitutional or social phenomena; they are all inaccurate to begin with, and even if they had been accurate are destitute of precision. When Mrs. Brook leaves such-like things alone and tries to tell a plain story, she does so in a clear and simple way that would interest children. Her fault is that she has not omitted subjects which the scope of her book did not allow her to treat adequately.

*Vallombrosa.* By W. W. Story. (Blackwood.) This is a reprint of an article that originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. It deserves reprinting as a little hand-book to a place which bids fair to become a favourite resort of travellers from the summer heat of Florence. Now that the Italian Government have made a good road up to Vallombrosa, and a very comfortable inn has been opened, many tourists will visit it if only for the attraction of its pretty name. To such Mr. Story's little sketch of the history of the convent, and his impressions of the people and of the country round about, will supply just such information as is needed. The past and present of Vallombrosa are skilfully blended by Mr. Story's pen, and the full charm of Italian life is brought before the reader. But we regret the conservative and retrograde attitude which English writers so generally assume in speaking of modern Italy. No doubt monks were picturesque; and it was nicer to ramble through a monastery under the guidance of a monk, who showed us impossible relics with only a slight twinkle in his eye, than it is to find the monastery turned into a forestal school under Government supervision. Still we are glad that our forefathers rid us of monks in England,

though it was a difficult business, and was only accomplished at the expense of a social revolution. Mr. Story belongs to a nation which never had a monastic difficulty to settle; but he might have a little more sympathy with one not so fortunate. Besides being a country for the tourist to look at, Italy is also a land for the Italian to dwell in; and we should not scold the Italian for doing the best that he can for himself.

*Select Titles from the Digest of Justinian.* Edited by Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L. and Charles Lancelot Shadwell, B.C.L. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.) It is to be hoped that Messrs. Holland and Shadwell are not calculating too confidently on the marked revival of the study of Roman law, which has induced them to prepare illustrative titles from the Digest for the benefit of those who, while unwilling to face the 432 titles of the original, are yet not satisfied with a mere acquaintance with the Institutes. Under the heads of "Introductory Titles," "Family Law," "Property Law," and "Law of Obligations," they have grouped together titles gathered from various portions of the Digest, and to each they have prefixed a very concise summary of its substance, and added notes of reference to other portions of the Corpus Juris and Gaius. Having done so much, and done it well, we do not see why they should not have done a little more. The summary might, with advantage, have been made more copious, and notes in elucidation of the text might have been added here and there without unduly swelling the size of the volume, and certainly to the great increase of its usefulness to students.

*Outlines of the English Constitution.* For Beginners. By David Watson Rannie. (Longmans.) A book for beginners should be simple, but it need not be childish. Mr. Rannie, who for the most part writes sensibly and simply, occasionally allows himself to drop into the mere prattle of the many. Thus "The English tribes began to wish to have leaders who should not so much do work as look grand and represent the grandeur and dignity of the tribe;" and "we greatly reverence the Queen, not because she does much work in the State, but because she is a very grand personage, and makes us feel grand to be able to have her and keep her on the throne." The youthful minds for which such pabulum is intended can hardly be fitted to grasp the mysteries of the mark system, the *curia regis*, and other institutions which Mr. Rannie explains perfectly well. Despite occasional crudities, such as the definition of free trade as prescribing that, "so far as taxation is concerned, no import duty should be levied on necessary food," the book is, on the whole, very well done.

*Outlines of English Constitutional History.* For the use of Students. By B. C. Skottowe, B.A., New College, Oxford. (Oxford: James Thornton.) The beginners for whom Mr. Skottowe writes are, we presume, undergraduates reading for the law schools in the universities. His book does not pretend to be anything more than a cram-book, the main purpose of which is fulfilled if the largest amount of information is presented in the smallest possible space, and with the greatest possible emphasis. All this Mr. Skottowe has done, so far as he has gone. He has limited himself too much, perhaps, to the origins of the Constitution, to the neglect of its modern features. And the reader may, perhaps, be somewhat embarrassed by what appears to have been a change in the original plan of the book. There is no Index—a great want in a book of this kind.

*Half-hours with the Greek and Latin Authors.*

By G. H. Jennings and W. S. Johnstone. (Horace Cox.) A book of this sort deserves nothing but praise, though it is almost entirely a compilation. Messrs. Jennings and Johnstone have simply taken what seemed to them the most striking extracts from standard translations of the classics, and have strung them together after the fashion of an *Enfield's Speaker*, or of the admirable volumes of Charles Knight's, from which the title is borrowed, with short biographical introductions. We emphatically disagree with the sentence of Emerson, quoted on the title-page, to the effect that what is best in any book is translatable. That is, unfortunately, an entire mistake. Let no man think that he can get what is best in any author out of a translation. But, at the same time, let no man who is incapacitated by his circumstances from reading the original neglect the truth that a translation is better than nothing. Of course, in a volume of 500 pages, only a selection of a selection can be given; and, as is the case with all critics and all anthologies, we should not ourselves have chosen exactly the same extracts as Messrs. Jennings and Johnstone. But almost every rendering they have given is warranted by age and experience, and every piece they have selected was worth the collecting. If no other result should follow from their book than that it may dawn on some merely English readers how enormous is the loss which the present unpopularity of classical education is inflicting on our successors, it will be well and more than well.

*The Foreigner in China.* By J. N. Wheeler, D.D. With Introduction by Prof. W. O. Sawyer, Ph.D. (Chicago: Griggs; London: Trübner.) Taken as a whole, this is one of the feeblest books on China which has come under our notice for a long time past. Its title is a palpable imitation of Sir Walter Medhurst's *The Foreigner in Far Cathay*, issued nine years ago by Mr. Stanford, with which, in its contents, it compares most unfavourably. In his little book, which we hope may some day be expanded into a larger work, Sir W. Medhurst gave a variety of useful and even valuable information, but Dr. Wheeler furnishes nothing but what is already well known, excepting only the text of the two treaties between the United States and China, signed about a year ago, which is given as an Appendix. Among the principal subjects dealt with by Dr. Wheeler are the origin of the opium war; the North China campaign, including, of course, the oft-told tale of the sacking of the Summer Palace (Yüan-ming-yüan); and Roman Catholic and Protestant missionary work in general. We have often had occasion to call attention to the vagaries of different writers in regard to the transliteration of Chinese sounds, and in this respect Dr. Wheeler is a great offender. Why, for example, should he write *pae* for *pei* and *si* for *tsi*? The former is especially misleading, and, we think, quite indefensible.

*W'ais.* By William Tait Ross. (MacLehose.) As Mr. Ross justly observes, "A gem is a gem, it is true, whether it flashes upon the brow of beauty or lies embedded in its native dirt;" and it is also true that commonplace little essays are still commonplace little essays, whether they fill the columns of what Mr. Ross calls "fragmentary periodicals" or are made up into a real book with a blue cover. Mr. Ross is not vain enough to think that these humble essays of his will "make a noise," but he hopes they may occasionally make "a little sunshine in a shady place." We fear it must indeed be a very shady place where any light from these pages is perceptible; and we also fear that a man who, having written these "lucubrations" and read them in a "fragmentary periodical," could be-

lieve them worthy of republication "with a portrait of the author," must be just a little vain. Mr. Ross says that he knows that they have (in fragmentary periodicals) "given pleasure to not a few sensible and honest folk;" but, without in any way calling his veracity in question, we should not be surprised to find that these "folk" were the author's friends, and that their honesty was more certain than their literary judgment.

*The Emerson Birthday Book.* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co.; London: Trübner.) Viewed as a birthday book, this is a pretty little volume with space for a great many autographs, but it would be worthy of a separate existence as a volume of selections from Emerson. His pithy, wise sayings are always worth reading, and a book of them handy to be caught up at any moment is useful anywhere. The volume contains a very good portrait of the noble old man, and some pretty little wood-cuts of scenery. We have also received a second copy of this little book, which appears identical in all respects, from Messrs. Sampson Low.

*Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations.* Abridged by Wolseley P. Emerton. (Oxford: James Thornton.) While Mr. Emerton is careful to acknowledge his obligations to Jeremiah Joyce's abridgment, he has so thoroughly recast and revised it that he is justified in keeping the title-page to himself. There are few tasks that require more care and patience than editing a book of this kind, where the opinions of the original author are frequently out of date, and the text is overlaid with glosses and lost in the paraphrases of later writers. Mr. Emerton brings to bear adequate reading and knowledge, and has produced a work which will be of much use to students of political economy, and for reference by those who are brought practically into contact with its problems.

*Waitaruna: a Story of New Zealand Life.* By Alexander Bathgate. (Sampson Low.) Mr. Bathgate seems to have no inconsiderable acquaintance with the geography of some parts of New Zealand. He also knows something of the animal and vegetable productions of those islands, and circumstances have given him command of the slang spoken by shepherds and gold-diggers. These are valuable accomplishments, but they have not qualified him for writing a story. We have not often read a duller book than *Waitaruna*, or one in which the characters are less life-like. If men and women act in that colony as they are here depicted, the process of degradation of species must be going on at a very rapid rate. The stupid Irishman is a stock character with the English novelist, and we suppose we have no more right to find fault with his introduction than we should have to complain of a death by drowning or a horse running away. The stupid Irishman, however, ought to have some remote kindred with human nature, and this we fail to discover in the specimen presented for admiration here.

*Notes and Thoughts on Gardens and Woodlands.* Written chiefly for Amateurs. By the late Frances Jane Hope. (Macmillan.) This is a volume (312 pages) of papers reprinted from the *Garden* and the *Gardener's Chronicle* in memory of their author. Miss Hope seems to have had some knowledge of horticulture and great enjoyment in writing about her flowers. Her papers offer to amateurs many useful suggestions; one of the most noteworthy is her plea for the employment of living mosses as a decoration for rooms in winter. They can be taken up in patches, and kept in dishes or fern-glasses; and they present a great variety of form and colour. We notice a few misprints (as *Egopodium* and *Symphetum*) which might have been corrected by the editor.

*Cambridge Trifles.* By the Author of "A Day of my Life at Eton." (Sampson Low.) The friends of the young gentleman who woke not long ago and found himself famous as the author of *A Day of my Life at Eton* should remember Master Betty, and sternly forbid him the use of pen and paper. In the division of this book entitled *σπερμαλγος* (the chatter of one of the amiable nuisances who, at both universities, do nothing but run about from the rooms of one friend to those of another, babbling all the time) there is some sprightliness. But even here measure is not kept, and the egotistical essays are rather below than above the level of average undergraduate literature.

THE last addition to "Bohn's Novelist's Library," now published by Messrs. George Bell and Sons, is Tommaso Grossi's *Marco Visconti*, translated from the Italian by A. F. D.; the ballads rendered into English verse by O. M. P. *Marco Visconti* was written by Grossi at the beginning of the present century, and dedicated by Grossi to his master and friend, Manzoni. Two English versions have appeared before this, but both are now out of print. The present rendering was first published in 1879.

We have received from Messrs. Sampson Low the second volume of the *Union Jack*, edited by Mr. G. A. Henty, containing the numbers from last October. It has stories by the editor himself, by M. Jules Verne, by Mr. Geo. Manville Fenn, and by several other writers who are deserved favourites with boys. An equally attractive programme is promised for the coming volume. We notice that the life-boat fund in memory of the late W. H. G. Kingdon, the first editor of the *Union Jack*, has already reached the total of £173. A similar life-boat fund has been started by the *Boy's Own Paper*. Without instituting an invidious comparison between the two magazines, of both of which we are ourselves eager readers, we may say that the one excels in serial stories, the other in the attention it pays to games and the other outdoor amusements of boys. Now that Messrs. Sampson Low have become the publishers of the *Union Jack*, perhaps they will permit us to suggest that the paper used is somewhat thin, not, indeed, for a penny weekly, but for a bound volume. The same complaint, though in a minor degree, is the worst that can be said of *The Boy's* and *The Girl's Own Annuals*, which have reached us since the above was in print, from the office of the *Leisure Hour*. The covers of these two volumes are particularly handsome. It may be prejudice; but we must express a distinct preference for *The Boy's Own* of the two papers. We feel it due to notice that its life-boat fund now reaches £185.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE hear that the *Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words* upon which Col. Yule and Dr. Burnell have been jointly engaged for the past ten years, and of which some specimens have already appeared in the *Indian Antiquary*, may be expected shortly. We regret to add that the present health of neither of these eminent Oriental scholars is quite satisfactory.

As we stated last week, Mr. Isaac Taylor's long-expected work on *The Alphabet*, which we first announced as far back as 1877, is now making good progress through the press, and will be published during the coming season by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. For more than six years past, Mr. Isaac Taylor has been continuously engaged on his investigations. We have already reviewed at some length the preliminary essays in which he set forth his dis-

coveries as to the Runic, the Ogham, and the Glagolitic alphabets. The forthcoming work represents the condensed results of an examination into the whole literature of the subject, which is scattered over countless periodicals and *Transactions*. The publishers have grudged no expense upon it; and it will contain numerous engraved tables of alphabets, with facsimiles of many cardinal inscriptions. The author hopes that he has cleared up many doubtful points, especially as to the origin of the Indian alphabets and the history of the alphabets of Greece. M. A. de Rougé's theory of the derivation of the Phœnician alphabet from the Egyptian in its hieratic form (recently advocated afresh by M. G. Bertin) will be fully set forth and discussed; and considerable space will be devoted to Greek epigraphy—a subject on which the English student has hitherto been compelled to resort to the works of German scholars.

MR. LOFTIE has reprinted Jenkin Lewis's *Memorials of Queen Anne's Son, the Duke of Gloucester*, with some introductory notes, a view of Campden House, and a portrait. The edition, which is limited to 250 copies, will be published by Mr. Stanford.

WE understand that Mr. William Summers, M.P. for Stalybridge, will contribute an article to the October number of the *British Quarterly Review*, entitled, "The Attack on Free Trade." This will be a "rejoinder" to the recent article in the *Quarterly Review*, which has been ascribed to the Marquis of Salisbury.

AMONG Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s announcements for the forthcoming season are—Baron von Nordenfjöld's narrative of the *Voyage of the Vega*; a new work on early English history, entitled *The Making of England*, by Mr. J. R. Green; a *Literary History of the Nineteenth Century*, by Mrs. Oliphant; a second series of "Historical and Architectural Sketches," by Mr. E. A. Freeman, to be called *Subject and Neighbour Lands of Venice*; *The Principles of Political Economy*, by Mr. Henry Sidgwick; Düntzer's *Life of Goethe*, translated by Mr. T. W. Lyster, to be followed later by a translation of the same writer's *Life of Schiller* by Mr. P. E. Pinkerton; and a new and enlarged edition of Sir James Stephen's *General View of the Criminal Law of England*.

THE announcements of the Clarendon Press include—*The Life and Reign of William Rufus, and the Accession of Henry the First*, in two volumes, by Mr. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D.; *Aspects of Poetry*, being lectures delivered at Oxford by Principal Shairp, Professor of Poetry; *A Treatise on the Accentuation of the Three So-called Poetical Books of the Old Testament, Psalms, Proverbs, and Job*, by the Rev. Dr. W. Wickes; and part iv. of Prof. Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, completing the work, together with a *Concise Etymological Dictionary*.

UNDER the title of *The Indian Empire: its History, People, and Products*, Messrs. Trübner and Co. will shortly publish, as a new volume of their "Oriental Series," a revised reprint of the article "India" in Mr. Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer*. The latter work, we hear, is now almost out of print.

AMONG Messrs. Trübner's other announcements, we notice *Young Japan: Yokohama and Yedo*, a narrative of the settlement and the city from the signing of the treaties in 1858, by Mr. John R. Black, formerly editor of the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Gazette*; *Miscellaneous Essays*, by Mr. W. R. Greg; a cheap edition of Mr. Blaydes' *Biography and Typography of William Caxton*; *Buddhist Literature in China*, being an abstract of four lectures delivered by Prof. S. Beal at University College, London; and an essay on *Mr. Spencer's Unification of Knowledge*, by Mr. Malcolm Guthrie.

A NOVEL feature of the approaching book season will be a new volume by Mr. Francis George Heath, consisting of a series of coloured plates representing facsimiles of "Autumnal Leaves." The work will be further illustrated by full-page and vignette wood-engravings, which are being drawn for the work, and will accompany descriptions of some autumn rambles. The author believes that no work giving coloured figures of autumn leaves has ever been published in this country. The publishers are Messrs. Sampson Low.

A NEW poem by Dr. Keningale Cook, entitled *Love-in-a-Mist: a Romantic Drama*, will be published shortly by Messrs. Pickering and Co. We have reason to believe that it will justify the expectations raised by his "prentice work," *Purpose and Passion*, which was very favourably received on its appearance in 1870.

MR. D. G. ROSSETTI's new volume of *Ballads and Sonnets* is now out, and we hope to review it shortly. A new edition will be published immediately of his *Poems*, with additions; and also a new edition, revised and re-arranged, of his *Dante and his Circle; with the Italian Poets preceding him*.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL AND SONS will publish immediately an *édition de luxe*, in three volumes, of *Molière's Dramatic Works*, translated into English prose by Mr. O. H. Wall, with eighteen steel-engravings after Horace Vernet, Desenne, &c.; and also a new edition, complete in one volume, of Miss Adelaide Anne Proctor's *Legends and Lyrics*, with a new portrait etched by Mr. O. O. Murray after a painting by Miss Emma G. Richard.

AMONG the announcements for the coming season of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge we specially notice *Called to the Saints*, by Miss Christina G. Rossetti.

THE same society will also shortly publish the following, among other works:—"Diocesan Histories," *The South Saxon Diocese, Selsey—Chichester*, by Prebendary Stephens, *Durham*, by the Rev. J. L. Low, and *Peterborough*, by the Rev. G. A. Poole; "The Fathers for English Readers," *St. John Damascene*, by the Rev. J. H. Lupton; *Russia, Past and Present*, adapted from *Das heutige Russland* of Lankenau and Oelnitz, by Mrs. Chester; *Mission Work in the Forests of Guiana*, by the Rev. W. H. Brett, B.D.; *Constantine the Great: the Union of Church and State*, by the Rev. E. L. Cutts; *Black and White*, by Miss H. Forde; *The Life of the Soul in the World*, by the Rev. F. C. Woodhouse; *A Leal Light Heart*, by Annette Lyster; *King's Marden*, by the author of *Our Valley*; *Slavers and Cruisers*, by Lieut. S. W. Sadler, R.N.; *Her Father's Inheritance*, by Crona Temple; *The White Gipsy*, by Annette Lyster; *The White Chapel*, by Esme Stuart; *Ambrose Oran*, by F. Scarlett Potter; *Hide and Seek*, by E. E. Cooper; *Missy and Master*, by Miss M. Bramston; *Vanda*, by Esme Stuart; &c., &c.

THE university presses of Oxford and Cambridge will shortly supply a want that has been felt by publishing the New Testament with the Authorised and Revised Versions in parallel columns. A similar work, published in America by Messrs. Porter and Coates, has attained a circulation of 40,000 copies.

PROF. K. VOLLMÖLLER, of Göttingen, is bringing out in Germany two new series of cheap reprints, which shall give French and English texts in prose and poetry; plays; treatises on grammar, manners and customs, folk-lore, &c., of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Each text, when necessary, will have critical and historical notes or introduction. Of the French collection, Band I, Villier's *Le Festin de Pierre*, edited by W.

Knörich, and Band II, *Traité de la Comédie et des Spectacles* (1687), edited by Prof. Vollmöller himself, are ready. The English series will be opened shortly with *Gorboduc*, the first English tragedy, edited by Miss Toulmin Smith, and a critical ("historisch-kritische") edition of Thomson's *Seasons*, by Dr. A. Brandl, of Vienna University. Mr. Furnivall has also promised his help.

MESSRS. MACNIVEN AND WALLACE, of Edinburgh, announce for immediate publication a new work by Mr. Lewis Sergeant, author of *New Greece, &c.*, entitled *England's Policy: its Traditions and Problems; A Memoir of George Troup, Journalist*, who was the editor of the first daily newspaper in Scotland, by his son, the Rev. G. Elmslie Troup; a new volume of their "Household Library of Exposition," *The Last Supper of our Lord*, by the Rev. Dr. Marshall Lang; and "A Bible-class Primer," on *Bible Words and Phrases explained and illustrated*, by Mr. Charles Michie.

MESSRS. JOHN F. SHAW AND Co. announce a new story by Miss Holt, entitled *Joyce Morell's Harvest*, the scene of which is laid in the Lake district during the reign of Elizabeth; *Edgar Nethorpe; or, the Fair Maids of Taunton*, by the Rev. Andrew Reed, forming the third of his tales on the reigns of the Stuarts; *Out in God's World; or, Electa's Story*, by Mr. J. M. Conklin; *The Light of the Home; or, Mabel's Story*, by the Author of *Aunt Hester*; *Only a Tramp*, by Miss Grace Stebbing; *Silent Highways: a Story of Barge Life*, by Mr. F. Palmer; and *The Sword of De Bardwell: a Tale of Agincourt*, by Miss Katharine Phipps.

OF new children's books, Messrs. J. F. Shaw and Co. announce *The Lyon's Den, and its Eight Young Lyons*, by Yotty Osborn; *Over the Wall; or, Neighbours and Playfellows*, by Ismay Thorn; *All among the Daisies*, by Mrs. Stanley Leathes; *Fun and Fairies*, with illustrations by T. Pym, by Grace Stebbing; and *Our Captain; or, the Heroes of Barton School*. In their series of "Home Stories," the same publishers will issue *Hilda; or, Seeketh not her Own*, by Mr. O. Shaw; *Uncle Fred's Shilling: its Travels and Adventures*, by Miss Emily Brodie; and *Gipsy Mike; or, Firm as a Rock*.

THE October number of the *Palatine Note Book* will contain a humorous ode by Dr. John Ferriar, author of the *Illustrations of Sterne*. A memoir of Dr. Ferriar is about to appear in the same periodical, with a portrait taken from a miniature, and a reprint of his *Bibliomania*.

THE Parish Registers and Churchwardens' account of St. Michael's Parish Church, Bishop's Stortford, edited by Mr. J. L. Glasscock, will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock during the autumn.

MR. GEORGE LANCASTER, editor of the *Hull Bellman*, will issue a *Comic Yorkshire Annual*.

WE are informed that the publication of the cheap edition of Canon Farrar's *Life of Christ*, announced for October 15, has been unavoidably postponed till the 27th. This delay is rendered necessary by the fresh arrangements which are now required in order to have a sufficient supply on the day of publication, the edition prepared having been already subscribed for by the trade.

WE understand that the editor of the *Quiver* has arranged for the following contributions to appear in the new volume commencing with the November part—viz., "Helps to Private Devotion," by the Right Rev. Bishop Ashton Oxenden; "The Church of the First-Born," by the Rev. Dr. J. Stoughton; "That we should walk in His Footsteps," by the Rev. P. B.



Power; "Christ the World's True Light," a series of papers by the Rev. Dr. Henry Allon; "Consecrated Womanly Genius, in Story, Song, and Service," by Emma Raymond Pitman; "Christian Gifts of Healing," by the Rev. W. M. Statham; "Answers to Prayer for Christian Work," by the Rev. R. Shindler; "Shadows and Sunshine of the Way," by the Rev. W. M. Johnston; "Lessons from Nature's own Book," by the Rev. W. Walters; "Half-hours with the Children," familiar teachings in sacred subjects, by the Rev. Gordon Calthrop; "Into a Larger Room," a serial story, by Mr. C. Despard; "Equal to the Occasion," a serial story, by Mr. Edward Garrett; and "The Children's Sundays: Hymns and Poems for Sunday Reading and Learning," by Mr. George Weatherley.

THE introductory address to the Arts and Science Faculties of University College, London, will be delivered on Tuesday next, October 4, at three p.m., by the Rev. T. G. Bonney, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, who has chosen as his subject "A Chapter in the Life-History of an Old University." We understand that the address will give a sketch of the development of universities in England, and will contain a good deal of matter of general interest. It will be open to all, without payment or ticket. The ordinary work of the session will begin on the following day.

INTRODUCTORY addresses will also be delivered at the Mason Science College at Birmingham, on the same day, October 4, by Mr. R. H. Smith, Professor of Engineering, and by Mr. Edward Arber, Professor of English. The session there begins on the previous day. We have nothing but good wishes for this institution, especially since it has now (somewhat inconsistently with its title and with the well-remembered remarks of Prof. Huxley) formally opened an Arts department under Profs. Bodington and Arber.

THE winter session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution begins on Monday next, October 3. The fifty-eighth anniversary will be held some time in December, under the presidency of Lord Lytton; and the Countess of Lytton will then distribute the prizes to the successful pupils of the past session. The work carried on by this Institution, the parent, and still the largest, of all those that specially devote themselves to evening teaching, has become far too heavy for the existing well-known rooms in Southampton Buildings. It has been resolved by the committee to erect a new building as soon as possible; and it is hoped that the sum of £4,000, asked for prior to the laying of the foundation-stone, will be subscribed by friends of popular education who recognise what Dr. Birkbeck's enterprise has achieved in the past.

MR. T. HALL CAINE, the editor of *Sonnets of Three Centuries*, will deliver a course of twelve lectures in the Hall of the Free Library at Liverpool, on "English Prose Literature from Addison to Carlyle." The first lecture will be given on Wednesday, October 5; and the admission is by ticket, free of charge.

THE *Magazin für die Literatur des In- und Auslandes* has been selected by the "General Association of German Authors" as its official organ, which fact cannot but considerably add to the interest of that well-conducted literary journal.

ACCORDING to the *Annuaire de la Presse française*, of which the second number has just been issued by M. Mermet, the total number of periodical publications in France at the close of last year was 2,968, of which 1,316 were issued in Paris and 1,652 in the provinces. The following departments are the best represented:—Nord, 80; Seine-Inférieure, 70; Bouches-du-Rhône, 69; Gironde, 68, Hautes-Alpes and

Arrière have only 4 apiece, and the territory of Belfort 2. In Paris there are altogether 168 political newspapers. Of these, 75 appear daily, with a total circulation of just under two million copies. Among the curiosities of the French press may be mentioned the following:—*L'Absinthe*, described as a "journal apéritif," with the motto "Usez, mais n'abusez pas;" *Le Menu illustré*; *Le Fumiste*, or "the chimney-doctor;" *La Trigue*, or "the cudgel;" and three organs for the promotion of matrimony.

CONSTANTINOPLE, on the other hand, appears to be content with 17 newspapers, of which 15 are published daily. Of these, 5 are issued in French; and 1, the *Levant Herald*, in both French and English; 5 in Turkish, 3 in Armenian, 2 in Greek; none, apparently, in English only.

MESSRS. FIRMIN-DIDOT have just published a translation of Juvenal, with a Commentary by Bossuet, being the first volume of Bossuet's inedited works, discovered and published from the original MSS. in the National Library, the Library of the Arsenal, &c., by M. A. L. Ménard.

HERR MOHR, of Freiburg, has published, or rather republished, a book which ought to be worth translation into English. It consists of the letters of Gen. Riedesel and his wife during the American War of Independence, 1776-83. Riedesel then commanded a brigade of Hessian troops in the British service; and his wife accompanied him, and shared all his hardships. He was taken prisoner at Saratoga (1777), was not released until 1780, and afterwards held a command in Long Island and Canada. These letters were first published by Count von Reuss-Koestritz in 1800.

BRUNO BAUER has just published a work dealing summarily with most questions of modern politics, entitled *Disraeli's romantischer und Bismarck's sozialistischer Imperialismus*.

THE *Revue politique et littéraire* for September 24 contains an article headed "Les Amours de Mirabeau et de Mdlle. de Nerha racontées par elle-même," which is full of interest to students of Mirabeau's life and time. The authenticity of the document seems beyond question. It comes from the present comtesse de Mirabeau, and can be traced back to the comte de La Marck, prince d'Arenberg, Mirabeau's executor. The writer's real name was van Ahren, of which Nerha is the anagram. We may add that the interest of what she has to say is political rather than amatory.

A HISTORY of that critical period in the life of modern Prussia, the interval between the years 1850 and 1858, when the absolutist forces in the kingdom seemed to have fairly strangled the Liberal elements, has just been published by the well-known Liberal publicist, Herr A. Bernstein, under the title of *Die Jahre der Reaktion*. It is stated that Herr Bernstein proposes to complement the above work by writing at no very distant date an account of the Revolution of 1848, and of the years immediately succeeding, as far as the Conference held at Olmütz on November 29, 1850, under the title of *Revolutions- und Reaktions-Geschichte*.

ACCORDING to the report of the administration of the University of Geneva for 1880-81, there is a gradual increase in the attendance, especially in the medical faculty. During the winter semester there were eighty-five medical students; in the summer semester the number rose to 103. The total number of students was 268, and of "hospitants" 118. Of the students, only fifty-four were Genevans, ninety-one were Swiss from other cantons, and 123 were foreigners.

THE twenty-eighth volume of the monumental *Histoire littéraire de la France*, originally begun

by the Benedictines of St.-Maur, and continued by various members of the Institut, has just appeared. Even now the work has got no farther than the fourteenth century.

#### GRISILDIS.

I CURSE you, O my son's wife, Grisildis;  
You, lady, sweet of brow and still of tongue,  
And beautiful and fruitful, with the young  
Life's red upon your cheek, the gold, that is  
Light captive, on your hair. O fleur-de-lys,  
(He called you so,) fall with white petals wrung  
From their fair rest, and golden bosom stung  
By piercing winds for the sun's tender kiss.  
Weak is he now, my child, my Benjamin,  
Who should be strong, and little who should be  
great:  
You hated not his sin, nor made him hate;  
Your lustral love had burned him white and clean.  
Weep your vain tears for your soul-murdered  
mate,  
O stupid lamb who lion should have been.

E. H. HICKEY.

#### OBITUARY.

SIR VINCENT EYRE.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR VINCENT EYRE, K.O.S.I., C.B., who died at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy, last week, at the age of seventy years, deserves some record even in a literary journal. As a soldier, few names are more illustrious in the military annals of India; and, like many of his brethren of the Bengal Artillery, he knew also how to use the pen. He served through the first Afghan War, and also through the Mutiny; and in both he displayed exceptional qualities. During the disastrous retreat from Kabul through the passes of Jagdalak, he was fortunate enough to be taken prisoner with his wife and infant child; and his narrative of that disaster still remains the standard authority. His relief of Arrah in 1857 is perhaps the most brilliant episode in the history of the Mutiny.

But it is only upon his literary work that we can dwell here. His book on *The Kabul Insurrection of 1841-42*, which was republished in 1879, was written, and appeared first, while the author was actually a prisoner, hurried from place to place by his gaolers. The MS., scribbled on casual scraps of paper, was smuggled through to Pollock's camp, and printed at the express wish of Lord Ellenborough. It went through many editions at the time, and was translated into French.

Sir Vincent Eyre was also the writer of several treatises on military and scientific subjects. In his old age he settled at Rome, and became a central figure in the society of literary and artistic English-speaking people who there congregated. By his enthusiastic advocacy of memorials to Keats and Severn, his name was a second time associated with English literature; and his Roman friends will mourn his death no less deeply than his Indian companions in arms, of whom few (alas!) are now left.

THE death is announced, at St.-Emilion, Gironde, of M. Joseph Guadet, nephew of the member of the Convention of the same name, at the age of eighty-six. He was the author of many learned works of history, and was five times "crowned" by the Institut. For the Société de l'Histoire de France he translated the *Chronicles of Gregory of Tours*, and of the monk Richer. On the death of his brother-in-law, M. Berger Xivrey, he was entrusted by the Ministry of Public Instruction with the task of completing the great edition of *Lettres-missives de Henri IV.*, upon which he based an interesting work of his own, entitled *Henri IV, sa Vie, son Œuvre et ses Écrits*.

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

*Le Livre* seems to tend more and more to become a Review of contemporary publications in France; and, as there can be no real reason for the non-existence of such a thing, despite the numerous failures to establish it, it is to be hoped that this feature will continue. It might be well, perhaps, if M. Uzanne relinquished the praiseworthy, but somewhat impossible, attempt to assemble complete accounts of European as well as of French literature. Occasional reviews of foreign books done seriously and by experts are decidedly better than mere chatty "Correspondence." However, this condescension to French habits may be intended to make the review part go down more easily. The "original" articles (as by a not very defensible distinction, they are usually called) of the August number are three—the conclusion of the sketch of the Plantine Museum, another instalment of the "Résumé illustré," and the second and last of M. Paul Lacroix' articles on the fifth book of Rabelais. The discussion has not been quite such a thorough one as might have been hoped for, but it is a very important contribution to the literature of the subject. As the first part dealt with external witnesses, and especially with the adverse testimony *ab extra*, so this deals with internal evidence. M. Paul Lacroix, according to a bad custom of his, mixes up weak arguments with strong ones; and it is surprising that he should quote Bernier's trumpety story about the enmity between Rabelais and Ronsard, which rests on no evidence whatever, and is of absolutely no value. The best thing in the article is the handling of the supposed Protestant tendencies of the book which have been used as an argument against Rabelaisian authorship.

THE number of *Le Livre* for September also contains some interesting matter. The illustration is an etching of the statue of Villon which appeared in this year's Salon. Of the three principal articles, one is an instalment of M. Drujon's useful study of "Books with Keys." The other two are of great interest—one is on the first illustrations to La Fontaine's Fables; the other, a further portion of M. Champfleury's charming "Caprices et Fantaisies sur les Vignettes romantiques," in which he is gradually exhuming "les oubliés et les dédaignés," who escaped even the affectionate scrutiny of Charles Asselineau. There must be many devotees of 1830 who never so much as heard the name of Hippolyte Tarnepucci; and it must be confessed that the excellent Hippolyte (who went through singular vicissitudes, being a shoemaker and a *garçon de classe* before he sank into peaceable obscurity and prosperity as head-clerk at a provincial prefecture) was but a bastard Romantic. Gautier and Gérard were indeed his personal friends, and his book has the seal of a vignette by Célestin Nanteuil; but, horrible to relate, he dared to admire Casimir Delavigne.

In the *Revista Contemporanea* of September 15, while putting the question "Who was Pedro Mato?" the original of the great figure weathercock of Zamora, Fernandez Duro chats pleasantly on the town, its bell-founders and clockmakers. Señor Ubeda y Correal, in brief terms, but from original research, considers the theories of fermentation, heterogeny, panspermism, and polymorphism. He decides that only a union of the two last accounts for all the facts. The rest of the papers are continuations; that on the scientific expedition to the mines of Almaden, by Rodriguez Ferrer, shows the material hindrances to such excursions in Spain in 1873-74. The party were arrested, though happily not plundered, by an armed band of "facciosos." The current novel is a translation from the English of Mr. Greenwood, with the title "Aventuras de un Saltimbanquis." Among the reviews we remark a lauda-

tory one of Muñoz y Rivero's important "*Paleografía Visigoda de los Siglos, Val XII.*"

THE *Euskal-Erria* of September 10 reprints a document which can never be read by Englishmen without pain and shame. It is the report, or "Manifesto," of the Municipality of San Sebastian on the events of August 31, 1813, and the following days. Sir W. Napier had ample ground for his strictures on this feature of Wellington's sieges. The atrocities at San Sebastian, practised on allies, were surpassed only in the number of the victims by the horrors of Bulgaria.

## THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS AT VENICE.

Venice: Sept. 23, 1881.

Yesterday Venice saw the last of Geographical Congress number three. Yet she is full; her autumn-season (September to October) is at its height. Strangers notably err when they treat the ex-sea queen as a wintering-place; her Christmas is detestable, and her spring-season (mid-March to May) is raw and rainy; the North-Adriatic year has no "prime." But at midsummer Venice is delightful, especially if you pass the noontide indoors and the mornings and evenings at the Lido.

From Vienna to Venice the change is striking. There, all is brand-new; Hausmannisation going mad; crowded streets (even in summer, when "no one is in town except Jews and diplomats"); no beggars; a civil and kindly population; a noble opera; excellent beer (and bad wine); money abundant (a half-florin sadly wanted); and perhaps the noisiest pavement in Europe calling loudly for wood. Here, the mediaeval sea-city stands before you without restoration; professional paupers whine at every corner; the money consists of filthy rags and huge coppers; and the stillness of the silent highways is broken only by the daily tinkling of cracked church-bells, and at night by fireflies of many colours swiftly plashing up and down the Styx-like streams. Vienna, moreover, affords the traveller excellent hotels; and improvement has not abolished the home-like and comfortable "Archduke Charles." Venice numbers a dozen caravanserais calling themselves first-rate; the normal *mesquinerie* of the land prevails in all, and waiting is bad because waiters are fee'd and not paid. Daniels, for instance, should replace its raw lads by well-salaried Swiss Kellners, and not charge three and a-half francs for a petit Bordeaux barely worth tenpence. But Venice is painfully poor; starvation is common as in London; and the ruinous cry is now often heard: "We did not know that our worst enemies were our best friends!"

But Venice put on her "store-clothes" and hung herself in flags and drapery to enjoy the *spettacoli* and other pleasures (alas!) of the third Geographical Congress. The "Mostra geografica" (exhibition), opened on September 1, was mostly cartographic; and the long L of the Royal Palace fronting Piazza and Piazzetta showed on both stories an enormous display of maps and plans, old and new, good and bad. In the splendid hall (No. 2 room) sat at squat a gilt figure, with a sailor's hat and a blue beard, supposed to be Marco Polo, and idolised at Canton. Fronting him was a laurel-wreathed photograph of the unfortunate Matteucci. I had a long conversation with the Cavaliere Sinimberghi, who nearly poisoned himself by embalming the body. Count Almerigo di Schio exhibited his Arabian astrolabes, and Raoul Heilbronner, of Munich, mediaeval instruments in a room farther on; this most interesting department was insufficiently represented. M. Révoil displayed his Somali finds; and the Egyptian room contained Gini's collec-

tion, and Meccah and Medinah, photographed by Col. Sadite Bey for the first time. They are all to be sold. The various Alpine clubs, especially the Austrian, came out strong; except England, who, as usual, was nowhere. Yet this was an excellent opportunity of showing climbing and ice-cutting gear.

Englishmen of late years have not always had the pleasure of seeing their beloved native country to the fore. At Venice, even the British flag was out of order—blue, with the length of the crosses perpendicular, instead of horizontal. Poor England could produce only enough to fill (and fill badly) a single room in a small *café chantant* converted into an *annexe*. Strangers marvelled at the mean display of battered surveying instruments ("They have taken 1,800 angles, sir!"), and at the contrast of Roberts' tide-predicting machine with a sixpenny toy compass. The maps were of the Indian Survey and the Palestine Exploration Fund, with Admiralty charts, and Mr. Robert N. Cust's tentative distribution of languages in Africa. The latter lost the gold medal because it was not published nor accompanied by a volume of explanation.

This showy display of poverty was the natural results of the *res angusta domi* which could not afford £500 for the carriage of exhibits between the South Kensington Museum and Venice. The Royal Geographical Society has no money to waste on prestige; and the Anthropological Society has neither money nor men, but it delegated Mr. Consul Hutchinson. The *personnel* was quaintly chosen. England, with her peculiar "lordolatry," thinks it enough to send a peer when other nations send an explorer. Lord Aberdare is an amiable personage; but France had M. de Lesseps. Sir H. Thuillier is a most meritorious Anglo-Indian official, but he speaks only English; Germany had Nachtigall; Hungary, Hunfalvy, with Vámbéry; and Portugal, Serpa Pinto. This explorer, by-the-by, carried off the honours; as an *aide-de-camp* of his King, he had brought special letters of introduction. Col. Haig and Capt. Baird were the most zealous of jurymen; but they were lost in the decorated crowd of delegates and commissioners, of vice-presidents and secretaries, representing seventeen nationalities. All the local societies of France and Italy were represented by their best men. Hence, despite the praiseworthy attempts of Austria and Germany, the whole congress was a glorification of the Latin race; indeed, the marvellous prosperity of "La République" becomes a threat to monarchy throughout Europe.

On the opening day the Sindaco of Venice, Count Serego, issued a neat and well-worded address to his *concittadini*, quoting the bygone glories of Marco Polo, Frate Mauro, Sanuto, the Zeni, Cadamosto, the Cabots, Conti, and Adrian Balbi. The first junta of the Congress, establishing the prize-jury, took place on September 8, under the presidency of the amiable Prince Teano—a name well known in England. Queen Margherita (the Pearl) entered Venice on the same day, and was followed on September 12 by the King, fresh from the autumn manoeuvres at Padua. The "Programme of Spectacles" promised inauguration of the Congress and architectonic illuminations (September 15); opening of the horticultural show (16th), put off by the rains grand gala-night at the Fenice Theatre (17th); regatta and illuminations (18th); concert and illuminations in the Piazza (19th); serenade, with fantastic illumination of the Great Canal (21st); and closing of the Congress (22nd); together with sundry excursions, "parties of displeasure," to be carefully avoided. A full week of work, and worse.

First of the opera. La Fenice (all know) is an artistic house, except that drab-coloured

grounds in the boxes suit no dress but black or white. Three boxes were placed at the disposition of the Congress; and the prices of the rest were truly magnificent—700 frs. for the gala night. The opera, our old friend *Aida*, was simply abominable; one can hear such music only in Italy; none save Italians would sit still in so fierce a storm of shrieks and false notes. The first act was sufficient. But politics have apparently crushed art out of Italy. The delicate knickknacks of Venice, once so admirable, have dwindled down to bits of tasteless mosaic. French gray glasses are recommended to those who visit her modern picture-galleries. Sculpture, perhaps, fares better than her sisters; but the nineteenth century has not produced a second Canova.

The opening ceremony was fixed for 10 a.m. in the Sala dei Pregadi, the Rogatorium where the proud old Council was requested (not commanded) by the Doge to meet. The city engineer assured us that the floor was safe for 700 bodies; this is not everywhere the case in the tumble-down Ducal Palace. The dress was *frac et décorations*—in fact, the Christy Minstrel illuminated; a few learned ladies bore bonnets marvellously made; and many distinguished gentlemen were hung in chains and plastered with orders, these being generally (like sayings) in inverse proportion to doings. The laudable ambition of appearing foremost contributed much to the study of man. A pert little M.P., in Disraeli-brown frock and white crush-hat, fought his way to the front with prodigious effort. Their Majesties were half-an-hour late; here not even princes can be punctual. Graceful and gracious as usual, the Queen charmed every eye; even Republican Italy hesitates in the fair presence. Her *coiffure* was Venetian and *cinquante*; a cloud of lace veiled the black brocade, and the pearl-drop earrings and diamond necklace could be seen sparkling from the other end of the huge hall. No wonder that *vivas* rang loud and long.

The three opening addresses were all read. The representatives of local societies had threatened that, if one spoke, each would make a speech in his own tongue—just imagine! M. de Lesseps, president of the committee, led off with a lecture about the second congress (Paris, 1875), the Isthmus of Panama, Italian travellers, Boncière la Noury, and France *en général*. Prince Teano, President of the Italian Geographical Society, after heartily and courteously welcoming the visitors, declared the Congress open. Lastly, the Sindaco expressed the thanks and good wishes of the hospitable city.

At the end of this work the Royalties left their seats and came forward to meet the representatives, who should have been brought up to them. All the local dignities pressed forward to have the honour of a word. Mahmud Bey, of Egypt, behaved with Eastern dignity, and kept in the background. Here, as elsewhere, the traveller and explorer pure and simple had no place. Unless delegated by some organised body, he was an atom floating in space. He was down in the pit when presidents and secretaries and the host that live on him and by him were in the boxes. It was again the author or working-hand *versus* publisher or capitalist; again the ever-true *sic vos non vobis*.

The opening ceremony, which lasted only an hour and a-half, was a success, and so was the first illumination. Venice is famous for lighting up; and she contributed 40,000 frs. for this occasion. I have scanty admiration for the much-prized Piazzetta, with its Ducal Palace turned upside down, the light gear below, the heavy above, a box of hard stone cut to resemble brick; or for the Piazza, with that vast unfinished and crooked erection, the Campanile, dwarfing its liliput appendages—

the cathedral-domes of St. Mark. But the outlines of column and capital, of crenelles and sky-lines, traced and picked out by the soft, mellow lamp-light; the skeleton square of red-glass globes; and, lastly, the electric light thrown from the three *standarti* (Venetian masts) upon the church *façade*, and showing every detail of form and colour, with more of moonlight than moon ever showed, were “ken-speckle”—sights to remember. Seen from under the Orologio, the four bronze horses of San Marco appeared to be walking. As the lamps gradually faded, here a perpendicular falling off, there a horizontal breaking into black gaps, the light growing less and the darkness greater, the effect was that of a city falling gradually to pieces.

The illuminations were repeated with indifferent success. Gas failed on Sunday (18th), and the electric light on the following evening. The latter was especially badly managed, when, by a little switching, the light might have been turned on and off the Cathedral and the Piazza. These *effets de lumière* managed to spoil the “fantastic illumination” of the grand Canal (Wednesday, 21st), when a great staring lime-light flashed here and there and everywhere amid the mediæval surrounding scene. The essential point of lighting up the chief water-street in Venice is that the insides, not the outsides, of the palaces appear in a blaze. Instead of stiff lines of lamps and beaks of gas flaring from balcony and window, the chandeliers and candelabra of the noble halls are seen in perspective with perfect beauty. All these shows were accompanied by “concerts,” when a loud and braying band, so inferior to those of Austria, brought into the open all Venice. These people care little for their *panem*, provided they have their *circenses*.

A rainy scirocco on the 16th put off till next day the “inauguration of the horticultural show in the botanical gardens of S. Giobbe.” (N.B.—At Venice, not elsewhere, Job and Moses are saints.) The diary would describe this ceremony somewhat as follows:—

“Dressed. Long row in river cab under blazing sun, up fetid water lane to near railway station. Landed and found small mob of swells, gardeners, bandmen, and policemen. The Royalties took their places under a blue pavilion, and listened patiently to the normal Chauvinism in the shape of speeches, followed by the braying of braves and bands. Then they walked round to admire grapes, huge pumpkins, parrots, and gasping gold-fish. General dispersion and *deo gratias*.”

The grounds are pretty, though of course small; the show would have been poor in a third-class town farther North. But one does not come to Venice for gardens and conservatories. The city did her humble best, and the charming Queen was gracious and graceful as ever.

Sunday (18th) saw the “*Rigata e Corso di Gala*.” The Grand Canal was hung with red, and with old tapestry rich in local colouring. The racing (so called by courtesy) was confined to eight two-oared gondolas, low-built, with tall tree-rowlocks; and the leisurely pace showed “aquaring.” After the prizes had been distributed by their Majesties under a tent, opposite the Foscaro Palace; and when the gondoliers had boarded all the equipages to beg “*bakhshish*,” a dense pack of boats was formed; presently the mass drifted like pack-ice to the fore; and the *corso*, or procession, followed the King and Queen. It suggested the water-shows on the Thames *temp. Eliseæ*, but with a nineteenth-century addition—the advertisement-boat. None could mistake the gorgeous display of the Venezia-Murano Glassworks Company, and the *dodekona* (twelve oars) of the well-known Salvati house. In addition to the eight normal *bisone* (fancy gondolas), four new were designed for

the occasion. These were “*Geography*,” denoted by blue and white, a boy and a globe; “*Neapolitan Fishery*,” hung with gilt nets and painted corals; “*Esquimaux*,” manned by men in bear-costume; and “*Venus*,” a young person who had forgotten her stays and upper raiment. All were *cinquante* and tinsel: common gondolas, with raised poops and prows of painted paper, stuffed with straw; moreover, all were disfigured by some undertaker-like man in black, who issued, through a speaking-trumpet, orders which no one obeyed. Strangers remarked with surprise that there was abundant “chaff” without bad language, and excited merriment without a single fight.

The Royalties left Venice on Monday (19th); the Congress became *Hamlet* lacking Hamlet, and the city cleared rapidly.

And now for the work done by number three. As a rule, scientific, like political, congresses bring matter ready made; and the constant recurrence of these assemblies is breeding a peculiar article, which I should call a *savant de congrès*. His object in life is to make act of presence everywhere, and, by some means or other, to bag a medal, a decoration, or an order. He is the “bad bargain” of the congress epoch.

On the opening day (15th), the *gruppi*, or sections, met at the Bourse, and the prize-juries were established. The former were distributed into the following branches of geography—mathematical, hydrographic, physical, historical, economical, meteorological, and exploratory. The questions proposed for discussion were important. The *elenco* of section 1 recommended the determination of a general level and a unity of initial meridian. For years I have been proposing a return to old Ferro; and this was the point advocated; but what nation will accept it? The pendulum was also an interesting subject; a delicate form of this instrument applied to the Great Pyramids might determine whether the mass is chambered or solid. The most popular paper of group 2 was that of Adm. Fincati upon mediæval Venetian triremes compared with those of the ancients. A floating specimen (one-twelfth size) and a model in the second room showed a big barge worked by a single bank of oars divided into threes, and utterly dislocating all our old ideas. Section 4 was made interesting by studies of New Guinea, chiefly by Italian explorers; and the distribution of her peoples into three races, Negritic, Papuan, and Malay. And so throughout the eight “groups.” On the 16th, Gen. Türr read an admirable paper upon his proposed cutting of the Corinth Isthmus; on the 17th, M. d’Abbadie and Major Pinto attempted to lay down laws for African exploration; and on the 21st and 22nd, Lieut. Massari, the survivor of the Matteucci expedition, cleared the room of the Egyptian delegates and drew down ample applause.

Among other curious arrangements, Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, president-elect, arrived on the morning of the 20th instead of the 15th—in fact, just in time to close the Congress. This ceremony took place on September 22 in the Sala dei Pregadi. The Prince-President made a speech, and the list of prizemen was read. Prince Teano, after returning thanks, declared, in the name of his Royal Highness, the Congress closed; and the sayings and doings of number three passed into the limbo of the bygone.

This Congress will be remembered for its utter want of order, for its perfect mismanagement. It is not a pleasant truth to tell when all the authorities, both of the meeting and of the city, did their level best; but it should be told for future warning. *C’est la confusion organisée* (organised disorganisation!), cried M. Antoine d’Abbadie. There was no general

meeting-place, or rather there were three; consequently, the Piazza was the sole rendezvous. There was no daily list of names and directions; the former were printed so as to be unintelligible. Hours of meeting were arbitrarily changed at the last moment; time was wilfully wasted in spouting long-winded nonsense. Not a few of the delegates fled, as soon as possible, from this *peine forte et dure*.

Still, the Congress succeeded in one point of view. Many came, like myself, to meet old friends and to make new acquaintances. *Emollit mores* should be the motto of such a meeting; it humanises man and improves the tone of discussing a rival or an opponent. The city was seen under great advantages; Sir Henry Layard opened his hospitable house, where the most charming society of beautiful Venetians showed us what beauty there is in Titian's city; and not a few families of grandees followed suit. I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that, if the Congress of Venice was a failure in science, it was a social success. Many have called it a "Mutual Admiration Society." It was all that, and something more. RICHARD F. BURTON.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BOUVIER, A. *Le Fils d'Antony*. Paris: Rouff. 8 fr.  
 BRANDES, G. *Die Litteratur d. 19. Jahrhunderts in ihren Hauptströmungen*. 1. Bd. Die Emigrantelitteratur. Leipzig: Veit. 5 M.  
 CHOIX de Chansons mises en Musique par M. de Laborda. T. 3. Paris: Lemonnier. 50 fr.  
 DANILEVSKY, G. *Potemkine au Danube*. Traduit du russe par A. Romald. Paris: Fischbacher.  
 DRAMARD, E. *Bibliographie géographique et historique de la Floarde*. T. 1. Paris: Dumoulin.  
 FOVANTER, M. *Le Monde et la Comédie*. Paris: O. Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 HAWES, Mrs. H. R. *The Art of Decoration*. Chatto & Windus. 10s. 6d.  
 LEMONNIER, O. *Un Mâle*. Bruxelles: Kielemackers. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 LORIOU, C. F. *David Livingstone et sa Mission sociale*. Paris: Charavay. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 MARCUS, E. *Das landwirthschaftliche Malterationswesen Italiens*. Wien: Fricke. 14 M.  
 ROSENBERG, A. *Rubensbriefe*. Gesammelt u. erl. u. d. Leipzig: Seemann. 8 M.  
 SERNAIGOTTO, L. *Natale e Felice Schiavoni. Vita, Opere*. Tempi. Venice. 10 fr.  
 STRIPP, K. *Der erste Buchdruck in Tübingen (1493-1534)*. Tübingen: Laupp. 6 M.

### THEOLOGY.

- MORIER, P. *Denys d'Alexandrie: Etude d'Histoire religieuse*. Paris: Fischbacher. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 SCHULTEN, J. H. *Das Paulinische Evangelium. Kritische Untersuchung d. Evangeliums nach Lucas u. seines Verhältnisses zu Marcus, Matthäus u. der Apostelgeschichte*. Elberfeld: Friderichs. 8 M.

### HISTORY.

- EMLER, J. *Decem registra censuum bohemicorum compilata aetate bellum hungaricum praecedente*. Prag: Grégr & Dastel. 6 M.  
 FORTANE, M. *Les Iraniens: Zoroastre (de 2500 à 800 av. J.-C.)*. Paris: Lermerre. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 FRIEDRICH, J. *Beiträge zur Geschichte d. Jesuiten-Ordens*. München: Franz. 2 M. 70 Pf.  
 IDEVILL, le comte H. d'. *Le maréchal Bugeaud, d'après sa Correspondance intime et des Documents inédits (1784-1849)*. T. 1. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 8 fr.  
 KAP-HEAR, H. v. *Die abendländische Politik Kaiser Manuels, m. besond. Rücksicht auf Deutschland*. Strassburg: Trübner. 5 M.  
 RIBBECK, W. *Friedrich I. u. die römische Curie in den Jahren 1157-59*. Leipzig: Veit. 2 M. 60 Pf.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- COLLETTANEA Mathematica, in memoriam Dominici Obelinii, nunc primum edita cura et studio L. Cremona et E. Beltrami. Milano: Hoepli. 24 fr.  
 HOMER, E. F. v. *Die Wanderungen der Vögel m. Rücksicht auf die Züge der Stügethiere, Fische u. Insekten*. Leipzig: Grieben. 8 M.  
 KELLER, A. d. *Kienchun liberum de apum cultura*. Milano: Hoepli. 5 fr.  
 KESSEL, H. F. *Die auf Populus nigra L. u. Populus dilatata Ait. vorkommenden Aphiden-Arten u. die v. denselben bewirkten Mischbildungen*. Gassel: Kay. 1 M. 80 Pf.  
 KURCHLE, F. *Zur Freiheit d. Gewissens*. Leipzig: Lehmann. 5 M.  
 RICHARD, G., et L. BAULÉ. *Manuel du Mécanicien Conducteur de Locomotives*. Paris: Dunod.  
 SCHLAGINTWITZ-SAKUNELVENSKI, H. v. *Die Regenverhältnisse in Indien, nebst d. indischen Archipel, u. in Hochasien*. Thl. II. München: Franz. 1 M. 20 Pf.

### PHILOLOGY.

- BAUMGARTEN, F. *De Christodoro poeta Thebano*. Bonn: Beersdt. 1 M. 20 Pf.

- BOLTZ, A. *Die hellenische od. neugriechische Sprache*. Darmstadt: Brill. 5 M.  
 GENTHE, H. *Epistula de proverbis Romanorum ad animalium naturam pertinentibus*. Hamburg: Nolte. 1 M.  
 GRILL, 100 Lieder d. Atharva-Veda übers. u. m. Anmerkgn. versehen. Tübingen: Fues. 3 M.  
 HANDBOOK, F. *Untersuchungen zur lateinischen Somaologie*. Erlangen: Deichert. 4 M.  
 MITRAVANI Samhitā. Hrsg. v. L. v. Schroeder. 1. Buch. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 8 M.  
 TEUBER, O. *De la Prononciation française depuis le Commencement du XVI<sup>e</sup> Siècle, d'après le Témoignage des Grammaticiens*. T. 1. Paris: Imp. Nat.  
 URSER, G. F. *Der sogenannte Cornelius Nepos*. München: Franz. 3 M.  
 WOLFFLIN, E. *Die allitterierenden Verbindungen der lateinischen Sprache*. München: Franz. 1 M. 20 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BROWNING'S "KARSHOOK," AND J. S. MILL'S NOTES ON "PAULINE."  
 Oastell Farm, Bedford: Sept. 11, 1881.

(1) In Mr. Browning's beautiful poem to his wife, "One Word More. To E. B. B." (London, September 1855), at the end of his fifty *Men and Women*, he names, as one of his men, "Karshook":—

### "XIV.

"Love, you saw me gather men and women,  
 Live or dead or fashioned by my fancy,  
 Enter each and all, and use their service,  
 Speak from every mouth—the speech, a poem.  
 Hardly shall I tell my joys and sorrows,  
 Hopes and fears, belief and disbelieving:  
 I am mine and yours—the rest be all men's,  
 Karshook, Cleon, Norbert, and the fifty."

We all knew "Norbert," in the fine dramatic poem "In a Balcony," written at Bagni di Lucca in 1853. "Cleon" we also knew, in the long blank-verse poem bearing his name. But "Karshook" we did not know, and have always sought for in vain in every volume of Browning's works and all the *Selections* from them. A "Karshiah" there was in the memorable Epistle of the Arab Physician who reported of Lazarus after his resurrection: could "Karshook" be a misprint for "Karshiah"? Hardly, when the collected editions of Browning's *Poetical Works* in 1863 (three volumes) and 1868 (six volumes) still read "Karshook," though the Trenchard Selection of 1872, called *The Poetical Works of Robert Browning*, had the change "Karshiah." The solver of our difficulty has been Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, the well-known bibliographer of Ruskin, Tennyson, &c., who has most kindly sent me, besides many valuable *ana* corrections and notes for my *Browning Bibliography*, the following:—

"BEN KARSHOOK'S WISDOM. BY ROBERT BROWNING.

### "I.

"'Would a man 'scape the rod?'  
 Rabbi Ben Karshook saith,  
 'See that he turn to God  
 The day before his death.'  
 "'Ay, could a man inquire  
 When it shall come!' I say.  
 The Rabbi's eye shoots fire—  
 'Then let him turn to-day!'"

### "II.

"Quoth a young Sadducee:  
 'Reader of many rolls,  
 Is it so certain we  
 Have, as they tell us, souls?'  
 "'Son, there is no reply!'  
 The Rabbi bit his beard:  
 'Certain, a soul have I—  
 We may have none,' he sneer'd."

"Thus Karshook, the Hiram's-Hammer,  
 The Right-hand Temple-column,  
 Taught babes in grace their grammar,  
 And struck the simple, solemn."

Rome, April 27, 1854.

Printed in the *Keeper's*, 1856, edited by Miss Power. (London: David Bogue, 1856, p. 16.)

Your readers will join me in thanking Mr. Shepherd for his communication,

(2) As to the copy of Mr. Browning's *Pauline* with John Stuart Mill's notes at the end, which was reported to me as being in the Forster Library at South Kensington, a friend there has been good enough to write to me that the book is not, and never has been, in the library.

"It is entered in the catalogue of his printed books which Mr. Forster had compiled for his own use (by his secretary); but in the copy of the catalogue which was supplied to the museum, *Pauline* was struck through, and it has never been in the possession of the museum. The Forster Library contains the MS. of *Paracelsus*, with an inscription to Mr. Forster, and of *Christmas Eve and Easter Day*; also a few MS. verses on a single leaf, with some by Mrs. Browning. The *Paracelsus* of 1835 has on the fly-leaf, in MS., 'My book to my best friend, R. B.'"

A copy of these MS. verses has been since sent me, and they prove to be parts of printed poems.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

PS.—St. George's Square, N.W.: Sept. 27, 1881.

Mr. Browning has been good enough to tell me that he has rejected "Karshook" in *One Word More*, and wishes "Karshiah" to be read for it.

## THE CHINESE NAME OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

London: Sept. 20, 1881.

The geographical name *Ta Tsin* as a denomination of the Roman Empire in the Chinese annals has always been a puzzle for Orientalists and Sinologists. No doubts remain that its real meaning is the great Empire of the Western world. But how such a name should have crept in preferably to any other more related to the denominations known in the West is yet to be discovered, if the following remarks are not considered conclusive. This name occurs for the first time in the dynastic annals of the Eastern Han, at the end of the first century of our era, when Kan-Yng was, as is well known, ordered with an embassy (which was not, however, carried into effect) to *Ta Tsin* (the Roman Empire) by the famous Chinese general Pan Ch'ao, who had reached the western side of Central Asia.

The difficulty of the identification of the words *Ta Tsin* has been increased by the fact that the scholars who have attempted the task have not taken care to define the real pronunciation of the name when it was used by the Chinese as a representation of the sounds they heard.

We know by the *She-ming*, a vocabulary composed under the Han, in which the pronunciation of the characters is indicated by homonyms, that the sound of the proper character *Ts'in* was *ten*. Besides this statement we have the syllabic spelling in the Tonic dictionaries which shows the hard dental consonant as the initial. To complete the chain of evidence we have the most archaic of the Chinese dialects, the Sinitic-Annamitic, which has kept the pronunciation *tan* for the same character. The first syllable has not been so deeply modified, and by the same series of proofs we know that it was *tsi* or *dat*, this last being the Sinitic-Annamitic sound. We may therefore assume, almost with certainty, that the name which the Chinese endeavoured to express was *Taitan* or *Daidan*, as they do not, with other Altaic peoples, make the distinction between the hard and sonant consonants. Now, we find in the Assyrian inscribed tablets the name *Tidan*, which applies specifically to the low country of Syria along the sea-coast, in contradistinction to the highlands, which bore another name. Sir H. O. Rawlinson (*Rough Notes on Pre-historic Cyprus*) has recognised in it the *Dedan* which is found in Scripture.

May not the *Taitan* of the Chinese records be the same name as this *Tidan* or *Dedan*



which Pan Ch'ao and Kan-Yng learned on the east of the Caspian Sea. It was a short time before this Chinese expedition that the Romans had extended their dominion to the Syrian coast. It was the traditional name of that region which was known in Central Asia; and, therefore, it was the one by which they could best be denominated, as it possessed a meaning which would not have been conveyed by a new name. If this be, as I believe it is, the true explanation, there is one difficulty the less to be solved in the task of identifying the names found in the ancient Chinese geography of the West.

TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE.

#### ROMAN INSCRIPTION AT HEXHAM.

Liverpool: Sept. 27, 1881.

On September 21 there was found, during some excavations in the porch (locally known as "the Kype") of the priory church at Hexham, a large Roman tombstone. The stone is seven feet high by about three feet and a-half wide, and on its upper portion bears in relief the figure of a cavalry soldier, mounted, holding a standard and riding over a prostrate foe. Beneath it is inscribed thus:—

DIS MANIBVS ELAVNVS  
EQ ALAE PETR . SIGNIFER  
TVR CANDIDI AN XXII  
STIP VII . HS .

i.e., "Di(s) Manibus Elavnus Eq(ues) Alae Petr(i)anae Signifer Tur(mae) Candidi Annonum xxii Stipendiorum vii. H(ic) S(itus). In English: "To the gods, the shades—Elavnus, horseman of the *Ala Petriana*, standard-bearer of the troop of Candidus, twenty-two years of age, (and) seven of service. He is laid here." Probably *E* for *Est* has followed the *S* in the last line, as in other instances.

The discovery has made the site of the Roman station of *Petriana* more puzzling than before. The *Notitia* list of stations on the Roman wall in Northumberland makes *Petriana* the thirteenth in order. The first twelve have been identified in regular succession by means of inscriptions; but here there appears to be a break in their order, as the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth seem undoubtedly to be on the West coast of Cumberland.

Four inscriptions have now been found in the North of England naming this *ala*—one at Old Penrith, a second at Carlisle, a third on the face of a rock near Lanercost, and the fourth is the one under consideration. Are any of these places *Petriana*? Hexham has at present by far the best claim. W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

#### SCIENCE.

*Buddhist Suttas*. Translated from Pāli by T. W. Rhys Davids. "Sacred Books of the East." (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

MR. RHYD DAVIDS in his handy little book on the teaching of Gotama the Buddha laid a good, sound foundation for the intelligent study of primitive Buddhism. There were not wanting earlier manuals on the subject by Bigandet, Hardy, Beal, and Alabaster—scholars living in the midst of Buddhist communities, and thoroughly well familiar with the later phases of this ancient faith; but, having little or no knowledge of Pāli, they were unable to go to the fountain-head and consult the only authorised records of the early Buddhist creed, and were obliged to derive all their information from second- and third-rate sources—from Commentaries on the sacred texts, and other late compilations only valuable so far as they were based upon earlier documents. Mr. Davids resided for some

years in Ceylon, and had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the modern side and development of Southern Buddhism. His scholarly knowledge of Pāli as well as of Sinhalese has enabled him to correct many very erroneous notions commonly received as part of the Buddhist faith, and to throw quite a new light on the doctrine of Nirvāna, transmigration (not of souls), the Noble Path, &c. As the translator of the *Jātaka* book, the original text of which is being so carefully edited by Prof. Fausböll, he has shown how competent he is to undertake an English version of the Buddhist scriptures; and to no better hand could the present task of translation have been assigned.

Our knowledge of the *Sutta pitaka* (the Basket of Doctrine) is by no means extensive. In four of the five great collections (*nikāyas*) there are more than 17,000 suttas. Of these, a few (some dozen or so) have been edited by such eminent scholars as Burnouf, Gogerley, Childers, Feer, and Pischel. Mr. Davids' seven suttas are, therefore, a welcome addition to our scanty library of original texts relating to the Dhamma, or ethical side of Buddhism. Dr. Oldenberg's splendid work deals rather with the discipline (*vinaya*) of the order of mendicants than with the ethics of Gotama, and is too well known to need more than a passing mention.

The *Sutta pitaka* contains numerous discourses of a very mixed character; some are purely ethical, doctrinal, or philosophical; others treat of certain popular phases of faith, or deal with deeply rooted superstitions; others again are biographical.

Most of the suttas are supposed to embody the very words of the Buddha; a few contain discourses attributed to Śāriputta and Moggallāna, two of Gotama's chief disciples. Mr. Davids is of opinion that the sacred texts were not committed to writing earlier than 250 B.C.; and we know from Buddhagoshā's Commentaries that they have remained unchanged for the last fifteen centuries. We may be quite sure that, so far as regards the simple statement of Buddhist dogma, we have in the suttas the very words of the great teacher. The later and less trustworthy accretions are mostly concerned with the occasions which gave rise to the various discourses. Dr. Oldenberg has very clearly shown how the *Vinaya-pitaka* has been developed from some few simple ecclesiastical injunctions and rules laid down by the Buddha for the guidance of the mendicants of the order; but no one has, as yet, attempted to trace the gradual growth of the dhamma as contained in the *Sutta pitaka*. We trust that the recently founded Pāli Text Society will furnish scholars with abundant material for discussing this subject as fully as it deserves.

The original texts of six of the seven suttas in the volume now under review are as yet unpublished. The opening discourse, entitled the *Mahāparimāḍāna* sutta, was most carefully edited by the late Prof. Childers, to whom all Pāli scholars are very deeply indebted. This treatise contains an account of the death of the Buddha, together with some of the religious discourses that took place during the venerable master's last journey. It is evidently a careful compila-

tion, resembling in this respect the composition of the *Mahāsatipatthāna* and *Mahāpadhāna* suttas. Mr. Davids thinks that it cannot be put much later than a hundred years after the "Great Decease."

The *Mahāparimāḍāna* sutta gives us an insight into early Buddhism, while yet comparatively free from the many rites, ceremonies, and superstitions that in after-times came to be associated with the faith of Gotama. The every-day life of the brethren, as here depicted, was no means an idle or easy one. In every act they were to be mindful and conscious; upright conduct and intelligence were ever to be accompanied by earnest contemplation. The "brethren" were not to indulge in slothfulness, be fond of society, or be under the influence of evil desires (lust, ill-will, pride, doubt); they were to exercise the greatest effort for the suppression of sin, and to be vigilant in avoiding whatever would tend to give rise to sinful desires. They were not to be weary in well-doing—the path that led to Nirvāna was both strait and steep, and made constant demands upon all their faculties of body and mind. The teacher ever exhorts his disciples to be full of faith, modest in heart, afraid of sin, full of learning, strong in energy, active in mind, and full of wisdom to persevere in kindness of action, speech, and thought to all around, to practise virtue for its own sake, uninfluenced by the belief in the efficacy of outward acts or by the desire of a future life (see the *Tuvātaka* sutta in Dr. Fausböll's *Sutta Nipāta*, pp. 174–77).

"Religious persons," said the Buddha, 'are like the wood that floats down the running stream of water, touching neither the left nor the right bank; not concerning themselves with worldly matters, nor yet with those hidden things which relate to the worship of the spirits; nor yet standing still to rot in the middle of the revolving eddies; such persons I undertake shall enter the ocean' (Beal's *Catena*, p. 199).

The passage just quoted from a Chinese sutta may be used as a kind of commentary on the difficult verses in chap. i., § 34, pp. 21, 22, of the present work. It supports Mr. Davids' suggested emendation, and tends to show that the words *setum katvāna*, here applied to the disciples instead of the master, are probably an interpolation.

The discourses in this sutta of the "Great Decease" were for the most part for the benefit of the *bhikkhus*. The fifth chapter, § 24, p. 91, contains some curious questions that were addressed to the teacher respecting the remains of the "Tathāgata," who was to be buried like a "King of kings." On p. 91, Ānanda, the beloved disciple of the Buddha, is represented as asking the following questions:—

"How are we to conduct ourselves, Lord, with regard to womankind?" "Don't see them, Ānanda." "But if we should see them, what then?" "Abstain from speech, Ānanda." "But if they should speak to us, Lord, what then?" "Keep wide awake, Ānanda."

In a similar passage from a Chinese sutta the teacher is represented as saying,

"But, if you must needs speak to her, let it be with pure heart and upright conduct. Say to yourself, 'I am a Samana (a recluse) placed in this sinful world; let me be then as the spotless lily, unsoiled by the mud in which it grows.' Is she old, regard her as your mother. Is she honourable, regard her as your sister. Is she

of small account, regard her as a younger sister. Is she a child, treat her reverently and with politeness" (Beal's *Catena*, p. 199).

"Keep wide awake" is rather too colloquial a rendering of the Pāli *sati upatthāpetabbā*. The full force of this original "stock phrase" is that the mind must be set actively and consciously at work to meditate upon the vileness and impurity of the body so as to prevent any evil thoughts arising.

In various parts of this sutta we get some few glimpses of the personal character of the great teacher, now a venerable old man of eighty; his untiring care for his personal followers, as well as his anxiety for the well-being of the order he had founded; his forbearance, gentleness, and tolerance; his resolute earnestness and saintliness; his faith in the stability and endurance of his teaching. We here see him conscious of his end—feeling that he had fought a good fight and manfully finished his course. No fears for the future troubled his last moments. No gasping struggle, says the sutta, vexed his steadfast heart.

"All resolute and with unshaken mind,  
He calmly triumphed o'er the pain of death;  
Even as a bright flame dies away, so was  
His last deliverance from the bonds of life."

The story goes on to tell us of the grief and amazement of his followers when the supreme Buddha died. "Then was there terror, then stood the hair on end," when there passed out of the world he who had been

"the father and mother of his helpless children, their guide and leader along the precatious path of life, shedding the light of his truth like the sun and moon in the vault of heaven, providing a ferry-boat for passengers over the vain sea of shadows, as a propitious rain-cloud restoring all nature to life, providing salvation and refuge by directing men into the final path that leads to the eternal city" (of Nirvāna).

Next in interest is the *Tevijja* sutta (pp. 157–167), which contains a conversation between Buddha and two earnest young Brahmins, versed in the three Vedas, as to the true path to a state of union with Brahma (the supreme spirit of the universe). The teacher compels his opponents to confess that they know nothing at all of Brahma; that union with one who is without worldly possessions, free from anger and malice, pure-minded and self-controlled, by Brahmins who are the very reverse of all this—who have wives and wealth, are not free from anger, &c.—is utterly irrational and impossible. He describes the threefold wisdom of the Brahmins versed in the three Vedas as a waterless desert, as a pathless jungle, as perdition. Then the Buddha proceeds to lay down a system of right conduct as the only direct way to a union (i.e., a temporary companionship) with Brahma in a possible rebirth in the Brahmaloka. The primitive Buddhists appear to have had but little respect for the *tevijja*-Brahmins; they, however, adopted the term as one of their epithets for an *arahat*. The following is Mr. Davids' explanation of the word:—*Tevijja* means "one possessed of the knowledge of a fundamental threefold doctrine of Buddhism, the doctrine of the impermanency (*annicam*), the inherent pain (*dukkham*), and the absence of any abiding principle (any self) in the confections or component things (*an-attam*)" (p. 162).

*Tevijja* really means one who has the three *vijjas* (*tisso vijjā*); and, following the authority of the *Saṅgīti* and *Dasuttara* suttas, we should say the threefold knowledge here alluded to is (i.) the recollection of former existences (*pubbe-nidāsaññanam*); (ii.) the knowledge of present births, or the power of seeing by the divine eye (*dibbacakkhu*) beings leaving one world and being reborn in another (*sattānam cuttupapāte nāvam*); and (iii.) the knowledge of the means of destroying the *āsavas*, or evil influences—the lust of the flesh, the lust of existence, and the defilement of ignorance (*āsavaṇam khaye nāvam*). This last involved a knowledge of the "Chain of Causation" (*Paticca-samuppāda*), and required the cultivation of that higher form of meditation called *samādhi* (cf. the answer to the question, "*Katamā ca āvuso samādhi āsavānaṃ khayāya samvattati*" in the *cattāro* section of the *pathamabhānavāram* of the *Saṅgīti* sutta). Compared with this profound threefold knowledge, that of the three Vedas sinks into utter insignificance (see the *Vāsettha* sutta in Prof. Fausböll's *Sutta Nipāta*, p. 177, ver. 63).

In a note on the "catasso appamaññā" (pp. 201, 273), Mr. Davids notices the later addition of a fifth meditation (*asubha-bhāvanā*), which does not, as far as we have observed, occur in any early sutta. The fact is the *asubha*-meditation is one of the *Kammattānas* (offshoots of the "earnest meditation" called *satipatthāna*), and formed part of the *kāyagatā sati*—that is, meditation on the impurity of the body.

Want of space forbids us to make any further remarks. We thank Mr. Rhys Davids for his valuable contribution to "The Sacred Books of the East," and we trust that we shall not have long to wait for another equally interesting volume of *Buddhist Suttas*.

R. MORRIS.

#### OBITUARY.

THE death is announced at Cairo of Col. E. S. Purdy Pacha, of the Egyptian General Staff. Col. Purdy was born in the State of New York, and, we believe, received his scientific training at West Point, from which college also came Col. Mason and other officers who have done such excellent geographical work in Egypt. At an early age, Col. Purdy served under Gen. Stone on the cadastral survey of Sonora and Lower California, and afterwards saw service in the war with the Southern States. For several years past he has been one of the most prominent of the American officers under Gen. Stone Pacha, chief of the Egyptian General Staff, and has been long engaged on survey work in Upper Egypt. He accompanied Ismail Eyub Pacha on the Darfur expedition, and took a leading part in laying down the map of that province. As lately as May 14, Col. Purdy exhibited his large map of Darfur at a meeting of the Cairo Geographical Survey, and read a paper on his journey to Dara and Hofra-el-Nahas, giving an account of the inhabitants and resources of Darfur, its fauna and flora, hydrography, &c. Col. Purdy was only forty-two years of age at the time of his death.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

MR. E. HEPPLE HALL, who has recently returned from a visit to British North America, has in the press a book, giving the result of his experience, which ought to prove of special value at the present time. It will be published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. uniformly with *Lands of Plenty* by the same author, which is now in its fifth edition; but it will be more descriptive and less statistical in character than that work. Chapters will be given to the following topics:—Land Laws and Land Tenure; Agriculture; Stock Farming and Cattle Raising; Emigration, Voluntary and State-aided; Immigration, Settlement and Cultivation. We hear also that Mr. Hepple Hall proposes to lecture during the coming winter upon "Our New North-west."

MR. EDWARD MARSTON has sent to the *Times* the following extract from a letter written by Mr. H. M. Stanley on July 4:—

"All through the month of May I was seriously sick—so serious, indeed, that on the fifteenth day of my illness my people were called; my last, as I thought, orders were given to the Europeans; and my farewell was given. But the crisis passed and I am alive yet, and at present strong and hearty. Yet I know what real sickness is now, and what Africa is when she is in earnest."

ON June 25 a brief allusion was made in the ACADEMY to the departure from San Francisco of the *Jeannette* search expedition under Lieut. Berry, in the United States steamer *Rodgers*, which, to prevent confusion, it may be well to mention was formerly called the *Mary and Helen*. We are glad to learn that a telegram has been received from Yokohama announcing the safe arrival of the expedition at St. Lawrence Bay on August 18. Lieut. Berry was there informed by Capt. Delivron, of the Russian Navy, that on the previous day the officers of the whaler *R. H. Hardy* had told him of the wreck of the *Vigilant*, which, as well as the *Mount Wollaston*, has been missing for a long time. The wreck of the *Vigilant* was found by natives this spring near Cape Serdze Kamen, and identified by the reindeer antlers of the figure-head. Esquimaux at Point Barrow say that about the same time they saw four white men going towards the Mackenzie River, and had found the place where they had wintered in snow-huts. Capt. Delivron said that these were supposed by the whaler's crew to be survivors of the *Jeannette* expedition; but they more probably belonged, according to Lieut. Berry's view, to the missing whalers *Vigilant* and *Mount Wollaston*. The *Rodgers* was to leave St. Lawrence Bay for the Arctic regions on August 19, and an endeavour will be made to unravel this mystery. In their search for the *Jeannette*, we believe the expedition intend to visit East Cape, Cape Serdze Kamen, Kumotchin Bay, and Herald Island, proceeding afterwards to the south-east coast of Wrangell Land to search for cairns, and to look for a harbour suitable for winter quarters on its south or south-west coast, or in the Chukche peninsula.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have received letters from their West Central African expedition down to May 1. Two of the party—Messrs. Sanders and Miller—were then encamped at Bailunda, busily engaged in acquiring the Ambunda language; but, on account of the great delay in the arrival of stores, it had been thought expedient that Mr. Bagster should return to the coast on April 12. The return journey was safely accomplished without any special incident, though, from Mr. Bagster's report, the road is by no means safe. The camp of the mission is about two miles from the King of Bailunda's compound; and an officer is deputed

to live there, in order to prevent the party from being molested. The king appears to be exceedingly well disposed towards them, and sends them many presents, including baskets of corn-meal and occasionally a goat and some beans.

THE Southern Presbyterian Board of Missions in the United States also contemplate despatching an expedition to Africa, and it is thought probable that the region chosen will be Loango, which extends for some 200 miles along the coast directly north of the Congo. The towns of Kabenda and Loango will, perhaps, be occupied in the first instance, with a view to a subsequent movement into the interior.

THE Rev. J. M. Flad, an American missionary who was sent to present a memorial to King John of Abyssinia, reports his journey from Suakin, on the Red Sea, to the Abyssinian frontier, with twenty-three camels, laden chiefly with Bibles in the Amharic language. He gives a very unfavourable account of the state of affairs in the country, which augurs ill for the success of his mission.

A SOMEWHAT singular French expedition has just been despatched to North-western Africa. Some twenty years ago, it seems, the French Government purchased, for the sum of £2,200, a small tract of country near the Gulf of Aden and some twenty-five miles from Obock, the vendor being the Sultan of Aussa, who has certainly hitherto had the best of the bargain. However, the Franco-Ethiopian Company has now determined to take possession and develop the resources of the territory in question; and the party referred to, consisting of twelve Frenchmen under M. Arnaud, has accordingly been sent out with presents and official letters for the Sultan.

WITH last week's number of *Les Missions catholiques* was issued a large map of the province of Imerina, in Madagascar, which has been prepared from drawings by Père Roblet. Great trouble has been taken to ensure accuracy, and Père Roblet has spent all his leisure time on the work since the latter part of 1872. He has placed nothing on the map which he has not seen with his own eyes; and consequently there are still some *lacunae* in the North and North-west, but these he hopes to fill up very soon. In the course of his laborious undertaking, which has necessitated the most detailed and minute surveys, Père Roblet ascended, with his instruments—which were partly supplied by M. Grandidier, the well-known authority on Madagascar—to the summits of no less than 800 mountains or peaks. He accompanies the map with a letter, giving somewhat full particulars respecting his various observations, and other matters connected with the work.

PÈRE JACKSON left Madras on August 2 for Singapore, on his way to Borneo, to take charge of the Roman Catholic missionary expedition to that island, to which we have previously alluded.

SOME success appears this year to have attended the endeavour to open a trade route with the mouth of the Yenisei through the Kara Sea, the steamer, *Louisa* having safely accomplished the voyage and reached Hammerfest on September 19.

PART IX. of Mr. Phillips Bevan's *Statistical Atlas of England, Scotland, and Ireland* (W. and A. K. Johnston) illustrates the "Civil Jurisdiction of the United Kingdom." The maps distinguish assize towns, county and other courts; while the accompanying tables give the statistics for the years 1878 and 1879, and in some instances for previous years.

# SCIENCE NOTES.

*Nickel-Ores of New Caledonia.*—We have recently received the last volume of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of New South Wales, containing the proceedings of the society for the year 1880. The most voluminous contributor to the volume is Prof. A. Liversidge, of the University of Sydney, who acts also as editor of the *Journal*. Among Mr. Liversidge's communications is one of much interest on the minerals of New Caledonia, in which he describes in detail the valuable nickel-ore now known as *Noumeaité*—a name taken from Noumea, the capital of the island. The ore presents a magnificent green colour, and the harder varieties, when polished, rival malachite in beauty. Several original analyses by Prof. Liversidge and Dr. Leibius accompany the description. From these analyses it is evident that the mineral is not a species of definite constitution, but that it consists of varying proportions of hydrated silicate of nickel and silicate of magnesia. Of late years it has become a valuable source of metallic nickel and its salts. It is worth noting that cobalt also occurs in New Caledonia, in the form of the earthy ore called *asbolite*.

THE *Scotsman* for September 26 contains an interesting account of the marine zoological station of the Aberdeen University, to which we have before referred. In the two previous years the station was fixed at Stonehaven and at the North Sutor in the Firth of Cromarty, both on the East coast. This year Oban has been chosen, and the special subject of investigation has been the locomotive apparatus of star-fish and sea-urchins. The work has been carried on under the direction of Prof. Ewart and Mr. Romanes; and the results will be embodied in the Croonian lecture of the Royal Society. Students from all the four universities of Scotland have formed members of the party from time to time; but Aberdeen, whose citizens have contributed generously to the cost, has naturally been most strongly represented. We are glad to hear that, partly from the stimulus afforded by this enterprise, the number of students in the natural history class of that university has risen to one hundred. The reproach still holds true that this is the only properly conducted laboratory of marine zoology to be found anywhere on the coasts of the United Kingdom.

THE building of the meteorological observatory on the summit of the Pic du Midi in the French Pyrenees, to which we have more than once before referred, is now finished. Gen. Nansouty is at present engaged in provisioning himself against the blockade which he may expect from the snowstorms of the next six months.

THE German Emperor has recently conferred the great Prussian gold medal for art and science upon Mr. George Matthey, F.R.S., member of the well-known firm of Johnson, Matthey and Co., in recognition of his services in the interest of science.

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press will shortly publish an *Elementary Treatise on Electricity*, by the late Prof. James Clerk Maxwell, edited by Mr. W. Garnett, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. The book was commenced about seven years ago, but other engagements prevented its completion, so that during the last three years of Prof. Maxwell's life very little was added to the work. After his death, the first portion of the MS., on Static Electricity, was found in a finished state, as well as some chapters on Current Electricity. The book has been completed so as to cover the subjects included in the first volume of the larger *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, by a selection of some of the simpler articles from

the last-mentioned work. As in the larger treatise, the "method of Faraday" has been followed throughout; but no knowledge of the higher mathematics on the part of the reader has been assumed, and geometrical methods have been almost everywhere adopted. Very much of the matter contained in the work will be new to readers who had not the advantage of attending Prof. Maxwell's lectures at Cambridge, and the whole bears indelibly the stamp of the author's originality. It is as much unlike any other book on electricity as the *Theory of Heat or Matter and Motion* is unlike other books on thermo-dynamics or mechanics.

A SECOND edition of Prof. Maxwell's *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, revised by Mr. W. D. Niven, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, will likewise be published almost immediately by the Clarendon Press.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co.'s scientific announcements include *Science and Culture, and other Essays*, by Prof. Huxley; a *Text-Book of Geology*, by Prof. Archibald Geikie; and the first instalment of *The International Encyclopaedia of Surgery*.

MR. BOLAND TRIMEN, Curator of the South African Museum at Cape Town, has in preparation a monograph upon the extra-tropical species of South African butterflies, which will be more than a revised edition of his *Rhopalocera Africæ Australis* (1868), now out of print. A new classification will be adopted, from the standpoint of the present state of knowledge and of the author's own larger experience, giving fuller details of the families, genera, and species; and entirely new plates will be issued, illustrating a considerable number of newly described or otherwise interesting forms. The book will be published by Messrs. Triibner and Co.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD AND Co.'s forthcoming publications include the following:—*The Coal and Iron Industries of the United Kingdom*, by Mr. Richard Meade, Assistant-Keeper of Mining Records, with Map of Coal-fields and Ironstone Deposits; *Tramways: their Construction and Working*, with Special Reference to the Tramways of the United Kingdom, by Mr. D. Kinnear Olark, M.Inst.C.E.; *Modern Metrology, a Manual of the Metrical Units and Systems of the Present Century*, by Mr. Louis D'A. Jackson, A.-M.I.C.E.; *Railway Continuous Brakes, a Treatise on the several Systems in use in the United Kingdom, their Construction and Performance*, with copious illustrations and numerous tables, by Mr. Michael Reynolds; *Tables, Memoranda, and Calculated Results, for Mechanics, Engineers, Architects, Builders, Surveyors, and others*, selected and arranged by Mr. Francis Smith; *The Art of Coining, Ancient and Modern, a History of Money and Description of Money Manufacture, as practised to-day at the Royal Mint of Great Britain*, by Mr. Joseph Newton, A.-M.I.C.E., and late of her Majesty's Mint; and *The Boiler-Maker's Ready Reckoner*, by Mr. John Courtney.

AMONG science books, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge announce *Freake and Marvels of Plant Life; or, Curiosities of Vegetation*, by M. O. Cooke, LL.D.; *Miscellanies of Animal Life*, by E. Spooner; and *Our Museum*, by the Rev. H. Housman.

WE learn from *Nature* that Dr. Rudolph König is about to publish, in French, his remarkable researches in acoustics which have appeared at intervals in the *Annalen der Physik* and elsewhere during the past fifteen years. The work will be liberally illustrated with drawings of the more important apparatus which Dr. König has invented.

## PHILOLOGY NOTES.

MR. COLBORNE BABER, the successor of the lamented W. F. Meyers at H.M. Legation at Peking, whose name is already favourably known in scientific circles, has lately received a splendid MS. in Lolo character, written very beautifully on silk, from a Lolo chief, in faithful fulfilment of a promise made three years ago. The MS., we believe, will presently be entrusted to Col. H. Yule, and will form a valuable addition to the materials already brought over by Mr. Baber. These consist of a list of words written in Mr. Baber's pocket-book by a Lolo "medicine-man," without transcriptions; a bilingual page (Chinese and Lolo); and a MS. of eight pages quarto, in Lolo character. M. Terrien de La Couperie states in communications on the subject to the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Asiatic Society, that he recognises in this writing, as in that on the stone seal of Harapa, an offshoot of the very stem which has produced, more or less directly, and in various degrees of modification, the Corean, Hifumi Japanese, Lampung, Rejang, Mangkassar, Battak, and Vatteluttu writings, as well as the Indo-Pali itself (according to M. de La Couperie's view of its origin). It is universally admitted that the Indo-Pali is not the ancestor of the others. This will doubtless be the subject of further researches.

At the meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions on September 23, Prof. Max Müller took his seat as foreign member of the French Institute, and delivered an address in French, giving an account of his discovery of Sanskrit MSS. in Japan. He also presented the volume of *Anecdota* which had been lately submitted to the Oriental Congress at Berlin.

At two recent meetings of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, M. Oppert read a paper upon the great inscription of Assurbanipal, King of Assyria, in which he recounts his exploits and his devotion to his god Nebo. Two points deserve special notice. One is the record of an eclipse of the sun, which astronomers can assign to June 24, 661 B.C., being a certain date in Assyrian chronology independent of Greek or Hebrew chroniclers. Another is the narrative of the defeat and death of Samutsum-Yukin, apparently a younger brother of Assurbanipal, who had raised Babylon in rebellion against him. Samutsum-Yukin, or Saoduchim, is described as perishing on a funeral pyre, upon which he was thrown by the enraged inhabitants, thus furnishing the original of the well-known story which the Greeks transferred (with variations) to his victorious brother, Assurbanipal, or Sardanapalus.

M. PAUL PIERRET, Keeper of the Egyptian Antiquities at the Louvre, has just published (Paris: Leroux) a monograph upon the Trilingual Decree of Canopus. This decree, which is inscribed upon a *stele* discovered in 1866, consists of a hieroglyphic, a Greek, and a demotic text. It records the gratitude of all the priests of Egypt, assembled at Canopus, to Ptolemy Euergetes (247-222 B.C.) and his queen Berenice, and the institution of a separate class of priests to pay them divine honours. M. Pierret has given a literal translation, with notes, of the three texts, that of the demotic being taken from the second volume of M. Revillout's *Chrestomathie*.

AMONG Messrs. Trübner and Co.'s announcements in the department of philology, we notice the first-fruits of Dr. Theophilus Hahn's residence at Cape Town as custodian of the Grey Collection. This is entitled *Tsun-i-Igoam; or, the Supreme Being of the Khoi-Khoi*. Khoi-Khoi, or "men of men," is the appellation by which the Hottentots call themselves—Hottentot, or, in Low German, "Hüttentit," which

means "quack," being merely the name given to them by the first Dutch settlers from their well-known clicking manner of speech. The same publishers also have in hand a *Dictionary of the Suahili Language*, with an outline of the grammar, by the Rev. Dr. L. Krapf, missionary of the Church Missionary Society in East Africa. The Preface will contain an interesting account of Dr. Krapf's philological researches, carried on during the last thirty-eight years, respecting the large family of African languages extending from the Equator to the Cape of Good Hope.

THE August and September numbers of the *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums* contain a sketch of the late Jacob Bernays (1824-81), especially from his literary side; personal details might well have been given in greater abundance. Bernays' Jewish strictness is well known; but he was a philologist even in his theology, and he described it as "the great task assigned to humanity to unite the Bible [the Old Testament] with the culture of Greece and Rome." The same numbers contain a discussion by Doctor Grätz on the origin of vowel-points, and continuations of Dr. Back's and Dr. Gaster's contributions to the history of fables and folk-lore.

## FINE ART.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PAPYRUS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

IN the ACADEMY of the 3rd ult., I pointed out the connexion between the Prince of Wales's papyrus in the British Museum and the mummy of Queen Netem, lately discovered at Dayr-el-Baharee. I have now had an opportunity of examining that papyrus; and, to the two facts already brought into juxtaposition, I think I see reason to add a third.

Of the five royal papyri noted in my former letter as having come into the market within the last few years, one, it will be remembered, was purchased by an English traveller (Ool. Campbell), two were secured for the Bodelian Museum, and two were bought for the Louvre. One of the two acquired by the Louvre is remarkable for its great length, fine penmanship, and excellent condition. M. Naville, in a paper contributed to the *Zeitschrift* in 1878, describes this papyrus (then just unrolled) as measuring 8 mètres in length, and wanting only the commencement. The name of the deceased is read by M. Naville as simply Netém, with sometimes the addition of Suten Maut, or Royal Mother; and she is associated throughout with Her-Hor, High-priest of Amen, whose name in all those 8 mètres of writing is only once enclosed in a royal cartouche. Netém is always styled Queen, or Royal Mother, or both; but never Royal Wife; whence M. Naville was led to conclude that she must have been Queen by right of descent from the Ramessides, and not the wife, but the mother, of Her-Hor. The papyrus concludes with an adoration-scene in which Osiris and Isis are worshipped by an officiating priest named Anmutef, behind whom stands an altar laden with offerings. Beyond this altar, facing the god and goddess, are seated a man and woman crowned with the royal asp. Beneath them runs the following inscription:—"Royal offering to Osiris, &c., &c., on the part of the First Prophet of Amen, Her-Hor, and the Royal Mother of the Lord of the Two Lands, &c., &c., the Queen Net'em, justified, &c., &c."

Not having read this paper of M. Naville's since the time of its first publication in 1878, also not having seen the Prince of Wales's papyrus for at least two years, I did not, when writing to the ACADEMY, connect the Queen Netém of M. Naville with either the Queen Netemit of M. Maspero or the royal lady whose

name is rendered as Mut-netem on the frame of the Prince of Wales's papyrus. That the cartouche so variously transliterated is one and the same, and that the Queen and her belongings, now so widely distributed, came originally from the one source, is, however, a fact which I think I can prove beyond dispute. The Louvre papyrus is incomplete; so is the papyrus belonging to H.B.H. the Prince of Wales. The Louvre papyrus is a document without a beginning; the Prince of Wales's papyrus is a document without an end—what the Louvre papyrus wants the Prince of Wales's papyrus supplies. The name of the deceased Queen, though written with some unimportant variants, is in both documents the same. The main characters are invariable, and the omitted vowels (which most Egyptologists conventionally render by E) are, in the present instances, supplied according to the theory of each translator. M. Naville takes Net'em for the name, and regards Maut, or Suten Maut (Royal Mother), as a title included in the cartouche. M. Maspero and the Prince of Wales's adviser (presumably Dr. Birch) regard the whole contents of the cartouche as forming the name only, and write it Netemit and Netem-Mut.

The name of this Queen, it must be confessed, is somewhat puzzling. It may be read, "The Royal Mother Netem," or "The Sweetness of Maut," or "The Delight of Maut." The first of these readings would suppose the maternity of Netem to be expressed within the limits of her cartouche; whereas royal cartouches as a rule enclose only proper names and throne-names, and not indications of parentage, paternity, and the like. If, on the contrary, the whole contents of the cartouche are taken as constructing the name of this Queen—Not-em-Maut—the addition of Suten (royal) remains unexplained. Seeing, however, that in this papyrus she is never styled Royal Wife, her right to the title of Royal Mother becomes a little ambiguous. It is to be noted, however, that the wife of Her-Hor, as given by Lepsius in the *Königsbuch*, reads "Great Royal Wife his Beloved, Netem-hotep," the determinative figure being crowned with the double plume of Amen. Lepsius reads "Netem" as "Semet." Maut is altogether absent, either as a title or as part of the name.

The Prince of Wales's fragment measures about sixteen feet in length. The border, which is about an inch or an inch and a-quarter in width, is perfect at the beginning, at the top, and at the bottom of the document, and only ceases where the papyrus has been cut off. The work of amputation has been rudely done, and the last vertical column of writing is partly sliced away. It would be interesting to compare this end with the beginning of the Paris fragment, and to ascertain whether any intermediate portion is missing. The first vignette in the Prince of Wales's papyrus represents Ra enthroned behind a table of offerings. Then follow seventy-six columns of hieroglyphic text reading from right to left, of which seventeen lines are short, being over the illustration. Next we have Her-Hor and Netem-Maut facing to left, in adoration of Ra; Her-Hor being styled the Osiris, Lord of the Two Lands, with his family name and divine name each enclosed in a royal oval.

Next follow four columns of text; and then, again, Her-Hor and Not-em-Maut, facing, however, to the right, in adoration of Osiris, who is seated in a shrine. Before him stand shelves and altars heaped with offerings. Isis is present above; while below we witness the weighing of the heart of Not-em-Maut, represented under the unusual form of a small female figure. The Queen herself, with her cartouche above her head, seems to appeal to Thoth, the divine registrar, who wears the form of a cynocephalus



ape, and is styled Lord of Sesennu. Here, in short, we have the famous chapter of "The Hall of Truths" (No. 125 of *The Ritual*). Next comes the scene of adoring the oval disk, supported by the two-armed Ankh, the base of which is obelisk-shaped; and then follow ninety-five vertical columns of text, headed by a line of vignettes as follows:—(1) Funeral procession: a boat bearing a shrine on a sledge drawn by two bullocks and three attendants, with a priest going before. (2) The same shrine, but without the boat, on a sledge drawn by men; a priest walking beside them, pouring libations. (3) Her-Hor seated in a pavilion and playing at draughts (both cartouches): see *The Ritual*, chap. xvii. (4) Queen Not-em-Maut as a human-headed heron (her cartouche in full, reading Suten-Maut Notem, the beloved Osiris) and Her-Hor (name-cartouche only) adoring the disk. (5) The mummy of Not-em-Maut, surmounted by her cartouche, and guarded by two vultures and a bennu, the bird sacred to Osiris and emblematic of the final resurrection. Here the papyrus ends abruptly, where cut off.

It is to be observed that the cartouche of Her-Hor (which occurs but once in the Paris fragment) is not only repeated each time that the King is represented in the Prince of Wales's fragment, but is twice given in full, with both ovals. He is always styled "the Osiris justified;" and, in the judgment-scene, it is he, and not Anubis, who introduces Not-em-Maut into the presence of Osiris. This would seem to indicate that Her-Hor died before Not-em-Maut. Prof. Maspero's paper written for the recent Orientalist Congress states with precision that Not-em-Maut, or Notemiti, was the wife of Her-Hor; and it must therefore be concluded that this fact is recorded on the mummy-case and bandages discovered at Dayr-el-Baharee. But, in so far as I could gather from a very hasty observation of the Prince of Wales's papyrus, the title of Royal Wife is as conspicuously absent from the beginning of her funeral papyrus in London as from the end of that document in Paris.

*Query:* Is the Not-em-Maut of this divided papyrus identical with the Notem-hotep of the *Königbuch*?  
AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

#### M. RAJON'S ETCHING AFTER MR. OULESS'S PORTRAIT OF CARD. NEWMAN.

WE have received from the Etchers' Society, Arundel Street, Haymarket, a beautiful and in every way admirable impression of M. Rajon's latest and so far, in our opinion, his finest work—an etching after the portrait of Card. Newman by Mr. W. W. Oules, R.A., which excited so much interest when it appeared in the Academy exhibition. Mr. Oules's work has steadily gained force, vitality, and distinction; and, if it lack the commanding imagination which confers on some of Mr. Watts's portraits a vividness of interpretation that may almost be called creative, it is always animated by a noble realism which is perhaps, on the whole, a safer quality—certainly a quality which appeals to a greater number of minds and to a greater variety of moods. Mr. Oules's portraits have not the weight and impressiveness of those from the easel of his senior fellow-Academician, and do not, therefore, move us in the same way; but they have a stronger hold of pictorial as opposed to imaginative fact; and, while such supreme and overmastering vision as that displayed by Mr. Watts is as rare as it is precious, the pictorial instinct is necessarily of the very essence of the painter's art. M. Rajon's translation into black and white of Mr. Oules's pigments is so faithful that, in speaking of the work as pure portraiture, the same words will

hold good of both painting and etching. Concerning its qualities as a mere likeness, there will probably be some difference of opinion. In many strongly marked faces the predominant features seem to limit the range of expression, but in Card. Newman's face this is not so; its expressions are almost infinitely various, and, in selecting the look of one fortunate moment, the painter knows well how much there is left which he must regretfully forego. Some will probably say that M. Oules has foregone more than he has gained; but with this verdict we cannot agree. We may admit that this expression is not the happiest that might have been seized, but we do think it one of the most characteristic and illuminating. And if a portrait is to be judged by the quantity and quality of the essential facts which it adequately and harmoniously renders, the rank to be assigned to this particular portrait is undoubtedly high.

Of M. Rajon's etching it is really needless to say more than that in it the great French master of the needle is at his best; but such court criticism would sound ungracious to all save the few who know how much it implies, and that all addition to it must be mere repetition and amplification. M. Rajon is the greatest etcher since Rembrandt, not because he works as Rembrandt worked, but because he understands as Rembrandt understood every possibility of his chosen vehicle, and knows, by the happy intuition which has come as the last gift of laborious years, the secret of its achievement. Mr. Hamerton, in a note appended to his interesting but one-sided paper on "The Philosophy of Etching," seems inclined to depreciate the art of Rajon and his school, because, as he puts the matter, it is "an art that can be taught and learned." This is true enough, but only in the sense that it is true of all art, and therefore, as criticism, it is vague and ineffective. To such work as this it certainly does not apply, for it is as unteachable and unlearnable as the art of an interpretative musician like Herr Anton Rubinstein. We have spoken of Mr. Oules's grasp of pictorial fact. One of the most noteworthy pictorial facts in Card. Newman's face of late years has been the peculiar ivory-like texture of the skin; and the reproduction in the etching of the courageous rendering of this texture in the portrait is a triumph of that subtle, mysterious art which cannot even describe itself to itself, but belongs to the region of the incommunicable. The artist's proofs, one of which has been sent us, have been carefully printed under the superintendence of the etcher; and the work, as a piece of pure etching, quite apart from its interest as a portrait, is sure to find a home in the portfolio of every judicious collector.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE success of Mr. Head's *Guide to the Greek Coins exhibited in Electrotype in the King's Library at the British Museum* is unprecedented in the annals of numismatics. The first edition, published in 1680, was speedily exhausted, and a second edition was called for in the spring of this year. In three months the first issue of this edition was also sold out, and a second issue has already appeared. The principle upon which these several issues of the second edition are produced requires some explanation. In the first edition some eighty typical coins were exhibited in the photographic (autotype) plates. For the second edition, Mr. Head resolved to photograph, not a selection, but the entire series of coins exhibited in the King's Library and described in the *Guide*. This would require seventy plates. At the present price (half-a-crown) of the *Guide*, it was impossible to supply the whole of the seventy; and the plan was

therefore adopted of giving seven plates at a time, and dividing the second edition into ten separate issues, each containing seven different plates, and thus presenting, when complete, the whole seventy. The arrangement is a little complicated; and the ordinary public no doubt find something mysterious in a *Guide* whose plates begin at plate viii., as is the case with the present (second) issue. But it must be remembered that the price really represents no more than the cost of the plates, and the 128 pages of letterpress are thrown in for nothing. Ten half-crowns, or 25s., is a small price for a thoroughly representative series of photographs of nearly 800 of the finest Greek coins, extending from the birth of the art of coining, circ. 700 B.C., to the Christian era, with ample descriptions and historical and artistic introductions. The nine duplicate copies of the letterpress may be discarded; and the remaining copy, with its seventy plates, will form the most complete and the best illustrated guide to the coins of the ancients in existence.

THE Artistic Stationery Company has sent us a selection of what may be described, though inadequately, as "Etched Christmas Cards." We are of those who have thought that the custom of sending these little gifts in the winter season has reached excess; nor have we been entirely reconciled to it by the exhibitions which some enterprising publishers have got up. But in the present case criticism of the custom yields entirely to admiration of the art which the custom has called into being. These productions of the Artistic Stationery Company, which are destined to penetrate into nearly every home in the land, deserve to rank among the chief of many efforts to popularise the finer kinds of art workmanship. It is not only that the designs—whether by Bartolozzi of the last century or by Mr. Tristram Ellis of the actual to-day—are gems in their way, perfectly adapted to their purpose; but their reproduction on paper and satin has been achieved with extraordinary success. The pleasure we felt on first looking at them has only turned to complete satisfaction after examining them closely. If we must express a dissonant feeling, it is one of regret that they are too beautiful and too delicate to be entrusted to the Post Office. We understand that the price of some of these exquisite little etchings is less than two shillings.

It is announced, we are glad to see, that Sir E. J. Reed has made a magnificent art-present to the town of Cardiff. This is none other than that masterpiece of Vicat Cole which was alluded to the other day in these columns as among the modern treasures of the Cardiff Exhibition.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL AND SONS announce two important art books to be ready next month. These are—Mr. David Law's twenty etchings of *The Thames—Oxford to London*, now for the first time published in book form with descriptive letterpress; and *The Tyne and its Tributaries*, by Mr. W. J. Palmer, illustrated with upwards of 150 wood-cuts, drawn and engraved by the author.

MR. P. G. HAMERTON's forthcoming work on *The Graphic Arts*, which we have already announced, will be published by Messrs. Seeley and Co., probably before the end of the present year. The publishers have spared neither trouble nor expense in illustrating it as completely as the present very advanced state of the printing arts will allow. All kinds of engraving and most kinds of drawing, either by the best living masters or by the most promising of their younger brethren, will be represented; and, with regard to the dead, their finest work will be reproduced in very close facsimile. The illustrations are as far as possible new, and engraved expressly for the work. The list is not yet quite complete; but

among those already arranged for we notice—a *Portrait of S. T. Coleridge*, by MacIise, in lead pencil; a *Study*, by Sir F. Leighton, in silver-point; a *Sleeping Head*, by Mr. E. Burne Jones, in brown chalk; a *French Market*, by Lhermitte; a wood-cut of *Birds*, by Bewick; and other wood-cuts after Holbein and Dürer; and the late C. H. Jeens' *Portrait of A. Macmillan, Esq.*, in stipple and line.

A NEW volume of the *Magazine of Art* will begin with the November number, which will contain an original etching by Mr. G. P. Jacob Hood, entitled "The Fisher-Folke's Harvest." We are glad to learn that the enlargement of this excellent periodical which was carried out twelve months ago has proved as successful as it deserved; and, from the papers announced for the coming volume, we judge that publishers and editor alike are sparing no pains to maintain its character.

IN their series of "The International Numismata Orientalia," Messrs. Trübner and Co. will have ready in about a fortnight Mr. Frederic W. Madden's *Coins of the Jews*, which may be regarded as a revised edition of the important work issued by the author in 1865 under the title of *History of the Jewish Coinage and Money in the Old and New Testaments*. The publication of the late M. de Saulcy's *Numismatique de la Terre-Sainte* has rendered it unnecessary to reproduce the coins of the smaller towns of Palestine; but, with this exception, Mr. Madden's new work will represent a complete history of the Jewish coinage from the earliest times to the destruction of Jerusalem and the building of Aelia Capitolina by order of the Emperor Hadrian. Another volume in preparation for the same series is *The Coins of Arakan, of Pegu, and of Burma*, with autotype illustrations, by Sir Arthur Phayre, late Commissioner of British Burma, the highest living authority upon everything connected with that country.

TO the "Companion" to the *British Almanack* for 1882, published by the Stationers' Company, Mr. John Crowdy will contribute a review of "Recent Progress in the Small Arts." We believe that this is the tenth year that Mr. Crowdy has written an article for this old-established publication.

WE learn from the *Indian Mirror* that some native art students, trained in the Government schools, have started a common studio at Calcutta, under a competent manager. They undertake to paint portraits, illustrate books, and illustrate all kinds of lithographic and decorative work and wood-engraving. They have already begun to adorn the walls of several Hindu houses in Bengal with decorative paintings, and have prepared for sale a series of chromo-lithographs having for subject scenes of Hindu mythology.

CONCURRENTLY with the Church Congress at Newcastle-on Tyne, there will be opened on Monday, October 3, an exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art, under the same management as in previous years. Most of the leading church furnishes are represented, and there is, in addition, a loan collection, embracing upwards of 400 exhibits, to which many local antiquaries and others have contributed. This department of the exhibition consists of examples of ancient embroidery, including a fifteenth-century altar frontal, the property of Lieut.-Col. Hill Llandaff; a cope and portion of a chasuble, lent by Mrs. Bayman, of the Royal School of Art Needlework; and two sets of vestments, in the cinquecento style, Italian work, contributed by Mr. Scarlett Thomson. Church plate is represented by a collection of ancient chalices and patens, the property of Mr. Hodgson Fowler, of Durham; a chalice made at York in 1599, and a chalice and paten

formerly belonging to Hagley church, Worcestershire, which formed part of the Demidoff Collection, recently dispersed.

THE Spanish papers state that the discovery has been made in the Colonial Office at Madrid of a small picture in oils of Columbus, in a perfect state of preservation. It represents him as about forty years of age, with thick dark hair and a hooked nose. It bears the inscription "Columbus Lygur. novi orbis repertor;" and it is conjectured to be a contemporary portrait.

ONE of Lucien Gautier's clever etchings of street-scenes in Paris is given in *L'Art* this week.

IT is not surprising that the Ecole des Beaux-Arts should find its space insufficient when we are told that the number of its pupils, which amounted in 1863 to 525, now exceeds 1,400. A grant of 6,000,000 frs. has lately been asked of the Government for the enlargement of its buildings; and certainly it seems desirable that a school so largely attended by students of all nations should not have its energies cramped for want of room. At present, some of its collections are obliged to be stored away for want of space to exhibit them. At the annual competitions, also, there is sometimes only accommodation for about half the number of candidates.

THE remainder of the important collection of old German pictures made by Herr von Dursch was sold a short time ago at Rottweil. The gems of this interesting collection had long before been disposed of, but enough remained of works of the early period of art to give the sale a considerable interest, though more perhaps from an archaeological than an artistic point of view. In particular, a large collection of works of the very early Swabian school excited attention from their extreme rarity and historic value. Fortunately, they all fell to one bidder, so that the collection has not been broken up. Three so-called rose-garland pictures were also among the rare works sold. These quaint works show the Virgin in the centre surrounded by a garland of little medallions depicting the joys and sorrows of her life. They were much in favour in early German art. The three of the Dursch collection were excellently preserved. They were stated to have been dated 1492; but the painter or painters do not seem to be known.

THE results of the further excavations that are now being carried on at Pompeii appear to be of considerable importance. A correspondent of *L'Art* writes to that journal "that every day brings something new to light," and that quite recently the researches have assumed a new and exceptional interest. Several important works of art have been discovered in the Region IX., in which the workmen are now busy. In particular is mentioned a fountain in the form of a temple, adorned with bands of mosaic, depicting the birth of Venus and other classic myths. In the centre of the fountain is a statue of Silenus on a pedestal, supposed from its excellence to be the work of some Greek artist. Several such fountains have been found at Pompeii, but this claims pre-eminence from its size, beauty, and admirable preservation. In the same house wherein it was found have also been exposed some beautiful frescoes superior in style to any yet discovered of the late Roman period. They represent various Greek myths, and are described as striking in design and careful in execution—evidently the work of an artist gifted with true perception of beauty and decorative effect, though somewhat defective in drawing.

## THE STAGE.

A REVIVAL of an old piece, and the performance of a new—*Never too Late to Mend* at the Adelphi, and the play of last Saturday night at the Court—are the only two theatrical events worth even the shortest mention in these columns since we wrote briefly two weeks ago of *The Lights o' London*. Perhaps many playgoers at the Adelphi, seeing Mr. Charles Warner's admirable performance of the hero, Tom Robinson, and the capacities of the play generally, have wondered why London managers have so seldom revived *Never too Late to Mend*. If some of it is melodramatic, it is at all events melodrama by a most vigorous hand; the characters are skilfully touched, the pathos is genuine, and the sympathies of the audience are invited to be in the right place. At the Adelphi, Mr. Warner stands only at the head of an almost universally well-chosen company for the interpretation of the piece; but his own performance may yet be singled out as the freshest and most forcible of all. We doubt whether a long life will be accorded to the new play at the Court. It is an adaptation of a French original, which appears to have been itself less "original" than Gallic plays are generally assumed to be. Its story the daily newspapers have told at sufficient length, and it is singularly gloomy and forbidding, albeit skilfully contrived. Stress should be laid upon the acting of Mr. John Clayton and of Miss Louise Moodie, for each is of an elaborate kind. Mr. Clayton, indeed, is habitually artistic; as regards Miss Moodie, we cannot consider her especially sympathetic. Powerful, however, in parts not quite fortunate both actors undeniably are.

## MUSIC.

THE twentieth triennial Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on October 11, 12, 13, and 14. Mr. Alberto Randegger will be the new conductor. Sir Julius Benedict has resigned, but his name will long be remembered in connexion with these festivals, at which he has distinguished himself both as composer and conductor since the year 1845. The programmes contain many features of interest. Four works have been composed expressly for this festival—a sacred cantata, *St. Ursula*, by Mr. F. H. Cowen; *The Sun Worshipers*, by Mr. Arthur Goring Thomas; an overture to Shakspeare's *Henry V.*; and the *Harvest Festival*, a symphonic poem for orchestra, with organ and chorus, by Mr. J. F. Barnett. A festival programme without Mendelssohn's *Elijah* is certainly new; but we think the directors have wisely chosen in its place the other and less frequently heard oratorio, *St. Paul*. Another novelty at a festival will be Berlioz' *Faust*. Mr. E. Prout's concerto for organ and orchestra will be played by Dr. Bunnett and conducted by the composer. The principal vocalists announced are Mme. Albani, Miss Mary Davies, Mrs. Osgood, Mme. Patey, Mme. Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Barton McGuokin, Mr. F. King, Mr. Brookbank, and Mr. Santley. Mr. J. T. Carrodus will be solo violin and leader; Dr. Bunnett, organist; and Dr. Hill, chorus-master.

MR. SAMUEL HAYES announces a season of Italian opera at the Lyceum Theatre during the months of October and November. Meyerbeer's *Dinorah* has been chosen for the opening performance (to-night), and Mdle. Marie Marimon will make her first appearance in England for three years. On Monday, *Rigoletto* will be given, with Mme. Rose Hersee, who will appear for the first time since her return from Australia. Signor Li Calsi will be the conductor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

No. 492, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscripts.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Matabele Land to the Victoria Falls: a Naturalist's Wanderings in the Interior of South Africa.* From the Letters and Journals of the late Frank Oates, F.R.G.S. Edited by C. G. Oates. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

HAD Frank Oates lived to pen himself an account of his travels, we should no doubt have received at his hands a volume far more interesting as a narrative, and more valuable as a record of exploration, than the one compiled from his letters and diary. Of this the editor of the book before us is quite sensible. The materials at his disposal were of the scantiest. The letters were "written with no view to publication," and their contents are primarily only of interest to the relatives to whom they were addressed; while the entries in a note-book "were intended only for the writer's own subsequent use, and as suggestive guides to memory." Under these circumstances, it is almost a wonder that a book upon the whole so interesting should have been produced from them.

The short history of Frank Oates's career is well calculated to enlist our sympathies. Born in 1840, near Leeds, the deceased traveller was, from boyhood, a great lover of natural history. Fond of manly sports, he nevertheless was so assiduous in his studies that his health completely broke down under the strain of over-work, and he was compelled to leave Oxford without even an ordinary degree when he had aspired to take one with honours. Several years were then spent in enforced idleness, until better health permitted a visit to Central America, where he formed an interesting collection of birds and insects. Soon after his return home Frank Oates began to make arrangements for a more ambitious journey into South Africa. He left England in March 1873, and five months later found himself at the miners' camp on the Tati, whence he proposed to push north to the Zambeze, and, if possible, into the unexplored region beyond that river. His brother William and Mr. Gilchrist, who had accompanied him thus far, returned to England; while Frank Oates lost no time in paying his respects to Lobengula, the powerful chief of the Matabele, upon whose favour the success of his enterprise was now in a large measure dependent. Permission to proceed from the King's residence to the Zambeze was only grudgingly granted, for Lobengula is more solicitous about the health of his white visitors than they are themselves, and the region to which the young explorer proposed to proceed is dreaded for its fevers.

"If you want to die," said the King, almost plaintively, "why not die somewhere else, and not in my country?" The old man who, after considerable delay, was ordered to act as guide and courier to the King's guest, only entered reluctantly upon his duties. He was ever anxious that the traveller should turn back, in order that he (the guide) might get rid of his charge and the responsibility connected with it.

"If any harm had befallen me he would have been held responsible, and with most fearful zeal did he fulfil his office. He would never let me sleep without a hut, or do anything he deemed imprudent or unhealthy, carrying his care of me to such a pitch that it was often a very great bore. . . . I would have forgiven him everything if he had taken me to the Victoria Falls."

Twice more did Frank Oates essay in vain to penetrate to the Falls, and it was only in November 1874 that he succeeded in making a final start from Tati. The season was far advanced, but Messrs. Selous and Wood, whom he met on the road, advised him to go on rather than stop where they found him; and on he went. On January 1, 1875, he stood on the brink of the Victoria Falls, which an English tourist whom he met with declared to be a sight worth walking bare-foot all the way from Durban to see. This 1st of January "was a day never to be forgotten," Frank Oates says in his diary; but he had purchased the realisation of his desire at the cost of his life! Five weeks later, when on the homeward journey, Dr. Bradshaw laid his remains in their last resting-place. The spot is now marked by a simple tombstone, carried thither through the loving care of Mr. Gilchrist, the young explorer's old travelling companion.

It is quite clear that Frank Oates, who had revelled in the tropical vegetations of Central America, was disappointed in that portion of South Africa which he traversed. "South Africa is sadly dull and monotonous," he tells us, "and the loss of scenery has a depressing effect on the spirits." It is only far inland, beyond the frontiers of Transvaal, that he met with landscape features at all comparable with those of Central America; but even then, he adds, "somehow the charm is wanting." His visions of sport begun to be realised only on approaching the mining village on the Tati, when he shot his first lion, and saw a large herd of quaggas. The inhabitants of the country impressed the young explorer even less favourably than its scenery. His own countrymen at Pretoria, he fears, "are a bad lot, with few exceptions;" the natives he looks upon with loathing; and the Dutchmen are described as "really only a degree better than the Kafirs." These strictures, however, should not be taken *au grand sérieux*; for Frank Oates, notwithstanding these drawbacks, evidently derived much pleasure from the life he led in the *veldt*.

The geographical results of the expedition are embodied in a set of track-maps, which bear evidence to the explorer's conscientious care, but add next to nothing to our existing stock of information, for Frank Oates travelled by routes repeatedly described by his predecessors. The really valuable portion of the volume is embodied in six Appendices, in

which the natural-history collection which Dr. Bradshaw brought safely to Shoshong, after the collector's death, is described and discussed by learned specialists. The late Prof. Rolleston enlarges upon the skulls of four Bushmen, which were picked up near Tati, and exhibit as distinctive features the lowness of the coronoid process, smallness of absolute size, and all but complete obsolescence of chin, which also characterises the skulls of Akka and Eskimo, and in a less degree those of prehistoric man in Europe. To Mr. Bowdler Sharpe's lot fell the very remarkable collection of birds, consisting of 213 species, belonging to 140 distinct genera. The only new species among this number is a woodshrike—named *Bradyornis oatesii* in honour of the discoverer. As far as we are able to judge from the materials at present existing in museums, the avi-fauna of the Zambeze valley has most affinities with that of South-western Africa, including Benguela, Mossamedes, and Ovampo Land. Dr. A. Günther describes two new species of snakes—a Coronella and a Dryiophis. Prof. J. O. Westwood has examined the entomological collection, which includes nineteen new species of day-flying Lepidoptera, and appears to support the view that the whole of Africa to the south of the northern tropic forms only one entomological region. The botanical collection—described by Prof. D. Oliver—yielded two new species.

The chromo-lithographs, coloured plates, and wood-cuts which accompany this volume of travels are mostly from original sketches by Frank Oates and his brother William. These illustrations are of a high order of merit; and, together with the information contained in the Appendices, they give a permanent value to this volume such as can be claimed only by a small proportion of our modern books of travel. E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

*A New Analogy between Revealed Religion and the Cause and Constitution of Nature.* By Cellarius. (Macmillan.)

NOTHING seems to affect the reputation of Butler's masterpiece, not even the growing belief that his classical argument is at least as effective against Theism as against rationalism; and perhaps it may even receive some accession from a reminder that the author did not forget that a positive side of the argument was desirable. Cellarius has undertaken to exhibit the analogy between revelation and nature upon the positive side in the light of modern science, especially of the idea of evolution, or Darwinism, as Cellarius is rather too apt to call it. Bold as the undertaking is, a reader who passed at once from the first chapter to the last might hope that the author had realised a relative success, something on the scale of that achieved by Isaac Taylor's *Restoration of Belief*, which, without disturbing opponents, encouraged supporters almost as much as the *Unseen Universe* has done since.

The argument that, "when we look at it attentively," the objection to revelation "really seems to come to this, that natural religion must be rejected because it is not supernatural, and revelation because it is," would do credit to any disciple of Butler, and

as much might be said of the way in which Butler's argument from personal prudence is manipulated. Cellarius shrinks from saying that prudence ought to govern our own belief; but he maintains, with modest earnestness, that it really ought to withhold impetuous youth from disturbing convictions, which they cannot replace, in reliance on theories which are only certain to the eyes of the young. It is a fair distinction that, whereas Butler treated Christianity as a republication of the religion of nature, "we, on our part, should rather regard the relation to consist in the answer which revelation gives to the questions propounded by nature, thereby making natural religion real and effective."

But, when we come to the substance of the book, we are disappointed, in spite of the author's warning that we are not to be regaled by novelty or originality. No doubt the old arguments will often have to be restated in new shapes, but it does not follow that the old plausibilities gain much by being laboriously restated in terms of analogy. The author will have it that the effect of all that he adduces is cumulative; and so perhaps it might be in the hands of a skilful rhetorician; but he is too painstaking, too candid, for rhetorical appeals, and in his hands logic is certainly not another form of rhetoric. The clearest result of his tentative method is to make his argument hard to analyse. In outline it appears to be as follows:—Revelation, as represented in the New Testament, is, like science, addressed to the human faculties, there is no collision between the two, whereas other positive religions are more or less deeply committed to fabulous and incredible cosmogonies and the like; moreover, it is quite possible to believe heartily in both, and to guide life not unsuccessfully by the combination of the two. This is taken to prove that religion and science were intended to co-operate like a steamboat and its engines, and the author dwells complacently on the probability that the designer of the steamboat designed the engines also. (Considerable ingenuity had already been expended in emptying the conception, "the Author of Nature," of its difficulties, without quite emptying it of its meaning.) Then comes the crucial chapter, on the improbability, upon grounds of analogy, that "revelation" could have a purely natural origin. Most readers, even those who wish to be convinced, will find the argument inadequate. It has two parts: one is a reminder of the fact that very little progress, if any, has been made towards an historical account of the origin of Christianity upon the hypothesis that it was a natural phenomenon; the other is a restatement of the observation that Christianity has succeeded better than other positive religions in avoiding collisions with science. This is followed by a chapter showing that we have the same kinds of evidence for religious doctrine and secular truth, whence it is inferred that both proceed from a common author. Then comes a series of chapters upon the revelation of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit, with three more inserted which at once interrupt and complete the exposition on the moral teaching of Christ, nature and redemption, and the

self-sacrifice of Christ. The outline of the author's argument is that the God of nature and revelation is at once hidden and revealed—in the Sun and the Son; that revelation proclaims the unity which is discovered by degrees in nature—that the character of Christ embodies the perfection which nature demands, and implies the complete harmonious acceptance of nature; that the organic unity of a religious civilised community implies an informing Organising Spirit, just as in every organism we infer a separate organising force. By-the-way, Cellarius insists on the common-sense element in Christ's ethical teaching, and expatiates on the familiar thought that his sacrifice and the redemption he wrought may be regarded as supreme examples of the working of laws since recognised as governing the whole moral world. Any summary would do Cellarius an injustice; he is not as obscure as Butler, but he is almost as confused, and, in both, the confusion gives an impression of good faith and earnestness.

But what is really decisive against his claim to continue Butler is that Cellarius has not grasped the idea of evolution as a whole, and apparently knows little of the history of religion. As a matter of fact, every great historical religion has been adapted to the best knowledge of the time and place where it arose; one can trace in Buddhism and Islam an evident endeavour to sit loose to scientific disputes which bring no spiritual profit. Besides, an Agnostic is entitled to argue that, if we are not the children of the heavenly Father, if the creed of Christendom is not his revelation of himself, it would still be true that our race is hitherto the highest, if the most perishable, product of the evolution of this perishable planet, while the Christian life and faith are hitherto the highest, if the most perishable, products of the evolution of our perishable race; so that it is not strange if the subjective synthesis of Christianity presents more and more striking analogies to the objective synthesis of science than Cellarius has yet pointed out—especially as it is a well-established fact, and one not particularly hard of explanation, that the subjective synthesis is always in advance of the objective, until the growth of the objective synthesis makes any subjective synthesis difficult. Nor ought believers to lay too much stress on the failure of attempts to construct a "naturalist" history of the origin of Christianity. The records of science are full of cases in which the central, we might say the fundamental, problem has been solved the last. G. A. SIMCOX.

*Sonnets at the English Lakes.* By Hardwicke D. Rawnsley. (Longmans.)

THIS little volume, which contains more than "a century of sonnets," derives its inspiration from our Lake country. Frequently the poems are simply descriptive of the scenes of the district and of the effects which modify them, bits of pure landscape-painting, little vignettes of "Wray Castle" and "Loughrigg Tarn" and "Stock Ghyll." Sometimes they deal with the ways of some gentle dweller by the Lakes—it may be "The Thrush in Spring" or "The Willow-Warbler" or

the light-hearted squirrel, "running through all its tricky change of mood;" or, again, with the associations of this place or that, with the legend of "The Haunted Hall at Calgarth," or the memories of Wordsworth that linger round his "seat" at Rydal.

As an example of Mr. Rawnsley's pleasant descriptive style, we may quote "The Lake Mirror: in Autumn":—

"We sailed from cape to cape, whose headlands grey  
Had blossomed branchy gold, and half in fear,  
Through liquid mirrors of the Autumn mere,  
We ventured in among the leafy away  
Of watery woodland, and the russet spray  
Of fern and rosy briar, reflected clear,  
Still dancing by the prow as we drew near,  
To grow to stillness as we passed away.  
That day the glory of two worlds was ours,  
A depth and height of faint autumnal sky,  
A double pageant of the painted wood:  
Still, as we stole upon a summer flood,  
Marbled by snow the mountain-tops close by  
Spoke from warm depths of Winter's nearing hours."

But the descriptive sonnet—the sonnet of pure Nature—shows a constant tendency to pass beyond the merely descriptive, to make Nature in her ever-varying aspects a shadow and symbol of what is human, and to link, with the terseness of its final lines, some human thought or emotion to its record of natural things. Of this treatment it would be difficult to find in our language a more admirable and typical example than the "Mysterious Night" of Blanco White, with its imagination of the gathering of the first evening around our first parents—of the withdrawal of mundane beauties which the darkness brought, and its strange disclosure of "Hesperus with the host of heaven"—followed by the brief, incisive words with which the sonnet concludes—

"Why should we then shun death with anxious strife,

If light may so deceive, wherefore not life?"

Of this sort of sonnet we find favourable examples in the present volume in "Langland Pikes" and "The Sabbath Bell." Occasionally, it must be confessed, our "blameless sonneteer" derives a somewhat far-fetched moral from his selected scene or object. It would hardly occur to anyone but some emblem-hunting Quarles that a lake steamboat, with its "fiery pantings" and coil of following smoke, suggests how

"Twixt friends and foes  
God moves, to these a cloud, a fiery light to those;" or, again, to be warned by the pretty gambols of the wagtail (sonnet lv.) of "The Dangers of Ritual," and to remember

"How in her wish to please a grave old church,  
May don a dress, and end in masquerade."

Naturally, the poems bear marks of the influence of Wordsworth. They are not without some of the greater Lake poet's descriptive skill; their tone is singularly calm and healthful. Indeed, of strong personal emotion they show hardly a trace; they are erotic least of all things; "not for us," their poet says—

"Not for us the empassioned nightingale  
Fires the dusk air with song and bids it shake."

The study of Nature seems to have kept the poems fresh and wholesome; they are "with field-dew consecrate." But of the strange, magic, transfiguring touches which give to Wordsworth's poems their highest value, it



must be confessed that we find no trace in the present volume.

In the sonnet, perhaps more than in any other poetic form, we demand perfection of finish. Its words are so few that each must be the very fittest, chosen with the most absolute skill; we look for the "perfect shape," of which Wordsworth speaks, that comes either of sudden and instinctive felicity—

"Like a bubble blown  
For summer pastime into wanton air,"

or else of patient and long-continued artistry—"polished with nice care" like "a stone of the sea-beach." And in these poems there are various little inaccuracies and awkwardnesses of word and phrase which a more thorough revision would rectify. Lines like the following,

"So lost in that strange mood, when fancies chase  
Back through the brain their loveliness to spell,"

would go far to spoil any sonnet. In the grave and excellent "Death the Befriender" it is a mistake to speak of the sick as awaiting their "first resolving into dust," and we have surely a somewhat flagrant example of the mixed metaphor in the final lines of "A Return to the Lakes"—

"Forth from the train invigorate I step  
New-made already, by the home of sleep."

In his prefatory note, Mr. Rawnsley quotes from Mr. Spedding to the effect that sonnets "should be read one by one, and with intervals between long enough to let the impression of each get out of the other's way;" and he "deprecates the reading, collectively, of poems that ask the interruptions of a mountain walk." Might he not wisely have avoided the danger of monotony by including in his volume some examples of other forms of verse which admit of more variety of subject and treatment, and would have afforded wider range to his muse than can be found in the "Sonnet's scanty plot of ground"?

J. M. GRAY.

*Faust: from the German of Goethe.* By Thomas E. Webb, LL.D. (Longmans.)

PROF. WEBB, the latest translator of Goethe's masterpiece, gives an account in his Preface of the various estimates which have been formed of *Faust*, which leave the question unsettled whether that tragedy is a work of inspiration and art or not; or, rather, they tend to settle it in the negative. But Goethe's genius, even in defying art, has achieved a work of which art is envious, and which baffles criticism. When Goethe said that the only thing of importance was that the single masses should be clear and significant, while the whole remained incommensurable, his art fell into abeyance, and mystery was substituted for meaning. Celebrity was reached, critics were puzzled, and readers were thrown off the track. All this of itself does not make the tragedy any the more remarkable or save it from being judged finally; nor is the fact that half the world regards it as mosaic-work, and not as an art production, to be set aside. On Homer's or Dante's work there is no such diversity of opinion. It may be remembered that Goethe himself once said he did not know what idea he intended to embody in his *Faust*;

and in saying this, however mysterious his attitude was, he stood on no higher level than an ordinary writer who does not realise what he is about. A poet must know his motive before he begins his work; he must be himself metamorphosed into it for the time being.

The truth is that *Faust*, great as it is in fragments, fails as a whole, not because as a failure it is less than many successes, but because it might have been greater than any. Perhaps the simple reason of this has never been clearly explained. The first requirement for the production of the highest and the best is that the poet should love his subject, that he should be *en rapport* with its central motive and all that springs from it. This was not Goethe's position when composing *Faust*, whence arose his want of spontaneity, his otherwise inconceivable delays, and his well-known antipathy to the task. Goethe conceived his first idea of *Faust* in 1769, and completed the work in 1831. Beauty after beauty he added, and whatever he wrote was of the richest and mellowest; but, despite the *Prologue in Heaven* and the *Walpurgis Night*, and other additions—poems in themselves—written at intervals, some measured by a generation, the totality of his subject was beyond his grasp; the first published fragment grew to what it is now by the accretion of new fragments, to have harmonised which would have entailed the omission of exquisite beauties and the production of new. Prof. Webb's well-considered Preface and notes, like Mr. Birds', both of which are of permanent value, only assist to this conclusion. The mind of Goethe was of such elevation, and so surely rose higher and higher as his life advanced, that, being rather poet than dramatist, he could not, without reluctance, bring himself to depict any character that was lower than his own; and, for this reason, he shrank from his task, especially in dealing with Mephistopheles. The motive he had chosen in his youth grew more distasteful to him as his nature ripened. The evidence in support of this view is abundant. We find him laying the work aside and leaving it shelved for years, then resuming it, only to neglect it again. At other times we hear of his sentencing himself to a sort of mental diet to encourage an appetite for the work through the inspirations of nature at favourable seasons of the year. Yet all this led only to the drama being passed through several stages of re-adjustment, and his last criticism of it was that "all attempts to bring it near the understanding were in vain." Such is the history of a work which, had the subject been in harmony with the author's mind, might have been written within a year.

Goethe was fascinated by the story of Faust when he was young and his imagination was at its warmest. By experience and the increasing elevation of his moral tastes he outgrew this, but he was never able to throw a subject off which had such charms for his friends and associates. It was a highly dramatic one, but the genius of Goethe was not dramatic, or he might have handled it more freely. Then as regards Faust himself; that was a character after Goethe's own heart, but the poet committed himself to it, and delineated it, before he knew

the consequences of endowing it with the one master-passion of desiring to look into the soul of nature. This was Goethe's own desire; and in this he made Faust his second self, and he should not have allowed him to dispose of his soul hereafter on any other terms than such as would have gratified this one desire. This is the logical sequence of the motive; but, when Goethe reached this stage of his drama, he saw that such a compact was impossible, inasmuch as he must have tasked himself with revealing the soul of nature through the mouth of Mephistopheles. He saw that it was beyond human power to effect this in description or in action, and instead of it he sank into being contented with making Faust a German Hamlet.

The great charm of *Faust* lies in the perfection of its parts—in the rhythm and in the various metres which give such free expression to thought; and this, ranging over every shade of passion, from the highest sentiments to the lowest humour, is productive of many striking contrasts. It is through this fine art that *Faust* has so justly obtained its strong hold on the world; but the work is wholly wanting in the supreme art which moulds all parts into one.

Within a few months no less than three translations of *Faust* have reached us, and Prof. Webb's is, on the whole, as true to the original as any of the others, but not true enough for a final version. While Prof. Webb deals freely with many passages, there are times when he comes as near the original as it is possible for any translator to do, and this is notably the case in the dancing metres of the poem. In the lines beginning "Der Schäfer putzte sich zum Tanz," he has managed to convey in a remarkable degree the spirit which pervades them. We must set against this his translation of

"Mit segenduftenden Schwingen  
Vom Himmel durch die Erde dringen  
Harmonisch all' das All durchklingen."

This cannot be said to find its equivalent in: "Bliss with their flashing pinions bringing  
From heaven o'er earth their flight they're winging,  
And with their music all is ringing."  
But the exquisite passage in which Faust begins,

"O glücklich, wer noch hoffen kann,  
Aus diesem Meer des Irrthums aufzutauchen!"

rich as it is in Prof. Blackie's latest translation, we must think comes out richer and with more brilliancy in Prof. Webb's. It is with regret that want of space prevents our quoting such a passage here.

When men of learning and strength give us such results, it is apologetically that we find fault, but the voice of criticism must still demand a perfection which cannot be attained, yet may be approached nearer and nearer. In the stanza

"Meine Ruh' ist hin,  
Mein Herz ist schwer;  
Ich finde sie nimmer  
Und nimmermehr,"

most translators have rendered "schwer" "sore," instead of "heavy," in order to preserve the effective rhyme of "nimmermehr;" but this substitute of sense renders the stanza all but worthless. Even Goethe is induced, for the sake of his rhyme, to violate a

psychological sequence, and describes the "rest" as "hence," and then the "heart" as "heavy," while the former really should come after the latter in the true order of things. All this might have been set right in English by something like the following:—

"My heart is heavy;  
My rest is o'er;  
I find it never—  
And nevermore."

"O'er" is much nearer to "hin" than "sore" is to "schwer."

A. EGMONT HAKE.

*Kosovo: a Collection of Servian National Songs.* By M<sup>de</sup>. E. L. Mijatovich. (Isbister.)

M<sup>de</sup>. MIJATOVICH deserves the thanks of English readers for making them acquainted with some of the treasures of Servian popular poetry. Till the present time, a person who wished to form any idea of its wealth must have betaken himself to the work of Bowring, published in 1827, teeming with errors, and mostly compiled from the German version of Theresa von Jacob. In fact, Bowring, who appeared as a multifarious translator, rarely worked from originals, as can be easily pointed out in his versions from Russian and Bohemian; and M<sup>de</sup>. von Jacob, afterwards the wife of Prof. Robinson, of the United States, roundly taxed him with appropriating her labours, in her work on Slavonic literature published at New York in 1850. Nor were matters mended at all by the extraordinary production issued by the present Lord Lytton in 1861, entitled *Serbaki Pesme* [sic!]; or, *National Songs of Servia*. This book was obviously concocted from French translations, although here and there a few words of Servian are quoted. The author tells us somewhat ostentatiously of the poems, "Whether they be weeds or wild flowers, I have at least gathered them on their native soil, amid the solitudes of the Carpathians and along the shores of the Danube." The versions, if they can be so styled, are wholly false to the spirit of the original. The title of the work alone betrays an ignorance of the simplest rules of Servian grammar. Such forms as "Ouroch," "Douchan," at once show their French origin, but it is difficult to account for the following:—"This people, a branch of the old Slavonic family, descended in the seventh century from the *Krapak* Mountains and established themselves, under permission of the Emperor *Horacleus*, in *Meria Superiora*" (p. xiv.). Such being our condition in the main with regard to Slavonic literature and history, a welcome must be given to the little work of M<sup>de</sup>. Mijatovich, who is, I believe, an English lady married to one of the members of the Servian Government.

She has taken some of the most pleasing of the ballads relating to the Battle of Kosovo (the field of blackbirds), in which Lazar, the Servian prince, was utterly defeated by the Turks on June 10, 1389. No event has been more celebrated in the national songs than this. Many are the lays to tell of the treachery of Vuk Brankovich and the glorious self-immolation of Milosh Obilich, who stabbed the conqueror on the battle-field. M<sup>de</sup>.

Mijatovich has wisely contented herself with a literal translation, and it need not be said that she has a complete mastery of the language. If she had aimed at less accuracy it would have been easy to adopt the original metre, in which, perhaps, the poem best known to Englishmen is Longfellow's *Hiawatha*; it is the metre also of the Russian *bilini*. M<sup>de</sup>. von Jacob (Talvj) used it with admirable effect in her German version of these ballads published at Halle.

These Servian lays are certainly very beautiful and astonishingly elegant when we consider that they have lived only on the lips of peasants during so many generations. In fact, as Prof. Bodenstedt remarked long ago, what strikes us especially in all Slavonic popular poetry is its freedom from coarseness. The Introduction to the series is interesting, and contains some curious information, but M<sup>de</sup>. Mijatovich must hardly allow herself to quote the Servian chronicles as if their authenticity was in all cases unimpeachable. Picturesque they may be, but their exaggerated tone renders them unsafe, and has been commented on by scholars, among others by Hilferding. When speaking of the persons who first drew attention to this remarkable collection of popular poetry, she does not say anything of the Ragusan monk, Kachich-Mioschich, who was the earliest to realise their value; and, although he dressed them up terribly after his own fashion—just as Percy did the ballads in his *Reliques*—was clearly a man before his time in the appreciation of these songs of the people. Her remarks on the tendency of the modern Serb to improvisation could be fully illustrated by the collection of Milutinovich, published nearly fifty years ago at Leipzig, in which many of the poems relate to events in the present century. In fact, the language lends itself readily to it; Servian has been well called the Slavonic Italian.

A few trifling slips of the pen will, no doubt, be corrected by M<sup>de</sup>. Mijatovich in a subsequent edition. So I may call attention to some foreign expressions which have crept in—thus on p. 1, Serbian Chronicles, instead of Chronicles, two or three times repeated, &c., &c. These are the penalties which long residence in an alien land entails, just as we find Byron's last letters very Italian-English. The Richard Knowles of the Introduction is our old friend Knolles or Knollys, whose *History of the Turks* was so enthusiastically praised by Dr. Johnson; and, of course, the late Mr. Browning (p. 36) is our versatile manufacturer of versions, Sir John Bowring. The expression, King Ludovicus of Hungary, is curious; and Siegfried Kapper (not Kaper), a Jew of Prague, is the translator of the Servian poems into Bohemian.

I must also express a regret that M<sup>de</sup>. Mijatovich has not proceeded on a more regular plan of transliterating the Servian words. Why write Kragujevatz and Marko Kraljevic, and then Samodreja, where the j has the French sound as in *jour*; or Vuk and Zahoomlye, the vowel in both these last words being the same? Why spell Kosovo, when in Servian there is only one s, and Shichman as the name of the well-known Bulgarian Tzar? All this is very bewildering to people in the West of Europe. And

M<sup>de</sup>. Mijatovich must remember that the ordinary Englishman never dreams of learning Servian, which he looks upon as the same language as Russian, or at all events a dialect of it; and this is one of the causes why he is so uncomfortable about panslavism. The blemishes, however, in the book of M<sup>de</sup>. Mijatovich are but trivial; and, indeed, after the portentous Bowring-Lytton productions, we all ought to be grateful to her.

WILLIAM R. MORFILL.

*History of Ireland: Critical and Philosophical.* Vol. I. By Standish O'Grady. (Sampson Low.)

THIS book goes over mostly the same ground as the previous books of Mr. O'Grady noticed in the ACADEMY of August 1879 and April 1880; and it occasionally reproduces their language. Like its predecessors it is a fantastic volume, describable best by extracts; like them it contains occasional acute or judicious criticism and speculation, mixed with much that we do not feel ourselves able to commend. It has a certain haziness; and, as we would not imitate it in that, we proceed to supply materials for the reader's own judgment by a few examples.

"This great tale [the *Bruden Dá Derga*] starts in its native weirdness and horror straight from the heart of the barbaric ages. On every side it opens chasms and weird vistas into phases of thought and feeling which we cannot now understand" (198).

The author goes on to complain that the word Bruidin is yet unexplained. Now we do not ourselves believe there is all this mystery about ancient Irish traditions to anyone who will subject them to patient and searching analysis and comparison; and *Bruden* (in the form *bruidhín*) is a living word, which, rightly or wrongly, is understood as the *Fort*, so that it resembles that *Berg* wherein the gods of Scandinavia hold council or carouse. "Spirits the Fir-Shee races were not" (88). The word *Sídhe* is doubtless obscure; but the author might be less confident. If it does not mean "long-lived," "immortal," it may very well be connected with *éidim* (to blow)—just as *spiritus* with *spiro*, *ánima* with *ávepos*; and are not these same Fir-Sídhe called Demons of the Air? The "Golden Hostages" who bewilder the reader on the map opposite p. 421 stand for that old territory of the Oirgialla, or Airgialla, which figures in Camden's *Annales* at the year 1421. "Mac Mahon an Irishman played the divell in *Urgal*, wasting and burning where ever he went" (Holland's Camden, 1636, p. 200). "The Leabar Gabailé must be re-written" (10); ay, and renamed. If, "in the Tán-bo-Coolaney there is not a comic character" (337), we are bound to add there is a grotesque element in this form of the name of that renowned tale. We miss here the cheerful countenance of Leery Bewda which lit up many pages of a former volume. On the other hand "the Fomorians grin broadly around" (107). "A strange tragic element seems to surround him" ("Oscar, son of Ossian," called of the Irish Oscar son of Oisín). "The key to which is this, that it is never met except in connection with labour and conflict" (350): "A non se-

quiter," we fear the reader will mutter. The account of the legends of Oisín (346) is useful, but Mr. O'Grady misses two most important features in these compositions—(1) the deliberate subordination by the monastic writer of the pagan bard to St. Patrick (just as elsewhere the pagan god Crom Dubh is introduced as St. Patrick's serving-man); (2) the parallelism of the legends of Oisín in Tír-na-n'Og and Ogier, which seems to show a relation between the Irish and the French romance.

DAVID FITZGERALD.

*Genealogical Memoirs of the Families of Chester of Bristol, Barton Regis, London, and Almondbury; and also of the Families of Astry of London, Kent, Beds, Hunts, Oxon, and Gloucestershire.* By Robert Edmond Chester Waters. (Reeves & Turner.)

MR. WATERS occupies quite a unique position among genealogists. The patient hunters in the wide wilderness of family archives, parish registers, wills, inquisitions, and such-like repulsive stores show wonderful sagacity in following a trail and running their quarry to earth; but when they display the fruits of the chase we are apt to wonder that any sane man could think it worth his while to give his life to such sport. Somebody says, "Grim as a pedigree," and very grim for the most part pedigrees are. Mr. Waters has the remarkable gift of making his dead men live; he has a knack of making us only vexed that he has not more to tell. Here is a genealogical monograph upon half-a-dozen families extinct in the male line, no one of which ever produced a greater notable than a Lord Mayor of London; and, by some unaccountable witchery, the author lures us on actually to read 100 pages about these people, and makes us more than half believe they were great and good. When we come to the end of them we have an uncomfortable feeling that we have been hoaxed, and yet that, if Mr. Waters were to bring out another volume of such genealogical memoirs to-morrow, we should read that through too, though it were only the family history of Box and Cox. The truth is that we are tired of great events. Battles and sieges and revolutions are the *crème répétita* of history; the Handbooks and Manuals, whose name is Legion, have begun to pall upon us; and people who know the outlines of history, and read them only to be examined in them, are asking, with some curiosity, how their forefathers bore all the burdens, and prospered through all the troubles, and were affected in their daily habits by all the noise and stir that were going on around them. Hence this modern taste for antiquarianism. Mr. Waters has had the sagacity to see the direction in which the current of popular taste was setting, and the skill to use the curious materials that came to his hand. The genealogist *pur et simple* gives us only dry bones and names and dead carcasses to gaze at. Mr. Waters introduces us to men and women who we feel sure were really alive once, and lets us hear their voices, and know them and their thoughts and habits and loves and hates. We are half-tempted to believe they have risen from the dead to talk with us.

A few instances will best illustrate our meaning. Who has ever heard of William Chester, Alderman of Bristol, or who cares to know his father's name, and his wife's and his children's? But Mr. Waters reminds us that he was alderman of "no mean city" when Henry VIII. was King, and English trade was making huge strides, and Bristol merchants were men of importance in the commonwealth, and were exercised in their minds by the upheaval of society which the suppression of the monasteries, and the struggle with the Papacy, and the rigour of ecclesiastical laws, and the pillage of the churches, and the burning of the bishops, and the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and many another such turn of events contributed to bring about. How did it all tell upon the Bristol alderman? Mr. Waters shows us that he got a share of the spoil when the Black Friars' house at Bristol was suppressed; he bought it for a song, and turned the cloister into an orchard and the abbot's garden into a bowling-green; and he knocked five houses hard by into one, and there he lived like a merchant prince, with a clear eye to the main chance. But he was bent on making the most of both worlds if he could, and people of the sour-zealot order sneered at him as a *double knave*, and they said "he shall be a long knave for it, and his wife a foolish drab, for she is the enemy of God." The Bristol merchant cared little for their babble; he was sent to Parliament to represent the city, and he must have been in London when the Gospellers were getting their hard measure. He went on adding field to field, and got richer and richer, and his will is given us *in extenso*. The amount of plate the man left is amazing. What would not collectors give for "my best neaste of goblets wayenge a hundred and some ounces," and the "dozen of spoons with the Apostles' heads wayenge 21 ounces," and the "two best gylte salts with a cover wayenge 51 ounces," and all the other "cuppes" and "spyce dyshes" and the "Ale Pottes" which must have made that Bristol sideboard a sight to see? In those days, too, a man had gowns that were trimmed with precious fur, and scarlet cloaks and rings and chains; and this William Chester seems, too, to have had a chance of appropriating some of the sumptuous vestments from the rifled monasteries, and, when he died (the old order had come back by that time, and the Mass was set up again), he bequeathed a certain chasuble, "grene velvet and a cloth of Tyssue," to the parish church of St. James, which, ten years after, doubtless went the way of all chasubles when the new Queen mounted the throne. By-and-by, a son of this man came in for the plundered priory house and lands, but they passed away, and soon there was no heir. Doubtless men shook their heads and whispered something about the fate of sacrilege, for the other lines went on.

The orchard in the friars' cloister thrrove apace, and when the alderman's son James died he left to his wife

"ij trees when the frute ys on them which she shall lyke best, so long as the great orcharde ys out of her hands. And when the great orcharde doth fall into her handes, then she shall have

noe frute' of the foresaid ij trees, desiringe you good brother Dominyck, to be good unto her that there be no spoyle made out of your orcharde in to hers when it falleth into her handes."

The Bristol Chesters all seem to have made money; the business talent of the men was great. Henry Chester was a wine merchant, and in Elizabeth's time there were *connoisseurs*. "£22 due to me for a tun of claret wine from John Andrews of Cardiff" is a startling legacy when we remember what £22 stood for in 1591. Another generation passes, and another century is more than half out, when another of this clan leaves £100 to her son, "if my executor recover any money remaining in the hands of the East India company." So that in 1677 there were grave doubts of the solvency of John Company!

Mr. Waters' pages bristle with odd passages of this kind, and the wills that he has printed are a collection of curiosities which afford a reader unceasing entertainment as he turns over the pages. The same eye for the picturesque which has discovered so much to interest in one class of documents has guided the author to other sources of information in which he has again discovered some highly amusing anecdotes. The remarkable account of the three Esquimaux brought over by Martin Frobisher to Bristol in 1577, and of their performances there, is a capital instance, and deserves to be quoted were it not that to abridge it would spoil it.

Mr. Waters may be congratulated on another success, and while he continues to do his work so ably it is to be hoped he may continue to find a public ready to show appreciation of his literary ability. AUGUSTUS JESSOP.

#### THE REPORTS OF SOME PROVINCIAL LEARNED SOCIETIES.

*Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.* Vol. XXXII. (Liverpool: Adam Holden.) The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire holds a high place among our provincial learned societies. The volume before us is one of the best in the long series which it has issued to its fellows. The first paper, by Mr. William Beamont, "On Some Obsolete Peculiarities of English Law," is written in a popular style, but is essentially good and thoughtful. The description of the parade which formerly accompanied the reception of the judges of assize at the county town is very entertaining, and reads like the report of an eye-witness. Such exhibitions of state were common, almost universal indeed, at the beginning of this century; but they have now become as much things of the past as benefit of clergy and trial by wager of battle, on both of which subjects Mr. Beamont has much that is interesting to tell. He is of opinion that the holding up the hand, which was part of the little drama enacted by the prisoner and the court, originated in the fact that for some offences criminals were branded in the hand, and that, therefore, it had to be held up to show that there were no brand marks on it. The theory is ingenious, but, we believe, not tenable, for branding as a punishment was the creation of statute law; and we believe, though we could not at once furnish positive proof, that the holding up the hand was in England and some other Teutonic lands a relic of immemorial antiquity. The use of the branks, or sould's bridle, was once common all over England, and yet, as Mr. Beamont points out, "it would

puzzle a lawyer to find any mention of it in his books." There were many practices which were good customary law which never were dealt with by statute, and which were, or seemed, too insignificant to call for the attention of the law-writers. The feeling for the personal liberty of all classes which now animates nearly everyone is a thing of quite modern growth. Our ancestors found loud-tongued women a great pest to them, and followed the old custom of curbing extreme licence in this matter by the use of instruments of torture, such as the stocks and the ducking-stool. Their use did not entirely cease until the present century; and then it came about, we believe, not through the agency of statute law, but by the softening of the manners of the people. If any lord of a manor were so foolish as to endeavour to revive a criminal jurisdiction of this sort we make no doubt but that he would be severely punished for assault. The Rev. Daniel Henry Haigh, whose recent death was a great personal loss to every antiquary in the North of England, had communicated a paper, fuller even than usual of learning, on a necklace made of coins which was found near Canterbury, and is now in the Liverpool Museum. The coins are, several of them, unique. They are rude imitations of the later Roman currency, probably made in England, France, or Burgundy. A paper like this shows us how very much we have advanced in our appreciation of history during the last generation. Coin collectors of former days, for the most part, only valued such objects as were beautiful in themselves, or that they could conveniently classify in a series. The consequence was that the "barbarian" imitations of Greek and Roman currency were treated with contempt, and those of precious metal frequently found their way into the melting pot. Now it is fully understood that the rude copies of the coins of the Caesars, bad as their workmanship commonly is, have a story to tell, which, in the present state of our knowledge, is oftentimes more important than the evidence furnished by objects of the greatest technical excellence. Mr. James Bromley has communicated a paper on "The Rural Life of a Lancashire Minister 50 Years Ago." Peter Walkden, the diarist on whose MSS. Mr. Bromley has selected such curious information, was a Nonconformist minister in very humble circumstances. He seems to have been a noble, God-fearing man, but his poverty was such that he had to eke out his income in many ways which to us seem very strange. From the facts that are given here we should imagine that the whole of the diary would be well worth printing. The change of manners shows itself in a very striking way in one particular. Walkden was in the habit of going to public-houses and drinking beer and smoking with those whom he found there. The memoranda concerning this show that he had no idea whatever that it was a practice likely to give scandal. All persons except a few local antiquaries, who, of course, have all along known better, have been of opinion that, until the passing of the Burials Act, none but ministers of the Church of England have officiated at funerals in churchyards, except during the confused times of the great Rebellion. An instance disproving this groundless fancy is recorded by Mr. Walkden. He attended a funeral (whether of a Conformist or Nonconformist is not stated) where there was "no curate to read," so the office was performed by the parish clerk. Mr. V. Thompson Watkin contributes a paper of much local interest on "The Minor Roman vestations of Lancashire." The volume, like several of its predecessors, is well illustrated.

*The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal.* Part XXII. (Bradbury and Co.) The most noticeable feature in this issue is Canon Raine's account of the parish of Marske

in Swaledale. It appeared several years ago in the *Archæologia Aeliæna*, but the present reprint is enlarged and improved in so many ways that it ought to be treated as a new contribution to knowledge. We hope it may induce some other Yorkshiremen to give us extended histories of single parishes and manors, written with a like painstaking industry. The rest of the number is occupied with subsidy rolls which are of much importance to the historian, but are not entertaining reading except to those interested in the history of names.

*Reports and Papers of the Architectural Societies of Lincoln, York, Northampton, Bedford, Worcester, Leicester, and Sheffield for 1879.* (Lincoln: James Williamson.) The union of a number of small societies in the publication of a common volume is in many respects a great advantage; but it produces an unwieldy title-page, and there is at times some want of harmony in the contents of the volume. In former years the reports of the Associated Societies, as they are called for reasons of conciseness, contained many valuable papers; but the old staff of writers are, for the most part, gone, and the new blood which has come in is not of so vigorous a strain as the old. The part before us contains a paper by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham on "Churches in the Neighbourhood of Stamford." It is little more than a highly condensed handbook. The buildings are described in as few words as possible—sometimes too few, if justice were to be done to them; and there are no historical facts brought in to show how the churches came to be there, who built them, and what changes they have witnessed. The Rev. John Wordsworth contributes a learned paper on a Roman milestone recently found at Lincoln. It has upon it the name of the Emperor M. Piavonius Victorinus. We are glad to find that this relic will not share the fate of many other Roman remains which have been found at Lincoln. It has been removed for safe custody into the cloisters of the minster. The same accurate observer contributes a note on the Anglo-Saxon inscription on the tower of the church of St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln. This inscription has long attracted attention, but the difficulties in the way of interpretation were, until recently, insurmountable. About four years ago Prof. Müllenhoff discovered that it was to be read upwards, not downwards; this paved the way to a complete solution. The reading, though now not entirely out of the region of doubt, seems to be:—"Eirtig had me built and endowed to the praise of Christ and St. Mary." An additional interest is given to this stone from the fact that, as well as the Anglo-Saxon inscription, there is also a Latin (Roman) one. The old English mason who engraved the dedication inscription took a tomb-stone from the neighbouring Roman cemetery and used it for his new work. The Rev. G. Rowe has a very sensible paper on encaustic tiles. He has used some of the very interesting specimens in St. Mary's Abbey, York, to illustrate his subject. The advice to those who have money to leave given in English verse on one of them is highly curious. We do not remember ever to have met with it before. Mr. Edwin Lees contributes a good account of the Norman sculptures at Ribblesford church, Worcestershire, which is illustrated by two careful engravings. We do not entirely agree with his interpretation of their meaning, but are none the less thankful to him for having preserved their memory and form from destruction by fanatics or church-restorers.

*Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society.* Vol. II. Part II. New Series. (Colchester: W. Wiles.) This is a useful and interesting publication, and the present part thereof shows no signs of falling off. The most

important contribution is that of Mr. King, concerning the church goods which were confiscated in the reign of Edward VI. These Essex inventories are very full; and, as they are given at length, they enable the student who knows the meaning of the various obscure terms used to reproduce, in his imagination, a picture of an Essex parish church as it was before the change of religion had destroyed so much of its picturesque beauty. The notes are pretty full, and almost always correct. We must except what is said, however, about coffins under Alvythley. At this place three coffins are said to have been disposed of, and the editor thinks that they were the stone coffins in which the dead had rested. This is most improbable. The word was formerly in common use for a box or casket. We believe that at the present day in some of the dialects a pie-dish is so called. In an inventory of the date of 1612, published in the *Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes*, we find mention of three pye plates and "a custard coffin." The notice of the Priory of Hutfeld Broad Oak, communicated by Mr. G. Alan Lowndes, is compiled from unprinted documents, and contains much matter which will have to be incorporated in any future edition of the *Monasticon*. Mr. H. W. King gives particulars of the descent of the manor of Little Stambridge. With this place the Bourchiers were connected, and one of the ladies of this race became the wife of Oliver, the Lord Protector. Of these people Mr. King gives a tabular pedigree.

*Transactions of the North Oxfordshire Archaeological Society, 1879 and 1880.* (Oxford: Parker.) The issue for 1879 consists of a short account of the parish of Cropredy by the Rev. D. Royce. The facts are numerous, but their grouping is by no means artistic or picturesque. We are glad to get historical details rescued from the chances of loss in any manner, but we believe a little more thought and care would have made these "historical notices" much more useful. Surely something more might have been told us about some of the locally important people who are mentioned. Phineas Pett, for instance, who was curate there for a short time at the end of the last century, bore a name which suggests that he was of the blood of that Phineas Pett to whom the English navy owed so much. Identity of names is, as we all well know, no sure index of family, but in this case the presumption is strong, and we ought to have had a line or two concerning it. Dr. Maitland says somewhere or other (we are quoting from memory) that Strype the historian was a trustworthy man, who had always authority for what he said, but then, to him, one MS. was just as good as another. We fear a not unlike charge might be made against Mr. Royce, only it should not be by any means limited to MSS. Here is an example. He quotes Lord Clarendon for the fact that, during the time that the Parliament was supreme, "all the learned and orthodox divines of England were looked upon under the notion of 'scandalous ministers,' and, if the meanest and most vicious parishioner they had could be brought to prefer a petition against them to the House of Commons (how false soever), he was sure to be prosecuted as such." Mr. Royce ought to know that this is mere calumny. That there is a shadow of truth in it we do not deny, for in all times of revolution, when men's minds are excited, cruel things are done. Clarendon knew when he penned the foregoing that he was saying that which was not true; and Mr. Royce should not reproduce his lordship's reckless calumnies against some of the most upright of English gentlemen without telling his readers that they are the words of a bitter partisan. The Index to the Ducklington Parish Register which forms the society's issue for 1880 has been compiled by the rector, the Rev. W. D.



Macray. It is useful, but there is one great blot therein which will some day or other necessitate a part of the work being done over again. This is a great pity, as a very few more pages would have made the Index perfect. The baptisms and burials are all we could wish, but the marriage index does not exhibit the names of both the contracting parties under each entry. The consequence is that, if unhappily the original document should perish by fire or other accident, we should have evidence that this or that man or woman was married on such a day of such a year, but should have no means of ascertaining the name of the wife or husband.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE understand that Lady Bloomfield is preparing for publication a memoir of the diplomatic career of her husband, the second and last Lord Bloomfield, who died in 1879; and that she has it under consideration to illustrate the book with her own sketches made at various places abroad.

THE European Congress of Orientalists lately sitting at Berlin has voted its thanks to Mr. W. W. Hunter for his *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. Prof. Weber, in formally conveying the sentiments of the congress, expressed "the high obligations which Orientalists owe to this grand and patient labour." The Geographical Congress at Venice has also awarded its thanks, with its gold medal, to Mr. Hunter for the services which he has rendered to geographical science by the same work.

MR. E. A. FREEMAN sailed for New York last week. He leaves his work on *The Life and Reign of William Rufus and the Accession of Henry I.*—which forms the complement of his *History of the Norman Conquest*—nearly ready for publication. It will be issued shortly by the Clarendon Press.

WE understand that Prof. Sidney Colvin intends to follow up his biography of Landor in the series of "English Men of Letters" by a volume of selections from his writings, which will be published in Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s "Golden Treasury Series." In the same series will also shortly be issued an edition of Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*, edited by Dr. W. A. Greenhill.

WE hear that a second selection of sonnets edited by Mr. S. Waddington, and entitled *English Sonnets by Poets of the Past*, will shortly be published by Messrs. G. Bell and Sons. It is intended as a companion volume to *English Sonnets by Living Writers* published last year, and will contain a number of sonnets not included in any previous selection.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces for early publication *A Royal Cookery Book*, a transcript of a curious MS. in the Holkam Collection, containing a series of menus for various seasons, and recipes and directions for the culinary art as practised in the fifteenth century. The reprint will be accompanied by a copious Introduction and historical notes.

THE Council of the Folk-Lore Society have appointed a committee to consider as to the best means to be adopted for the classification and indexing of folk-tales. The first meeting of the committee was held this week, and many suggestions were made, which it is hoped may enable a draft report to be prepared early. In the meantime, Mr. Gomme (Castelnau, Barnes) would very gladly receive suggestions from persons interested in this subject.

WE understand that Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will this week publish a third edition of their popular *Life of President Garfield, From Log Cabin to White House*, with an additional

chapter entitled "From White House to the Grave." As an illustration of the interest felt in other countries, we may add that Messrs. Höckver and Zoon, of Amsterdam, will issue immediately an edition in Dutch.

M. JAMES DARMESTETER, the Zend and Shakspeare scholar, has been working at Oxford for some weeks, and is now in London.

DR. OTTO FRANCKE, of Eisenach, has just finished his careful search through the Malone, Donce, and Rawlinson collections in the Bodleian for material for the three works he is preparing—first, a treatise "on the character of the Devil on the English Stage, from the earliest times to the beginning of the eighteenth century;" this is nearly ready for press; secondly, a work on the history and real value of the early School and University Comedies, written either in Latin or English; thirdly, a book on the Development of the English Drama, with an Introduction on the limits of the influence of Antiquity upon the thoughts and practice of English playwrights. Dr. Francke has been working for fourteen months at the Bodleian.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will publish, among works of fiction, during the coming season, Mr. Henry James's *Portrait of a Lady*; *Synnöve Solbakken*, translated from the Norwegian of B. Björnson; new editions of *Hogan, M.P.*, and *The Hon. Miss Ferrard*, by the author of *Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor*, as well as a reprint of the last-named sketch; a new edition of *My Mother and I*, by the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, and of *Magnum Bonum and Life and Life*, by Miss Yonge; *The Adventures of Herr Baby*, by Mrs. Molesworth, with illustrations by Walter Crane; and *Milly and Olly; or, a Holiday among the Mountains*, by Mrs. T. H. Ward, with illustrations by Mrs. Alma Tadema.

In the "English Men of Letters" series will appear *De Quincey*, by Prof. Masson; *Charles Lamb*, by the Rev. Alfred Ainger; and *Bentley*, by Prof. Jebb.

AMONG other works of general literature announced by the same firm are a new edition of *Milton's Poetical Works*, in three octavo volumes, edited by Prof. Masson; *Pygmalion: a Poem*, by Mr. Thomas Woolner, B.A.; *Visions of England*, being a series of lyrical poems upon leading events and persons in English history, by Mr. F. T. Palgrave; a new edition of *Thirty Years: being Poems Old and New*, by the author of *John Halifax*, and a volume of Children's Poetry by the same author; *The Shakespeare Phrase-Book*, by Mr. John Bartlett, author of *Familiar Quotations*; and the following three volumes in "The English Citizen" series:—*Central Government*, by Mr. H. D. Traill; *The Electorate and the Legislature*, by Mr. Spencer Walpole; and *The Poor Law*, by the Rev. T. W. Fowle.

THE following educational works will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. within the next few months:—*Elementary Lessons in the Science of Agricultural Practice*, by Prof. H. Tanner, and *Further Steps in the Principles of Agriculture*, by the same author; *Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism*, by Prof. Silvanus Thompson; *A Course of Instruction in Zoology (Vertebrata)*, by Prof. T. J. Parker; *Elementary Trigonometry*, by the Rev. J. B. Lock, Assistant-Master at Eton; and *Geometrical Exercises for Beginners*, by Mr. Samuel Constable. Among classical works will appear *A School Greek Grammar*, by Prof. W. W. Goodwin; in the "Classical Series," *Select Orationes of Lysias*, edited by Mr. E. S. Shuckburgh, *Virgil's Aeneid, Books II. and III.*, edited by Mr. E. W. Howson, and *Plutarch's Life of Themistocles*, edited by the Rev. H. A. Holden; and Mr.

S. H. Butcher's *Demosthenes* in the series of "Classical Writers." Of works on modern languages and literature, are announced an edition of *Butler's Hudibras, Part I.*, with Notes, by Mr. Alfred Milnes; and *The Organic Method of Studying Languages—I. French*, by Mr. G. E. Fasnacht. In the new series of "Foreign School Classics," Corneille's *Le Cid* and Molière's *Les Femmes savantes*, and *A Grammar and Glossary of the French Language in the Seventeenth Century*, edited by Mr. Fasnacht; and "The Globe Readers," compiled and edited by Mr. A. Murison, and profusely illustrated.

THE following are among the principal publications in general literature which Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. will issue during the coming season:—*The Poetical Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes*, in two volumes; *Noah's Ark: a Contribution to the Study of Unnatural History*, by Phil Robinson; *The Life of Peter the Great*, by Mr. Eugène Schuyler, in two volumes; *Narratives of State Trials in the Nineteenth Century—First Period: From the Union with Ireland to the Death of George IV.*, 1801-30, by G. Lathom Browne; and *From Infancy to Womanhood, a Book of Instruction for Young Mothers*, by Mrs. Rhoda E. White.

IN translations, the same firm announce Taine's *Jacobi Conquest*, by Mr. John Durand; a Selection from *The Letters of Madame de Rémusat*, by Mrs. Cashed Hoey and Mr. John Lillie; Barbu's *Victor Hugo and his Times*, by Miss Ellen E. Frewer, with 120 illustrations, many of them from designs by Victor Hugo himself; Edouard Lockroy's edition of his great-grandmother's *Letters from Paris during the Revolution*, by Miss Martin and an American collaborator; Hensel's *The Mendelssohn Family, 1729-1847*, by Mr. Carl Klingemann and an American collaborator, with a notice by Mr. George Grove; and Gen. Fleischmann's *Memoirs of Count Miot de Melito*, by Mrs. Cashed Hoey and Mr. John Lillie.

A NEW novel by the author of *Queenie*, entitled *Miss Daisy Dimity*, will shortly be published, in three volumes, by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, who also have in the press *My Lord and My Lady*, by Mrs. Forrester, author of *Viva, &c.*, in three volumes.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON have in the press, and will shortly publish, the third volume (containing the New Testament) of *The Annotated Bible*, edited by the Rev. John Henry Blunt; *Ecclesia Anglicana: a History of the Church of Christ in England, extending from the earliest to the present times*, by the Rev. A. O. Jennings; *The Apostolic Liturgy and the Epistle to the Hebrews: being a Commentary on the Epistle in its Relation to the Holy Eucharist, with Appendices on the Liturgy of the Primitive Church*, by the Rev. J. E. Field; *Studies in the History of the Prayer Book*, by Canon Luckock; *The Beginnings of the Christian Church: a Sketch of its Historical Development from the Day of Pentecost to the Close of the Second Century*, by the Rev. W. H. Simcox; *Myths of the Odyssey*, with illustrations, by Miss Jane E. Harrison; *England the Remnant of Judah and the Israel of Ephraim: the Two Families under one Head—a Hebrew Episode in British History*, by the Rev. F. R. A. Glover; *A Life of Lacordaire*, by Mr. H. L. Sidney Lear; *The Vision of the Holy Child: an Allegory for Christmas*, by the author of *The Gate of Paradise*; the second volume of *The History of the Reformation, A.D. 1547-1662*, by the Rev. J. H. Blunt; *The Light of Life: Conferences preached in England and America*, by Canon Knox-Little; *So Tired, and other Poems*, by Mrs. Townsend (M. E. T.), author of *Litanies* and contributor to *Voices of Comfort*; a new edition, with additional sonnets, of *The Knight of Intercession, and other Poems*, by the

Rev. S. J. Stone; a new and revised edition of Dean Goulburn's work on *The Collects; Weariness: a Book for the Lonely and Suffering*, by Mr. H. L. Sidney Lear; *A Dream of the Atonement*, with illustrations; *The Bloom off the Peach*, a novel in two volumes, by Miss Louise Hume; and a tale entitled *Muriel Ray: a Search for the Golden Harbour*.

MESSRS. W. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN AND CO. have just published the first two volumes of their promised "Illustrated Library of the Fairy Tales of All Nations," of which there are to be two series, the first containing translations of the most popular "original" fairy tales of native authors; the second, translations of "folk-tales proper"—the tales of the people derived from their own mouth. The two books just issued are Hauff's *German Fairy Tales*, translated by Mr. Pinkerton, in the first series; and Fernan Caballero's *Spanish Fairy Tales*, translated by Mr. J. H. Ingram, in the second series. Another volume will appear next week, being Gustafsson's *Swedish Tea-time Tales*, by Mr. A. Alberg, in the first series, to be shortly followed by *A Breton Story-book; North American Indian Legends*, translated by Mr. Anson; and *Old Norse Fairy Tales*, by Messrs. Cavallius and Stephens; &c.

THE same publishers will shortly issue, for Christmas, *Moonfolk*, by Miss Jane G. Austin, illustrated by Mr. W. J. Linton; *The Heroes of African Enterprise and Discovery*, with coloured plates, maps, and wood-cuts; *Life of Charles XII.*, by Mr. Albert Alberg; *Gustavus Vasa and his Stirring Times*, by the same writer; and a number of other seasonable books.

AMONG the educational announcements of this firm we notice a series of "Cheap German Classics," edited by Mr. E. A. Sonnenschein and Prof. Alois Pogatscher, of Graz; *A Student's Handbook of German Literature*, by Mr. E. Nicholson; an edition of Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*, Book III., with Introduction and Notes, by Mr. F. Byland; *A First Book of Pianoforte Instruction*, by Mr. H. K. Moore; and a cheap edition, in four parts, of the *Royal Relief Atlas*.

THE following works will be published by Messrs. James Nisbet and Co. during the forthcoming season:—*Treasures of the Talmud*, by P. I. Herahon; *Hosannas of the Children*, by the Rev. J. B. Macduff; *Swiss Letters*, by the late Frances Ridley Havergal; *Palestine Explored*, by the Rev. James Neil, formerly Incumbent of Christ Church, Jerusalem; *The Giant of the North; or, Pokings round the Pole*, by R. M. Ballantyne; *Dewdrops and Diamonds*, by Mrs. Marshall; *The Song of Solomon in Blank Verse*, by the Rev. Canon Clarke; *Dorricourt and Bazall School: Tales for Boys*, by B. Heldmann; *A Summer in the Life of Two Little Children*, by Mrs. Howard; *Strong and Free: a Book for Young Men*, by the Rev. G. Everard; *Bible Images*, by the Rev. James Wells; *The Letter of Credit*, by Miss Warner, as a new volume of the "Golden Ladder Series;" *Living Truths for Head and Heart*, by the Rev. Canon Bell; and also by the same author, *Hymns for the Church and Chamber*; and *A Maiden's Work*, by Lady Hope.

WE understand that an edition of 1,500 copies of Detective McGowan's new work, *Strange Clues*, issued by the Edinburgh Publishing Company, was entirely sold before the day of publication. A second edition is being prepared.

MESSRS. HATCHARDS have the following new books in the press:—*Without a Reference*, by "Brenda;" *From the Beginning; or, Stories from Genesis*, by Mrs. G. E. Morton; *Mysteriously Missing; or, the Strange Adventures of Two Little Pickles*, by the Rev. F. Langbridge; and *Jeannie Nairn*, by Miss Grant, author of *My Heart's in the Highlands*.

MESSRS. G. A. YOUNG AND CO., of Edinburgh, have nearly ready *Contributions to a Second Revised Testament*, with large margins for MS. notes; and a *Paradigm of the Hebrew Verb*, with the serviles in large, open-faced character; also in preparation, a *Concordance to the Revised Testament*.

MR. T. B. TROWSDALE, author of *Pen Pictures of Old Nottinghamshire* and other popular works, will contribute, at an early date, to a number of provincial journals a series of papers under the title of "Glimpses of Olden England." He will deal with the social life of our forefathers.

THE lecture-season of the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, will be opened on December 5 by a lecture from Mr. G. D. Leslie, B.A., on "The Relation of the Artist to his Work." Art-lectures will also be given by Mr. W. F. Yeames, B.A., Mr. G. Aitchison, A.B.A., Mr. Hubert Herkimer, A.B.A., and Mr. F. Seymour Haden. The scientific lecturers will be Mr. Grant Allen, Prof. H. E. Armstrong ("The Economical Use of Coal-gas for Lighting and Heating"), Prof. W. E. Ayrton ("The Storage of Power"), Prof. R. S. Ball, Dr. Lionel S. Beale, Prof. R. Bentley, Mr. James Geikie, Prof. J. W. Judd ("Are there Coal-fields under London?"), Prof. E. Ray Lankester, Prof. O. J. Lodge ("Electricity versus Smoke"), Mr. John Perry, Dr. W. H. Stone, Mr. James Sully, and the Rev. J. G. Wood. The illustrated musical lectures will be by Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mr. Ernst Pauer, Mr. John Radoliff, and the Rev. Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson. Mr. H. J. Byron will lecture on "The Border-line between Farce and Comedy;" and other lectures will be given by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, Mr. Frederic Harrison, the Rev. R. H. Haweis, Prof. Henry Morley, the Rev. Prof. A. H. Sayce, Mr. Alfred Tylor, and Dr. E. B. Tylor.

THE inaugural meeting of the Browning Society will be held at University College, Gower Street, W.C., on Friday, October 28, at 8 p.m., when an address will be given by the Rev. Joshua Kirkman, M.A., Vicar of St. Stephen's, Hampstead. Cards of invitation may be had (free) on application to the honorary secretary, Miss E. H. Hickey, Clifton House, Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W.

THE subject of Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson's address before the Aristotelian Society on Monday evening next, at 7.30 p.m., will be "The Practical Bearing of Speculative Philosophy."

MR. C. H. HERFORD, of Trinity College, Cambridge, is the local lecturer at Penrith and Carlisle this year, and has put forth a very interesting syllabus of his twelve lectures on Shakspeare. His concluding "General Retrospective View of Shakspeare's Personality: his Culture, Character, Politics, Religion, and Conception of the World," will, we hope, find its way to a larger audience than that of the two Northern towns we have mentioned.

THE Sicilian Society of Political Economy at Palermo have elected Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod a corresponding member.

THE New York Critic states that Walt Whitman has been spending some days in the middle of September at Concord, Massachusetts—much of the time with Emerson. On Sunday, September 18, Emerson entertained Walt Whitman at dinner.

THE gift-book of the season in America is an edition of Owen Meredith's *Lucile*, with more than 160 original illustrations on wood from drawings by several eminent American artists. It is issued in octavo, handsomely bound in morocco, at the price of ten dollars, or £2. Messrs. J. B. Osgood and Co., of Boston, are the publishers.

THE following are the forthcoming "holiday

books," as they are called, of some other American publishers:—Thackeray's *Chronicle of the Drum* is announced by Messrs. Scribner; Poe's *Bells and Burns' Cotter's Saturday Night*, by Messrs. Porter and Coates; Bayard Taylor's *Home Ballads*, by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co.; and Mr. Tennyson's *Lady of Shalott*, illustrated with drawings in colour by Mr. Howard Pyle, by Messrs. Dodd, Mead and Co. It will be observed that English poets decidedly predominate over those native to America. The reason is obvious.

MRS. HENRY WOOD's well-known novel, *The Master of Greylands*, is at present appearing as a *feuilleton* in the *Commercio do Porto*, a Portuguese paper, which also deserves notice for its excellent English correspondence.

M. DÉSIRÉ NISARD, of the Académie française, who received this year from the Institut the biennial prize of 20,000 frs. for his *Histoire de la Littérature française*, has just celebrated his golden wedding.

THE Municipality of Antwerp, the native town of Hendrik Conscience, is following the example of Paris in regard to Victor Hugo. A statue of the great Flemish novelist is to be erected in the Plain des Jésuites, which will henceforth be known as Place Conscience; while the two streets leading therefrom are to be called Rue Conscience and Rue du Lion de Flandre.

THE *Indépendance belge* is printing some letters from M. Jean Robie, the painter of still-life, describing his travels in India. It is curious to notice how French-speaking people always seem to enjoy, more than Englishmen, the brilliant life at an Indian native Court.

HERE FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN's new novel, *Angela*, will be published immediately.

THE chevalier Alfred von Arneth has just added two new volumes to his collection of the correspondence of Maria Theresa, published by Braumüller, of Vienna. They are addressed to her several children, five in number, and are almost all written in French. Two volumes more have yet to appear.

MICHAEL CHRYSOCHOOS, himself a native of Epirus, has just published with Kohlmann, of Athens, an original lithographed map of Thessaly and Epirus on the scale of 1:200,000.

THE last addition to the series of volumes forming a universal history, edited by M. Victor Duruy, is entitled *Histoire de l'Empire ottoman*, by M. A. de la Jonquière, formerly Professor of History in the military school at Constantinople (Paris: Hachette). This, with M. Rambaud's *History of Russia* and M. Leger's *History of the Austro-Hungarian Empire*, completes that portion of the series that deals with Eastern Europe. M. Duruy's own *History of Rome* is already in its fifteenth edition.

ACCORDING to the *Rassegna Settimanale*, Barbera, of Florence, will commence, during the course of next year, the publication of a complete and unmutated collection of Belli's *Sonnetti romaneschi*, edited by Luigi Morandi. This edition will consist of six volumes of about 400 pages each, and will contain upwards of 2,000 sonnets, more than 1,100 of which will see the light for the first time, while all the passages struck out of Salvini's edition by the Papal censor are to be carefully restored.

A THIRD edition has just been published (Paris: Hachette) of Prof. Mézières valuable work upon the Predecessors and Contemporaries of Shakspeare.

HERR F. A. PERTHES, of Gotha, announces the publication of three new volumes in his series of "Europäische Staatengeschichte." These are a *History of Prussia*, by Herr Reimann; a *History of Württemberg*, by Herr

Stæhlin; and a *History of the States of the Church*, by Herr Brosch.

THE study of the Russian language seems to be gaining ground in Germany. W. T. Friedrich, of Leipzig, is publishing a series of unmutated reprints of the masterpieces of Russian fiction and poetry specially intended for the use of students, the accent of each word being carefully marked. Among the works already published we notice Puschkín's *Captain's Daughter* and *Eugene Onéguin*, Lermontoff's *The Hero of our Days*, Gogol's *Taras Bulba*, Turgenieff's *Assya*, and Count A. K. Tolstoi's *Count Serebrenniú*.

A SECOND edition has just appeared at Bâle of M. Alexandre Lombard's *Jean-Louis Paschale et les Martyrs de Calabre*.

THE first volume of a collection of documents, rare or unpublished, bearing on the relations between Church and State in Italy has been issued at Rome under the superintendence of the Minister of Justice.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have received the following:—*The Anti-quary: a Magazine devoted to the Study of the Past*, Vol. III., January-June, 1881 (Elliot Stock), the monthly numbers of which we have noticed from time to time; *The Popular Educator: a Complete Encyclopædia of Elementary, Advanced, and Technical Education*, Vol. I. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.), of which the publishers have been good enough to send us also the monthly parts; *The Oracle: a Weekly Journal of Response, Research, and Reference*, Vol. IV., January to June 1881 (H. J. Infeld); *American Farming and Food*, by Finlay Dun (Longmans), substantially reproduced from the *Times*; *Hurricane Hurry; or, the Adventures of a Naval Officer Afloat and Ashore*, by W. H. G. Kingston, with Illustrations by R. Huttula, Eighth Thousand, "The Boys' Own Favourite Library" (Griffith and Farran); *Handy Book of Fruit Culture under Glass*, by David Thomson, Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged (William Blackwood and Sons); *Fifty Years of the House of Lords*, reprinted from the *Pall Mall Gazette* (Macmillan and Co.); *Pepacton*, by John Burroughs (Sampson Low), the American edition of which we have already reviewed (see ACADEMY, July 16); *May Carols; or, Ancilla Domini*, by Aubrey de Vere, Third Edition, Enlarged (Burns and Oates); *Outline of English History*, B.C. 55-A.D. 1880, by Prof. S. R. Gardiner (Longmans), of which we have already noticed the two parts when published separately (see ACADEMY, March 5 and June 18); *The Church under the Tudors*, with an Introductory Chapter on the Origin of the Connexion between Church and State, by Durham Dunlop (W. Kent and Co.); *Monaco and its Gambling Tables*, by John Polson, Third Edition, Enlarged and Illustrated (Elliot Stock); *Dickens' Pickwick Papers*, with Twelve Original Full-Page Illustrations, by Arthur B. Frost (Ward, Lock and Co.); *The Irish Land Question: Facts and Arguments*, by Charles Higgins (John Heywood); *Protestant Orders, "Are Clergymen of the English Church Rightly Ordained?" a Reply to this Enquiry*, by an English Catholic (Burns and Oates); *The Chart System of Studying and Teaching Sunday School Lessons*, by the Rev. A. H. Munro (John Walker and Co.); *Poems and Sonnets*, by Harriett Stoddall, Cheap Popular Edition, dedicated by permission to H. W. Longfellow (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.); *The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne*, Part II., published for the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language (Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son); *John Wesley*, by the Rev. R. Green, "Popular Shilling Library" (Cassell, Petter,

Galpin and Co.); *Plutarch's Lives*, arranged for the Use of Every-day Readers (Whittaker and Co.); &c.

OF foreign books we have received:—*Frei-frau von Bunsen: ein Lebensbild*, aus ihren Briefen zusammengestellt von Augustus J. C. Hare, deutsche Ausgabe von Hans Tharau, in 2 vols. (Gotha: Perthes); *Acta Seminarii Philologici Erlangensis*, Ediderunt Iwanus Mueller et Eduardus Woelfflin, Vol. II. (Erlangen: Deichert; London: Williams and Norgate); *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum*, Vol. VII., Victoris Episcopi Vitenensis Historia Persecutionis Africanæ Provincias, ex recensione Michaelis Petschenig (Wien: Carl Gerold's Sohn; London: Williams and Norgate); *Gesammelte kleine Schriften*, von J. C. Blunt-schli, Vol. II., aufsätze über Politik und Völkerrecht (Nordlingen: Beck'schen; London: Williams and Norgate); *Saggi di Critiche letterarie*, per Alberto Rondani (Firenze: *Gazzetta d'Italia*); *La Corte e la Società romana nei secoli XVIII. e XIX.*, per David Silvagni, Vol. I., con due Fac-simili, Seconda Edizione (Firenze: *Gazzetta d'Italia*); &c.

WE have also received the following pamphlets:—*Afghanistan and South Africa*, by Sir Bartle Frere (John Murray); *A Funeral Sermon on the Late Dean Stanley*, by O. J. Vaughan, D.D. (Macmillan and Co.); *Ireland in 1881*, by John Boyd Kinnear (Smith, Elder and Co.); *Loss and Gain in Recent Theology: an Address* by James Martineau, D.D. (Williams and Norgate); the *Index to the Paper and Printing Trades' Journal*, compiled by Edwin P. Pierce (Taunton: Barnicoott and Son); *The Reciprocity Crisis: a Tract for the Times*, by George W. Medley, "Cobden Club" (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.), of which, if we had space, we should be glad to speak as highly as it deserves; *Thoughts on Clerical Life*, by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma (Elliot Stock); *The English Land Question*, by Arthur F. Leach (National Press Agency); *Jack, a Mendicant*, by Catherine L. Purkis (Chatto and Windus); *The Revised Version: a Sermon* by the Rev. F. Tilney Bassett (Church of England Pulpit Office); *A Supplement to "A Sketch of Philosophy"*, by John G. Macvicar, D.D. (Williams and Norgate); *Health Preservation: Thirty Valuable Prescriptions*, by Richard Herring (Longmans); *University Reform: the Inaugural Address for 1881*, delivered at Canterbury College, by Prof. A. W. Bickerton (Christ Church, N.Z.: G. Tombs and Co.); *Guide to the Territorial Regiments*, by Major F. J. Hort, Second Edition (W. Mitchell and Co.); &c.

#### ORIGINAL VERSE.

##### A SONNET.

WE know that we must die: then wherefore wail?  
No protestations, agonies, or tears  
Aval to change the current of the years:  
There is one end to every mortal tale.  
And rightly so. Why should not forms that fail  
Through age or weakness pass away and give  
Their young hairs room to spread themselves and live,  
Till stronger growths in turn o'er these prevail?  
No life but had its being out of life:  
No life but builds itself upon the dead:  
And when the stern necessities of strife  
Have cramped the space where growing lives  
would spread,  
The tree whose wood is made must feel the knife  
That fresher growths may flourish in its stead.

J. H. PEARCE.

#### OBITUARY.

##### THE REV. W. M. GUNSON.

THE melancholy death of the Rev. W. M. Gunson has caused sorrow to a large circle of friends. Though little known to the public, he was highly valued in academic circles. His

whole career was spent in Cambridge, and his interests centred in university affairs. The management of a university is a difficult and complicated task, and depends upon the practical capacity of one or two individuals who in each generation devote themselves to the public good. They do it without any claim to recognition for their labours, and they do it frequently at the sacrifice of their own chances of gaining literary eminence. Of this class Mr. Gunson was a conspicuous example. He began as a hard-working tutor, and exercised a wide influence not only upon his pupils, but upon the entire teaching system of the university. His life was simple, and he cared little for society, but devoted all his spare time and energies to university business. He was so careful and conscientious as an examiner that he was almost a permanent examiner in the Classical Tripos; and he laboured assiduously to manage the scanty revenues of the Pitt Press to the best advantage. In literature he did little, though he was one of the original staff of the *Saturday Review*. His reputation and his activity were purely academic; but at Cambridge his loss will be greatly felt.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

ONE of the most striking articles in the magazines this month is that in the *Contemporary*, by Mr. M. N. Mulhall, upon "The Carrying-Trade of the World." Of all writers in England who deal with statistics, Mr. Mulhall is the most original and at the same time the most intelligible. He here proves, by several series of quantitative arguments, the increasing predominance of the British commercial navy over that of the rest of the world; but, unfortunately, he goes out of his way to adduce one argument which is palpably fallacious. In order to support a proposition (which is true in the main) that the perils to which seamen are exposed have been exaggerated, he contrasts the death-rate among them with that prevailing in London and Dublin. He does not see that the former applies only to adult and picked men, while the latter includes children, invalids, and the aged. A gross blunder of this kind cannot but throw doubt upon Mr. Mulhall's other figures, though we believe such doubt would be entirely undeserved.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for October has a pleasant paper by Mr. E. W. Gosse on "The Matchless Orinda," an almost forgotten literary lady of the Restoration time—Katharine Fowler, who changed her name by marriage to Phillips, had a great reputation in her own day, and wrote much that throws great light on her own life and surroundings. She was a moral writer in days when morality was not common, and her poems were offered on the altar of friendship rather than of love. She formed an Arcadian society of friends, to whom she confided all the aspirations of her soul, and many other things which Mr. Gosse tells gracefully. An article on the "French and English Police Systems" deserves reading, especially by those whose notions of the French police are derived from Gaborian's novels, and who want a little more explanation of the working of the system. "May in Umbria" is a description, by J. A. S., of a spring travel from Rome to Terni, Assisi, Gubbio, and other less-known places. The writer has not attempted to describe, but merely to suggest an atmosphere through which dim outlines appear fitfully; he seems to wish to set forth a new method by which all phenomena are to be regarded as "pleasant or instructive adjuncts to sensation." The success of this method must depend on the nature of the sensation, but we cannot think that the specimen here given will suggest anything new. An article on "Lenau" serves as a pendant to that of Mr. Gosse, and revives a little-known

German poet, Nicolaus Niembach, who went by the *nom-de-guerre* of "Lenau," and who is a German parallel to Leopardi.

READERS of *Harper* will find it somewhat tantalising to wait till next month for the dénouement of Mr. Thomas Hardy's brilliant novel, "The Laodicean," which shows marvellous skill in devising situations and unfailing resource in incident. Those who require characters in fiction in whose existence they can thoroughly believe will not be satisfied with the story; but for all who, on the other hand, take delight in dexterously conceived plot and original conceptions of character clearly and consistently worked out, the novel is an intellectual treat. The illustrations to the present number, especially those to an article on "A Berkshire Lane," and the pictures of Frederick A. Bridgeman, are wonders of technical skill. The August number contained something less usual in *Harper*—viz., some comic cuts of remarkable merit. They show how Orlando, a very little boy, "swam" January, a very big horse. The contest between mind and matter, and the ultimate triumph of the latter, are exhibited in ten scenes, admirable alike for their art and their humour. The last is a masterpiece of pantomimic drawing.

THE new illustrated magazine called *Art and Letters*, which has been started by Messrs. Remington and Co., apparently aims at satisfying those readers, on the one hand, who find purely artistic magazines insufficiently literary, and those, on the other, who find literary magazines "with illustrations" insufficiently artistic. It is evident that to satisfy both classes, not only the *Art*, but the *Letters* must be good. In the matter of art there is little to complain of in the first number, which contains a very fine full-page wood-cut after a beautiful landscape by the late Hippolyte Emmanuel Boulanger, and good illustrations of the art of Millet and Frederick Walker. It is no secret that these cuts have appeared already in *L'Art*, and the prospectus states that arrangements have been made with the proprietors of that wonderful periodical for the reproduction of some of its choicest plates. This fact should in itself assure a good circulation for *Art and Letters*, at the very moderate price of one shilling a month. While, however, the quality of the *Art* is thus assured at the outset, the first number does not inspire quite equal confidence in the *Letters*. The articles on Millet and Walker are well done, but the original story is poor indeed.

THE current number of the *Revue historique* has an article by M. Guiraud which will interest students of Roman history. M. Guiraud examines Mommsen's theory of the reform of the "Comitia Centuriata" in the third century B.C., and makes a new suggestion on this avowedly difficult subject. He believes that the number of centuries was not changed, but remained 193, instead of being increased to 373 as Mommsen supposes. The change was not democratic, but was in the interest of the equites, and was made to equalise the influence of the tribes in the "Comitia Centuriata." M. Sorel discusses the diplomatic relations between Austria and the Comité de Salut public in April 1793. Mr. Hartwig gives an abstract of the general attitude of modern criticism towards the question of the authenticity of the Chronicle of Dino Compagni—a question which has been so much debated of late that, unless a sketch of the situation is from time to time given, no one save an expert can venture to have an opinion. The general tendency of criticism at present seems to be in favour of the falsity of the Chronicle itself, while dating it from the fifteenth century, and admitting that the fabricator had access to genuine documents which have not been discovered.

## NEW ITALIAN BOOKS.

*Saggi di Critiche letterarie.* Di Alberto Rondani. (Florence: Gazzetta d'Italia Press.) These clever essays, reprinted from various magazines, are well worthy of publication in a separate form. All are interesting; but probably the paper on the three best-known cantos of the *Divina Commedia* and that upon Petrarch will be found the most attractive by English readers. The thoughtful article on Giuseppe Revere gives an interesting account of a past phase of Italian literature and of the revolutionary poets who flew to their pens when forbidden to wield a sword, and thus devoted their brain power to their country's cause. But unless Revere's reputation be strangely inadequate to his merits, surely Signor Rondani is too enthusiastic in comparing him with Heine? That the author is touched with excess of patriotism is shown by another passage in the same essay, where he remarks "that, if chastity of the heart is still of any account, Foscolo is better than Byron in the æsthetic and moral sense of the word." Now, with all respect for Foscolo's genius, his life hardly merits this high eulogium. Probably Signor Rondani takes the once current Corsair view of Lord Byron's character, and has never heard of the Regent's Park episode of poor Foscolo's London life. The Petrarch paper is a pleasant chat concerning the poet's retreat at Selvapiana, near Parma, and his rumoured dealings in necromancy. It was certainly hard for Petrarch, who regarded astrologers and diviners with the same contempt and hatred that he accorded to physicians, to be accused of practising the black art; and from one of the poet's letters it would seem that the calumny proceeded from his enemy, Card. Bertrand, who poisoned the mind of Pope Innocent VI. against him by branding him as a magician. Signor Rondani is also the author of a volume of critical essays on art, which excited very favourable notice at the time of their appearance, but treat of subjects that are now out of date.

*Fiorita di Liriche provenzali.* Tradotti da U. A. Canello, con Prefazione di Giosuè Carducci. (Bologna: Zanichelli.) These clever versions of Provençal lyrics—warlike, religious, and erotic—are the work of a learned professor of Provençal poetry, and are addressed to the general public rather than to the student. Signor Canello's object is to popularise the minstrelsy of the Trouvères; and therefore, instead of literal translations, he gives free metrical versions—frequently abbreviated—of the original text. In addition to the useful introductory outline of the history of Provençal poetry, the dainty little volume is enriched by a Preface from the pen of Giosuè Carducci. As the first of living Italian poets, all that he has to say on the subject of Italian literature is singularly worthy of note. In his opinion, the first, and probably the heroic, period of modern Italian literature came to an end with the death of Manzoni and of Guerrazzi. He considers that for the next few generations little real poetry will be produced in Italy. The country, he thinks, is passing through a necessary phase of critical research and assimilation of new, fantastic, and artistic material, and he holds that it is encouraging to remember how Germany succeeded in giving birth to a new literature after undergoing the same process during the last century. He therefore maintains that the translation, not only of master works, but of minor productions representing distinct phases of artistic and social development, is of essential value to the enlargement of Italian culture.

*L'Undecimo Comandamento.* Romanzo, da Anton Giulio Barrili. (Milan: Treves.) Signor Barrili is the author of many novels that have

won great popularity in Italy, and his present work may be distinctly recommended to English readers. It is thoroughly amusing from the first page to the last, and its highly improbable plot is worked out with great ingenuity and brilliancy. The opening chapter—a description of the town of Castelnovo-Bedina and its society—is a delicious piece of satirical writing, much in the style of Mr. Grenville Murray's vivid pictures of provincial life in France, and with nearly as much epigrammatic power and incisiveness. The sub-prefect, with his official foolishness and ambition, is drawn with a master-hand. There is a charming little heroine, who is also an heiress, and who has wisely determined not to be married for the sake of her money. She is very independent, very capricious, and has a fond old uncle, an amusing stage noodle, to whom her will is law. Her curiosity is excited by the news that a band of misogynists have settled in a suppressed monastery on a neighbouring mountain and dedicated themselves to intellectual pursuits in the strictest seclusion. Just to enlarge her experience, she determines to penetrate into this retreat disguised in male attire, and makes her uncle go with her. Here at once we have a situation which in other hands would have led to very risky scenes, but there is not a shade of impropriety in the book, and Adele's adventures in the monastery and the havoc she makes among the amateur monks is brilliant comedy from first to last. The scenery of the tale is evidently drawn from nature, and we should like to know the exact locality of the Witches' Cave. There is not much analysis of character, the charming little heroine is sketched too exclusively from the masculine point of view, and the majority of the other personages are merely outlined. Nevertheless, the outlines move, and move dramatically. It seems ungracious to indicate any defect in so diverting a story, or we might suggest that it is a pity we should never for a moment be allowed to forget that Signor Barrili is its author, and that Signor Barrili, in virtue of his established popularity, is on the easiest and chattiest terms with his readers.

VOL. XII. of Prof. Pitre's "Library of Sicilian Traditions" has just appeared, entitled *Spettacoli e Feste popolari siciliane*, descritte da Giuseppe Pitre (Palermo: L. Pedone Lauriel). It treats of the sacred plays and religious festivals and observances, either still in use in the island, or only discarded during the last century. It is hardly necessary to say that Prof. Pitre has devoted his life to the study of the popular literature and customs of his native Sicily, and that there is no greater authority on these special topics. The present volume is a worthy sequel to those on Sicilian folk-lore and poetry, and is an indispensable book of reference to all students of the history of the religious drama.

ANOTHER work of great antiquarian interest is *Ser Lapo Mamei: Lettere di un Notaro a un Mercante del Secolo XIV.*, con altre Lettere e Documenti, edited by Cesare Guasti (Florence: Le Monnier). It consists of the private correspondence between a notary and his friend and client on the subject of a charitable institution to be founded by the latter, gives a graphic picture of the mode of thought and feeling of the respectable middle class in mediæval Italy, and carries us into the quiet under-currents neglected by writers of history. Oddly enough, although the writer of these letters constantly urged his correspondent to destroy them as soon as they were read, they have been found intact, after an interval of 400 years, stowed away in sacks in a lumber-room.

OUR recent notice of the appearance of Signor Martini's capital juvenile magazine, *Il*



*Giornale per i Bambini*, may be followed up by the announcement of a similar enterprise in Florence. The *Gazzetta d'Italia* Press is publishing a weekly paper for children, entitled *Giannetto*, which, to judge by the only number that has reached us in our summer retreat, is well worthy of success. LINDA VILLARI.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- CATALOGUS Codicum Bibliothecae Universitatis R. Scientiarum Budapestinensis. Budapest: Kilian. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
 DUBOUCHÉ. 24 Estampes dessinées par Moreau le Jeune en 1778-83 pour servir à l'Histoire des Modes et du Costume en France dans le XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle. 1<sup>re</sup> Livr. Paris: Conquet.  
 REYNOLDS, C. A Critical Review of American Politics. Trübner. 14s.  
 REISSMANN, A. Georg Friedrich Hegel. Sein Leben u. seine Werke. Berlin: Guttentag. 6 M. 50 Pf.  
 RYADENKIN, A. A. Viaje al Interior de Persia. Madrid. 18 fr.  
 SOHNKECKEN, F. Das deutsche Schriftwesen u. die Notwendigkeit seiner Reform. Bonn: Soennecken. 4 M.

## THEOLOGY.

- CHIESSEN, H. F. v. Johann Amos Comenius als Theolog. Ein Beitrag zur Comenianischen Literatur. Leipzig: Winter. 6 M.  
 DRÄSENER, J. Der Brief an Diognetos. Nebst Beiträgen zur Geschichte d. Lebens u. der Schriften d. Gregorius v. Nazianzen. Leipzig: Barth. 3 M.  
 PLUMPTRE, C. M. General Sketch of the History of Pantheism. Trübner. 18s.  
 REUSE, E. Die Geschichte der heiligen Schriften Alten Testaments. 1. Hälfte. Braunschweig: Schwetschke. 7 M.

## HISTORY, ETC.

- ARCHIVES historiques de la Saintonge et de l'Aunis. IX. Chazard de Pons. I. Paris: Champion. 15 fr.  
 BENOÛT, le Baron. Souvenirs militaires d'un jeune Abbé, Soldat de la République (1793-1801). Paris: Didier.  
 FISCHER, O. Bonifatius, der Apostel der Deutschen. Leipzig: Weigel. 6 M.  
 JOBEY, A. La France sous Louis XVI. II. Necker et la Guerre d'Amérique (1777-84). Paris: Didier. 6 fr.  
 LUND, Trolde. Das 18te Lebens in Skandinavien während des sechzehnten Jahrhunderts. Kulturhistorische Studien. Copenhagen: Høst. 9s.  
 MARSHALL, F. Der Bürgerkrieg in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika 1861-65. Der Feldzug in Nord-Virginien im Aug. 1862. Hannover: Helwing. 8 M.  
 STUMPF-BRENTANO, K. F. Die Reichskammer vernehmlich d. 10. u. 11. u. 12. Jahrh. I. Bd. 5. Abth. Innsbruck: Wagner. 6 M. 48 Pf.  
 VAUJANY, H. de. Histoire d'Egypte depuis les Temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos Jours. Cairo. 6 fr.  
 WAPENBOECK ou Armorial de Gênes. Héraut d'Armes de 1834-70. Publié par V. Bouton. T. 1. Bruxelles: Olivier. 2,000 fr. (complete).  
 WIMMER, K. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte u. Religion der alten Germanen in Asien u. Europa. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 5 M. 50 Pf.  
 ZACHARÍA V. LINQENTHAL, E. Die Handbücher d. geistlichen Rechts aus den Zeiten d. untergehenden byzantinischen Reiches u. der türkischen Herrschaft. St. Petersburg. 1s. 4d.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ACHENFELS, L. Das niederrheinisch-westfälische Steinkohlengebirge. 4. Lfg. Essen: Silbermann. 10 M.  
 BACKLUND, O. Zur Theorie d. knak'schen Cometen. St. Petersburg. 2s. 4d.  
 BOBODIN, J. Untersuchungen üb. die Pflanzenatmung. I. Abth. St. Petersburg. 1s. 9d.  
 GIRAUD-TRULON, F. La Vision et ses Anomalies. Paris: J. B. Baillière.  
 KRAUS, G. Ueb. die Wasservertheilung in der Pflanze. III. Die Hg. Schwellungsperiode der Pflanze. Halle: Niemeyer. 3 M.  
 KUNZE, O. Um die Erde. Reiseberichte a. Naturforschers. Leipzig: Froberg. 6 M.  
 MEYER, A. B. Publicationen d. künigl. ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden. I. Bilderschriften d. ostind. Archipels u. der Süde. Leipzig: Naumann & Schroeder. 30 M.  
 MIDDENDORFF, A. v. Einblicke in das Ferghana-Thal. Nebst chem. Untersuchg. der Bodenbestandtheile v. C. Schmidt. St. Petersburg. 17s. 6d.  
 NIKITIN, S. Die Jura-Ablagerungen zwischen Rybinsk, Mologa u. Myshkin an der oberen Wolga. St. Petersburg. 4s. 8d.  
 SIMON, E. Les Arachnides de France. T. 5. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Paris: Roret. 12 fr.  
 WISLICHENUS, J. Adolph Strecker's Short Text-book of Organic Chemistry. Trans. and ed. W. R. Hodgkinson and A. J. Greenaway. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 21s.  
 ZITTEL, K. A. Handbuch der Palaeontologie. Unter Mitwirkung v. W. Ph. Schimper hrg. 1. Bd. 5. Lfg. München: Oldenbourg. 7 M.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BOCKTLING, O. Sanskrit-Wörterbuch in kürzester Fassung. 3. Thl. 1. Lfg. St. Petersburg. 3s. 4d.  
 DEERHAAFT KOOLMAN, J. ten. Wörterbuch der ostfriesischen Sprache. 13. Hft. Norden: Braams. 2 M.  
 EDSTROM, E. L. Étude sur l'Emploi du Participe passé en français. 1s. 6d. La Passion du Christ. Poème provençal d'après un Manuscrit inédit de la Bibliothèque de Tours. 1s. 6d. Göttingen: Gumpert.

- ENGELHARD, R. De personificationibus, quae in poetis atque arte Romanorum inveniuntur. Göttingen: Deuerlich. 1 M. 25 Pf.  
 OSTROFF, H., u. K. BRUGMAN. Morphologische Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiete der indogermanischen Sprachen. 4. Thl. Leipzig: Hirzel. 10 M.  
 PIRHL, K. Petites Études égyptologiques. Stockholm: Looström. 12s.  
 PLATONIS opera quae feruntur omnia. Ad codices denuo collatos ed. M. Schanz. Vol. V. Fasc. 1. Symposion. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M.  
 SWOBODA, H. Thukydideische Quellenstudien. Innsbruck: Wagner. 3 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HALLAM'S ACCOUNT OF THE TRIENNIAL ACT OF 1641.

London: Oct. 4, 1881.

As far as I am aware, a blunder by Hallam in a matter of fact is of so unique a character that it is worth while drawing attention to one which has recently been brought before my notice, especially as writers on constitutional history are pretty sure to copy from so accurate a writer with implicit faith. In his account of the Triennial Act of 1641 he says that, by it,

"every Parliament was to be *ipso facto* dissolved at the expiration of three years from the first day of its session, unless actually sitting at the time, and in that case at its first adjournment or prorogation."

The Act itself, however, says that Parliament is to be dissolved at the expiration of three years from the *last* day of the session. Hallam must have been thinking of the Act of William and Mary. The intention of the clause in the Act of 1641 which he meant to refer to was to prevent the king defeating the purpose of the framers of the law by leaving a Parliament prorogued, but not dissolved, for more than three years. There is nothing in the statute to prevent a Parliament continuing for forty or fifty years if the king lived so long.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

## TWO EARLY COMMENTARIES ON DANTE.

St. Edmund Hall, Oxford: Sept. 16, 1881.

Many of your readers will be glad to know that a publication of great interest to Dante scholars may shortly be expected.

Thanks to the exertions of the veteran Coryphaeus of Dante scholars, Dr. Carl Witte, the German Government has undertaken the transcription of the valuable and unique MS. in the Biblioteca Columbina at Seville of the unedited Commentary of Ser Graziuolo de' Bambagioli. Dr. Witte writes that a young scholar, thoroughly capable for the work, will at once copy the MS., and that he himself hopes to be able to publish it within a year. I believe this is the only MS. in existence of this perhaps the most ancient and, in any case, almost contemporary Commentary on the *Commedia*. Its very existence was for some time doubted, except in the form of a small fragment (*Inf.* 25-34) said by Colomb de Batines to be preserved in the library of Lord Vernon (*Bibl. Dant.* ii. 298). The MS. seems never to have been examined since, and the statement of Batines to have been regarded with some suspicion, for Dr. Witte (*Dante Forsch.* i. 29) writes "glaubt de Batines in einer HS. des Lord Vernon gefunden zu haben;" and again, in a recent letter to myself, "Il Batines *pretende* che un codice di Lord Vernon contenga," &c. Dr. Witte mentions in his *Dante Forsch.* (i. 29) that he has been for some years endeavouring to obtain information concerning this Spanish MS., and that once he nearly succeeded, but the papers containing it were lost *in transitu*. Batines was not aware of this MS., or at any rate of the nature of its contents, since he merely refers to it as a MS. of the *Div. Com.* (ii. 261). I saw it in 1878, very hurriedly, and though not then aware of its full importance, noted that its contents were different from the

description of Batines, and that it professed to contain Ser Graziuolo's Commentary. Dr. Witte speaks of it as defective in the last seven cantos; but, judging from my notes, I hope it will be found nearly complete. I believe the last line commented on is "Da questa parte cadde giù dal cielo" (*Inf.* 34, 121). It then stops abruptly at apparently the end of a page, so that probably the last page or two may be lost. The plan is to quote a line or two of the text and then to comment on it in Latin.

The interest attaching to this Commentary is very great. It is twice quoted by the *Ottimo*, which was itself written not later than 1333, and by an author who twice states that he was personally acquainted with Dante. Also (see Batines) Ser Graziuolo was banished from Bologna in 1330, and his Commentary is described as that of "the Cancelliere of Bologna," as though he still held that office when it was written. Hence it is probably, as I have said above, almost a contemporary Commentary, being at any rate composed within the first decade after the poet's death. Further, in the two places where it is cited by the *Ottimo* (*Inf.* vii. 89 and xiii. 91), it has been remarked by Hegel in his monograph on the Dante-Commentary (p. 20) that its language is identical with that of the *Anonimo*, published by Lord Vernon in 1848, and claiming to have been composed in 1324 (*var. lect.* 1328). Moreover, the *Ottimo* over and over again agrees verbally (though without acknowledgment) with the *Anonimo*. Hence it has been suggested that possibly the *Anonimo* and the (supposed lost) Commentary of Ser Graziuolo de' Bambagioli were identical. But, *per contra*, the passages quoted by Colomb de Batines from Lord Vernon's fragment in *Inf.* 25 and 34 are said by Hegel (p. 21) not to agree with the corresponding places in the *Anonimo*. His words are "die von de Batines (ii. 298) citirten zeilen nicht ebenso in *Anonimo* vorkommen [on this see below], so dass das zwischen beiden bestehende Verhältniss einstweilen noch unaufgeklärt bleibt." So that, apart from the intrinsic value that so ancient a Commentary may possess, there are interesting problems to be solved as to the relationship of others of the old Commentaries.

I have just had the good fortune, through the great kindness of Lord Vernon, to spend two or three days in his magnificent library at Sudbury Hall, and to discover evidence which, as it appears to me, almost conclusively proves the identity of the Commentary of Ser Graziuolo with that of the *Anonimo*. Lord Vernon's library possesses a large folio MS. of 262 leaves, on paper, very clearly written, of about the middle of the fourteenth century, described as "Comenti di Diversi." It contains:—

1. The Commentary of the so-called *Anonimo* printed by Lord Vernon at Florence in 1848. This is headed, "Qui apreso sono scritte le chiose di Dante Alighieri di Firenze fatto per sopra il ninferno," and it ends, though (see below) the Commentary is unfinished, with the colophon, "finite le chiose sopra la prima parte della comedia di dante allighieri fiorentino nativitate non moribus destinta in xxxiiij capitoli."

2. The Commentary of Guido da Pisa on *Inf.* i.-xxiv., the last line commented on being 24, 144; and after the words, "e per questa cagione [viz., his being mixed up with the Black and White factions] fu isbandito dalla sua patria," there follows the explanatory colophon already quoted by Batines, ii. 298. This comes at the end of the first column of the second side of fol. 55, and the Commentary of Ser Graziuolo proceeds at once in the following column.

3. The fragment of the Commentary of "the Chancellor of Bologna," commencing on p. 55, is continued to within the space of three or four lines of the last column of fol. 61, where it breaks off abruptly in the middle of a sentence

while commenting on *Inf.* 34, 69. See again the transcript of the concluding words, *with colophon* (as though the imperfections of the Commentary were not noticed) given by Batines, ii. 299.

4. The Commentary attributed to Jacopo Alighieri (also printed by Lord Vernon).

5. The Commentary of Benvenuto da Imola as far as canto ix. (incl.) of *Paradiso*.

Note first the following points:—

1. This is a fragment borrowed from the Commentary of Ser Graziuolo, apparently in order to make, together with the fragment of that of Guido da Pisa, one complete Commentary.

2. It is a translation, the original Commentary having been written in Latin.

3. The *Anonimo*, so far as it is in any sense "identical" with that of Ser Graziuolo, being in Italian, can also be no more than a translation.

Now, I think the following extracts will prove that identity, since the differences between the two Commentaries, as exhibited in this very curious and valuable MS., are simply such as would arise from two different translations or paraphrases of the same original.

Take first the corresponding passages at the end of the fragment of Ser Graziuolo in this MS.:—

Extract from *Inf.* 34, 69, of *Comm.* of Ser Graziuolo de' Bambaglioli in Lord Vernon's Codice.

"E da vedere in questa parte che qui è finito il terzo di il quale l'autore stete nullo inferno verso il nostro emisferio e era e da vedere che sia dentro della terra in che modo Lucifero stea in che modo l'autore non Vergilio disciende e ad esso profondo dinferno overo dentro il quale e posto tra due emisferi cioè il nostro emisferio nel quale noi abitiamo e abitata la terra nellemisferio laltro e posto da quella parte la quale pare a noi di sotto in che modo l'autore non maestro passasse dano emisferio laltro verso il cielo di sotto a noi. Imperciò come dice grande astrologo tomeo nel principio del libro suo delmagiostia[?] celestiali cerchi ferma pera. E del dentro della terra e del dentro della terra [sic] per lo quale dimostra che dentro non miuna altra cosa che esso luogo motissimo da ciascuna parte del cielo e il punto il più profondo luogo della terra e tanto adana [?] parte del cielo punto del dentro quanto daltre e simile daltre daltre [?] ; però siccome tenghono i stroligi egieometri così si trovava per misura e misura e speculazione di natura se fusser possibile di fare una nave nella terra di questo

Extract of same passage from the *Comento d'Anonimo* published by Lord Vernon (Firenze, 1848). [The var. lect. mentioned are from another MS.]

"Da riguardare in questa parte che qui finisce il terzo di che l'autore stete in inferno verso lemisperio nostro chesia dentro e come i Lucifero seggia in esso e chome l'autore non Vergilio disciende al profondo dello inferno o vero dentro e che posto è in tra due emisferi cioè lo misferio nostro nel quale abitiamo e abitabile terra e laltro emisferio verso il cielo per quello che seguita per se spara si come dice il grande pilosofo [al. filosofo] Tolomeo nel principio del suo Almagiosto la forma spherica delcielo insieme che la terra se uno medesimo dentro di che si pruova che il dentro ne altro [al. non è altro che uno luogo] che nelugho remotissimo di ciascuna parte del cielo e uno punto nel profondo luogo della terra igualmente di lungi del cielo e della terra [al. di lungie dal cielo e dalla terra] secondo proporzionata distanza de luno e de laltro [al. laltro] e però che così tengono li astrologi e li gieometri e ohosi si troua per ragionevole speculatione di natura selli fosse possibile di trovare o fare uno foro in questa terra del nostro emisferio che noi abitiamo e fosse di tanta profondità che tochasse

nostro emisferio nel quale noi abitiamo eun'altra chava fosse nell'emisperio di sotto della terra a noi la quale si scontrasse nella fossa del nostro emisferio si che parte del cielo si vedesse per quella fossa e se per questa fossa dalla parte del nostro emisferio fuse gitata una pietra verso laltro emisferio e concio sia chella pietra sia ohorpo grave e di natura sia la pietra andare in giuso imperò questa pietra discenderebbe infino a questo punto il quale chiamano dentro il quale luogho e più di lungie e più rimoto dal cielo che tutto laltro luogo della terra. E concio sia chessa chessa pietra fosse nel dentro per necessaria ragione di natura istarebbe salda anonsi moverebbe verso il nostro emisferio ne in verso laltro e questa e laraione conciosa chella influentia e chontinuo movimenti de' corpi di sopra. Celestiali questi corpi di quaggiù etate [?] et altre] chese di sotto governano siccome pruova il filosafo nel primo meth quando dice questo mondo di sotto e retto e governato da mondo di sopra e dogni virtu e dogni e ghovernato da questo e ohondio sia ohessa chessa sia . . .

[I have thought it better simply to transcribe this passage without attempting to amend it, since Lord Vernon has evidently adopted this method with the *Anonimo*.]

I cannot unfortunately find the extract which I believe I made of the passages at the beginning of the fragment—viz., at canto 25—but I recollect that the coincidence was no less remarkable. I cannot therefore understand the denial of that coincidence by Hegel (as above quoted), for assuredly, considering that both passages are translations, there can scarcely be a doubt of the identity of the original.

The following shorter extracts, taken at random, point to the same conclusion:—

*Inf.* 33, 91: "Noi passamo," &c.

*Ser Graziuolo's Commentary.*

"Di quinci ala fine del presente ohapitolo dura il luogho il quale chiamato Tolomea e ohosi nominata da quello Tolomeo del quale si legge nelibro de Machabei il quale fece fare uno grande ohonvito ne ohampi di Giericho a Simone prencipe de sacerdoti in Giudea colui e mangiarono insieme ad una tavola quando bono mangiato gli fecie uccidere e imperò sono in questo luogho puniti

laltra ultima profondità della terra si che laltro emisferio a laltra parte del cielo si vedesse dall'altra parte e per questa parte del nostro emisferio si gitase uno saso di sotto verso laltro emisferio con ciò sia cosa che il sasso sia corpo grave e propia cosa e della natura del corpo grave disciendere e però questa pietra discienderebbe inasno a questo punto che noi chiamamo dentro remotissimo sopra tutti gli altri e igualmente distante dal cielo e questa pietra fusse in questo punto si dimorerrebbe in questo senza muoversi per nicessaria ragione di natura ne si moverebbe verso il nostro emisferio ne verso laltro la ragione è questa che conciosa cosa che per lanfrustia e chontinuo moto delli corpi di sopra e celesti questi elementi e corpi di sotto ci governano e regolino e vivano si come pruova il filosafo nel primo de la metaphisica. Qui dice questo modo [al. mondo] di sotto e congiunto a quello di sopra si che ogni sua virtù e potenza si governi quindi Adunque ohon ciò sia che il cielo continovo si muova e faccia infrenza," &c., &c.

*Com. Anonimo.*

"Dopo questo qui a la fine del xxxij cap: dura luogho chiamato Tolomea di quello Tolomeo del quale si legge nelibro di Machabei che ne ohampi di Jericho fecie fare grande ohonvito a Simeone prencipe dei sacerdoti in Giuda e li suoi figliuoli Mathia e Juda e mangiando insieme a tavola li fecie uccidere e per ciò in questo luogho sono puniti tutti quelli li quali fecie accidere per tradi-

choloro i quali feciono pace ohonimidi loro e poi gliuicisero a tradimento."

*Inf.* 34, 52: *Quindi Ocito.*

"Dice l'autore che per la fredaza de venti iqualli procedono dalle desso Lucifero aghiacciava ohoncionel quale egli era fitto."

*Quindi Ocito.*

"Dice che per la frigidezze delli venti precedenti per lo muovere delli di quello angello tenebroso si congelava quello Concito nel quale era fitto i Lucifero."

The similarity of the space occupied by the whole fragments in the MS. is instructive. The fragment of Ser Graziuolo occupies twelve and a-half pages of the MS., the corresponding portion of the *Anonimo* thirteen and a-quarter. I found occasionally short paragraphs in the latter not existing in the former, some passages commented upon in it being omitted in the other. So that the conclusion would be that the Commentary of Ser Graziuolo is simply embedded in that of the *Anonimo*. It seems to have been transferred bodily, while the additions made by the latter appear to be so very trifling that the two Commentaries may be considered for practical purposes identical. This wholesale plagiarism is not without a parallel among the early commentators. The very ancient *Chiose Anonime* (dating back, possibly, to 1320) are very freely drawn upon by later writers, especially by della Lana. The *Ottimo* (as Hegel shows in a long list of passages, p. 20, above referred to) plagiarises wholesale from the *Anonimo*, or perhaps, as we may now suggest, from Ser Graziuolo. Moreover, the *Ottimo* and Jacopo della Lana correspond so frequently, and in such long passages, that they, too, have been thought to be identical; and as long ago as 1828 Dr. Witte wrote an elaborate article (reprinted in *Dante Forsch.* 354-98) to prove that this was not so, and, further, that the *Ottimo* was the plagiarist. (See also *Dante Forsch.* ii. 413.) The parallel extracts given by Dr. Witte exhibit the same sort of correspondence as those printed above. All, however, are surpassed by the *Anonimo Fiorentino*, published by Fanfani, 1866-74, who, after a very free use at first of Peter Alighieri and Boccaccio, and afterwards of the *Ottimo*, during about the last twenty cantos of *Purg.* and the whole of the *Parad.* simply reproduces the Commentary of Jacopo della Lana (see Hegel, p. 58), &c. The relation between all these early commentators is evidently very curious and complicated, and calls for careful study.

Now as to the relation of the two translations of Lord Vernon's MS. with the original Seville Latin MS. I can unfortunately say very little. I was only permitted to see the MS. with the librarian standing by me to turn the pages, and a friend (the Rev. C. Eddy, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford) who afterwards examined it at my request, and kindly made a few hurried and scanty extracts, did so under a similar disadvantage. Still, as far as these extracts go, they confirm the above conclusion, though they are almost too fragmentary to print.

Here are a few lines at the beginning of canto 26:—

*Seville MS.*

"... in precedenti Capitolo scripait de illis V fraudulentis latronibus florentinis dacco [?] in principio presentis Capituli ipse [?] latronum memoria esumeles [?] . . . yronice . . ."

*Lord Vernon's "Anonimo."*

"Choncionza ohessa che l'autore nel precedente Capitolo scrive di V frodolenti ladroni florentini in però nel cominciamento di questo Capitolo presente riprendendo la memoria dessi ladroni per stratio di resione [= derisione] magnifica la città di Firenze e questo e quello che dice il testo 'tra voi [al. trova] cinque cotali,'"

\* *istete* (sic). + d'Almagiosto (?).  
‡ Divided thus by the lines in the MS.

\* *Qy.* con lui.

*Ser Graziuolo in Lord Vernon's MS.*

"Obonelo sia cosa chel autore nel passato capitolo abia scritto di cinque frodolenti ladroni fiorentini e imperciò nel principio di questo capitolo fa di loro mentione riprendendo per essa città di Firenze adiramente e pelo contrario la lode imperò che dice il testo 'Trova cinque cotali.'"

But the most curious point that results is that the Seville MS. and the *Anonimo* in Lord Vernon's MS. break off at precisely the same point, and with evidently the same words. The Seville MS. ends thus (according to my friend's notes): "infinitis malitiis et iniquitatibus d'linquer[?]." Lord Vernon's *Anonimo* ends: "li quali contra lui con infinite malizie e niquitadi peccarono." (The fragment of *Ser Graziuolo* breaks off earlier, and cannot be compared here.) This is a very curious evidence of probable relation between these two actual MSS. as well as between the Commentaries themselves.

E. MOORE.

## MR. BROWNING'S "KARSHOOK."

25 York Place, Edinburgh: Oct. 1, 1881.

In the letter from the president of the Browning Society, published in the *ACADEMY* of to-day, he states that "'Karshook' we did not know, and have always sought for in vain in every volume of Browning's works, and all the *Selections* from them." Mr. Furnivall must have omitted in his search *The Return of the Druses*, in which the name of "Karshook" occurs as one of the persons of the play. Of course *The Return of the Druses* is not to be classed among the "fifty poems finished," of which Mr. Browning speaks in his *One Word More*.

J. M. GRAY.

## THE SPELLING OF "WHOLE."

Berlin, S.W., Kleinbeerenstrasse 7: Sept. 30, 1881.

Mr. H. Bradley is certainly right in his explanation of the spelling of "whole" as given in the *ACADEMY* of September 17; but I beg to state that it is not quite new, and to refer to my notes on *Guy of Warwick*, ll. 3422 and 7927, in which I have collected several instances of the addition of an inorganic *w* in English, the earliest of them belonging to the first half of the fourteenth century. I must add, however, that I do not remember having met with the spelling "whole" instead of "hole" before Tyndale (Oliphant, *Standard English*, p. 291), but a doublet of the word occurs about the middle of the fifteenth century spelt "whayle" instead of "hayle," "hale" (*Guy of Warwick*, l. 5199).

J. ZUPITZA.

## A CORRECTION.

Westbury-on-Trym: Oct. 3, 1881.

There not having been time last week (through a delay in the post) for the transmission and return of a proof, my note upon the Prince of Wales's papyrus went to press with an uncorrected error for which I am at a loss to account, but which may have originated with myself in a slip of the pen. That error occurs in the name of the Queen, which three great authorities spell in three different ways—i.e., Notemit, Netém, and Mut-Netem; but which I venture to think would be more satisfactorily transliterated as Notem-Maut, or Notem-em. Maut. In the *ACADEMY*, October 1, this name is several times printed Not-em-Maut, which means nothing, and which I certainly did not intend to write.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

## ROMAN INSCRIPTION AT HEXHAM.

Liverpool: Oct. 2, 1881.

With regard to the stone found at Hexham and described in the last number of the *ACADEMY*,

I have to make a slight correction. I gave the inscription as originally sent to me, but it appears that the end of the third line should be XXV, instead of XXII. This will, of course, necessitate a corresponding alteration in the expansion and translation.

W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

## SCIENCE.

*The Collected Scientific Papers of the Late A. H. Garrod, F.R.S.* Edited by W. A. Forbes. (R. H. Porter.)

THERE could be no more fitting memorial to Prof. Garrod than this collection of his varied and valuable papers. It was subscribed for by all the leading British biologists, many foreign *savants*, and many private friends; and was prepared under the direction of a committee consisting of Messrs. Flower, Schäfer, Bell, Selater, Salvin, Balfour, Dobson, Günther, the late Mr. Alston, and the editor, Mr. Forbes, the successor of Garrod as prosector to the Zoological Society. The work is admirably got up with well-executed plates, and a most excellent and pleasing likeness by Mr. Herkomer as a frontispiece, for which all Garrod's friends will feel indebted to that distinguished artist.

The book commences with a biographical notice by the editor, which is followed by reprints of Garrod's papers, part i. consisting of those on physiological subjects, and part ii. of those on anatomy. During the early part of his scientific career, Prof. Garrod was mainly occupied with physiology, and devoted his energies to the investigation of the action of the heart, the circulation of the blood, and the temperature of the human body. The papers constituting part i. all relate to these subjects. He made numerous experiments on himself on the relation of the temperature of the air to that of the body, and invented a combination of the cardiograph and sphygmograph to record at the same time on the same paper the movements of the heart's apex and the dilatations of the artery at the wrist. His great mechanical genius, which was constantly exhibited in the various appliances by means of which he illustrated his lectures, enabled him to suggest various improvements in the sphygmograph and allied instruments.

The present volume, dealing as it does with so wide a variety of subjects, cannot be fully reviewed in a short article like the present. A few noteworthy points only in part ii. will be touched on. This part represents the published results of Garrod's eight years' most diligent work as prosector at the Zoological Gardens, and consists of seventy-three separate papers, one of which, on the curious diving petrel of the Southern Ocean, *Pelecanoides*, was left unfinished at his death, and is now for the first time printed. The best known of his anatomical researches are, without doubt, those on the anatomy of birds, which were made with the direct object of putting on a sound anatomical basis the classification of this group. As is well known, Garrod was led to the conclusion that a most important key to the determination of the natural affinities of the various divisions of birds lies in the relations and arrangement of the muscles of the thigh, and especially in

the presence or absence of a particular muscle, called the "ambiens," which stretches from the anterior border of the acetabulum to the knee, and across the knee from its inner to its outer side. As results of his investigations, he proposed a number of changes in the accepted classification of birds—for example, breaking up the Accipitres; removing the Cathartidae, or American vultures, altogether from relationship with them; and placing the serpent bird of Africa (*Serpentarius*), until then classed with the falcons, with the bustards and screamers (*Cariama*). Scarcely anyone who watches the living *Cariamas* and compares their attitudes and habits with those of the serpent bird when, as is sometimes the case, the two birds are living side by side in the Zoological Gardens can doubt that Garrod is right, at all events, in this latter discovery. At the time of his death he was employed on a general work on the "Anatomy of Birds," in aid of which he received sums of money from the Government grant. The first fasciculus of this publication, on the anatomy of the common fowl as a type of birds in general, is nearly complete in MS., while the second is half-finished. It is hoped that these will be completed and published by the editor of the present work before long.

Garrod, who had a mathematical inclination, made some attempts to express the relations of animals to one another by means of formulae. In one of his papers on the anatomy of ruminants, the relations of the various species of Cervidae are thus set forth. Of course no one doubts that zoology will some day reach a mathematical stage, and that the genetic relations of animals, and the various values of the modifications in structure which they show, whether from those typical of the main or subordinate branches of the family-tree, will be capable of being formulated; but the science is scarcely yet sufficiently ripe for so advanced a step to succeed. Nevertheless, the present attempt is noteworthy as one of the first practical efforts in that direction.

In conclusion, a very short paper, "On the Mechanism of the Intervertebral Substance, and on Some Effects of the Erect Position in Man," may be mentioned as one of the most interesting of Garrod's writings. In the latter part of this paper he points out certain consequences of the assumption of the erect posture by incipient man with a body until then adapted for horizontal progression only, which are clearly retained in the structure of the human body at present, and certain of which are highly deleterious to man, who has not yet been able to adapt his structure with complete success to the posture of which he is so proud. Man's immediate progenitor, no doubt, like the higher apes, had a vertebral column simply curved concave ventrally, like that of the higher apes.

"In its attempts to assume the upright carriage, this progenitor must have thrown the centre of gravity of its body directly above the hips, to do which it was necessary to bend the spine backwards. On account, however, of the thoracic region being rendered rigid by the attachment of the cage of ribs, and the sacrum being immovable from its ankylosis, this flexion of the spine could only occur in the neck and loins; consequently, the spinal flexures

in man may be explained upon the assumption that the dorsal and sacral ventral concavities are the similar curves of the ancestral type, retained on account of the mechanical obstructions to their removal; while the ventral convexities of the yielding cervical and lumbar regions are the means by which the centre of gravity in the erect position is carried to a point directly above the hip joints."

Most serious inconveniences consequent on the change of attitude of the body in man are the tendencies to prolapse, antelexion and retroflexion of the uterus in women, and to femoral hernia in both sexes, and inguinal hernia in the male. These affections are due to conditions of structure which, though adequate for the support of the viscera in a horizontal position of the body, are faulty and deficient for the prevention of such mishaps when the body is raised on end.

Besides the contents of the present work, and the two fascicles of his investigations of birds, Garrod also left a very large number of detached notes and drawings, mostly referring to the anatomy of birds.

H. N. MOSELEY.

#### D'ABBADIE'S AMHARIC DICTIONARY.

*Dictionnaire de la Langue amariñña.* By Antoine d'Abbadie. (Paris: Vieweg.)

M. D'ABBADIE has at length published his long-expected and much-desired dictionary, and put trustworthy materials into the hands of the scholar for the study of Amariñña, better known as Amharic. His long residence in Abyssinia, his knowledge of the people and their dialects, and, above all, his scientific acquirements and powers as a linguist have enabled him to produce one of the most valuable contributions made of late years to Oriental philology. Hitherto we have been dependent on the Amharic Lexicon of Ludolf—a name to be mentioned only with respect—and that of Isenberg, published forty years ago. It is needless to say the present work will supersede both.

M. d'Abbadie has been assisted in his labours by a native, a fellow-pupil of his at Gondar, who subsequently accompanied him as far as Jerusalem. The mother-tongue of the latter was Tigriña, and he was therefore able to determine whether a word was really Amharic or an importation from the neighbouring language. Besides this native critic, M. d'Abbadie has further been aided by the Fathers of the Lazarist mission. He has thus spared no trouble or effort to make his dictionary as perfect as possible.

The system on which the words are arranged is extremely clear, and other dictionary-makers would do well to follow it. All roots, or "gates," as the native grammarians call them, are printed in red ink, as well as the *nabbar*, or "domesticated" words, which cannot be reduced to a more simple form. M. d'Abbadie has rightly placed derivatives under their roots, and made no distinction between words which begin with the same sound or letter in Amharic, although the Ethiopic words from which they come may commence with different sounds.

The Amharic, it should be added, is one of several dialects which may be regarded as the children of the now extinct Ethiopic or

Ghe'ez. Spoken in the South-west of Abyssinia, and so opposed to the Tigré of the North, it is closely related to the dialects of Gojjam, Xlwa (Shoa), Begemdir, &c., of which we know but little except through M. d'Abbadie's dictionary. For those who would study the life of the Semitic languages and the changes they undergo, a dialect of this kind, on the very frontiers of the Semitic domain, is of special importance; while the phonology and, above all, the remarkable verbal forms and derivatives which it possesses make it peculiarly interesting.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND CO. have long taken a leading place in the publication of books of travel and adventure. In this department they announce the following for the present season:—*The Head Hunters of Borneo*, by Dr. Carl Bock, being the narrative of a voyage up the Mahakkam and down the Barita, and also of journeyings in Sumatra; *Uganda and the Egyptian Soudan*, with numerous illustrations and maps, by Mr. B. W. Felkin and the Rev. O. T. Wilson; *Magyar-Land*, a narrative of travels through the snowy Carpathians and Great Alfold of the Magyar, with wood-cuts from the writer's own sketches, by the author of *The Indian Alps*; *Nordenskiöld's Voyage round Asia and Europe*, being a popular account of the North-east passage of the *Vega* by Lieut. A. Hovgaard; *Hesperotherien*, a record of a ramble through part of the United States, Canada, and the Far West, by W. H. Russell, LL.D.; *War, Waves, and Wanderings*, including a cruise in the *Lancashire Witch*, by Mr. F. Francis; *Pathways of Palestine*, a descriptive tour through the Holy Land, by the Rev. Canon Tristram, first series, illustrated by twenty-two permanent photographs; *Rambles and Studies in Old South Wales*, by Mr. Wirt Sikes; *The Afghan Campaigns of 1878-80*, by Mr. Sydney Shadbolt, which will be dedicated by permission to Sir Frederick Roberts; and *Norsk, Lapp, and Finn*, by Mr. Frank Vincent.

MR. CUTHBERT E. PEEK, with his party, has lately returned from his expedition to Iceland, to which we referred on August 20. It is expected that, at an early meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Peek will have an opportunity of giving some account of his journey, during which a number of useful scientific observations was made under the immediate supervision of Mr. J. Coles.

News has just reached Holland, by way of Hammerfest, from the Dutch Arctic expedition in the *Willem Barents*. That vessel had been able to force its way through the ice until August 1, when, on arriving within eighteen miles of Jugor Strait, it was unable to make further progress. The expedition is expected to return to Amsterdam during the present month.

DR. PAVY, who was left at Disco by Capt. H. W. Hovgate's *Gulnare* expedition, went on to Lady Franklin Bay with Lieut. Greely in the *Proteus*, and has forwarded to Washington by that vessel several papers on the botany, geology, &c., of the country near Disco, and on the manners and customs of the people.

THE Rev. S. Macfarlane, the well-known missionary, has left England on his return to New Guinea, and is accompanied by Mr. T. Ridgley, as medical assistant. Mr. Robert M. Fraser has also just been despatched by the Free Church of Scotland to the Western Pacific, where he is to be stationed in one of the islands of the New Hebrides group.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. James Stewart, O.E., has safely reached Quillimane, on his return to Livingstonia and Lake Nyassa.

THREE members of the Algerian missionary expedition to Lake Tanganyika are reported to have been massacred, while three others escaped. A rumour had also reached England that Mr. Ramsey, an engineer employed by the trading company on Lake Nyassa, had been killed, but all doubts on this subject have been happily removed by intelligence of later date.

DR. PESCHUIL-LÖSCHE, who has been engaged on behalf of the International African Association in Loango, West Africa, has lately arrived in Brussels, and has furnished a report on his journey to the central committee.

M. AMELOT, a Belgian engineer, left Brussels on September 12 to join the expedition on the Congo.

MR. JAMES CAMERON and Mr. T. W. Pigott, of the China Inland Mission, have lately been travelling in the north of the Chinese province of Shensi, and have visited most of the cities of any importance. They report that the sand from the desert is seriously encroaching on the country, and has already half-buried some cities. The high walls which have hitherto kept it out of Yülin will not much longer be of any avail, as the sand is already heaped almost up to the top.

DURING his recent journey in the basin of the Upper Amazon M. Charles Wiener, French vice-consul at Guayaquil, explored the equatorial affluents of the Marañon, which had not been previously examined, and also discovered two which were unknown before. In his two journeys across the continent of South America M. Wiener travelled not far short of 9,000 miles, and surveyed some 2,300 miles. He claims to be the discoverer of the direct Manabi road from Quito to the Pacific; but in a letter to the French Geographical Society a short time ago M. Edouard André showed that M. Wiener is under some mistake in this matter.

THE October number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* opens with a paper by Dr. Robert Bell on the commercial importance of Hudson's Bay, with remarks on recent surveys and investigations. It is illustrated with an excellent map compiled from the most recent surveys, with a small inset diagram showing the route between Port York, Hudson's Bay, and Liverpool. In the *Geographical Notes* some recent events in East Central Africa are referred to; and we learn that the British Association contemplate urging the Royal Geographical Society to undertake an expedition to Mount Kenia and Kilimanjaro, and intend to offer the munificent sum of £100 as a grant-in-aid towards the expenses! There is also some interesting information respecting Mr. J. M. Schuyver's African expedition, which, if it proves successful, will certainly achieve some useful geographical work. Dr. Montano's visit to North Borneo and exploration of the River Saghalind form the subject of another note. A formidable report of part of the proceedings of the Geographical section at the York meeting of the British Association occupies two-thirds of the number, but, being in small type, will not attract much attention.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Archaeopteryx*.—In the current number of the *Geological Magazine*, Prof. Seeley enters into a critical examination of the two specimens of fossil bird referred to *Archaeopteryx*, and preserved in the British Museum and the Berlin Museum. Both specimens were obtained from the lithographic stone of Solenhofen in Bavaria. By comparative measurements of the two birds,



it is found that the differences in the proportions of the various parts of the skeleton are sufficiently marked to indicate that they belong to distinct species, if not to distinct genera.

Mr. J. J. ALLEY, of Manchester, is preparing for publication a *History of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1831-81*. He proposes to condense the fifty published reports of the proceedings; to indicate the chief features of the presidential addresses; and to give local notes of the annual meetings, with some account of the leading members present. The work, which is expected to be ready early next year, will be issued to subscribers through Messrs. Abel Heywood and Son, of Manchester.

THE Ladies' Sanitary Association has engaged Dr. B. W. Richardson to give a second series of nine lectures, this time at Exeter Hall, in continuation of the first series last spring on "Food and Digestion." The present course will be on "The Structure and Functions of the Nervous System" and "The Physical and Mental Training of the Young." The lectures will be on the Saturdays beginning October 22, at five p.m. The fee for the course will be a guinea for reserved seats, or a shilling a lecture for unreserved seats. Tickets to be had of Miss Rose Adams, Ladies' Sanitary Association, 22 Berners Street, W.

THE Royal Microscopic Society will hold its first meeting after the holidays, at King's College, on Wednesday, October 12, at eight p.m. Mr. B. Wills Richardson will read a paper on "Multiple Staining of Animal and Vegetable Tissues."

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken from the east of the Siloam inscription in the possession of the German Palestine Society can be had of Karl Baedeker, of Leipzig, for 3s. 6d.

WE learn from the *Times* that the Science and Art Department have commenced a very necessary, and it may prove an important, work in the India Museum. This is the translation of the inscriptions which are to be found on so many of the objects it contains. The work will be carried on under the direction of Mr. A. N. Wollaston, Examiner in Persian at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and translator of the *Avâr-i-Suhâlî*, who has secured the services of Mirza Muhammad Bakar as his assistant in making the translations. The Mirza, late of the British Residency at Bushire, is a most accomplished Persian and Arabic scholar, and is known in Persia as one of the first native poets of his time.

THE *Journal of Philology* (vol. x., No. 19) opens with some interesting applications of archaeological science to the explanation of passages in the Latin poets by Mr. B. Burn. Prof. Paley ("On Certain Engineering Difficulties in Thucydides' Account of the Escape from Plataea"), argues that the account given by Thucydides of the siege is incredible owing to the known size of Plataea. He also contributes a note on the first lines of the *Antigone*. Mr. E. Ellis offers emendations on fragments of the New Comedy, and passages in Aeschylus and other Greek poets. Notes on Xenophon and Plato are contributed by Mr. G. Hager, on the Politics of Aristotle by Mr. J. C. Wilson, on the *Oedipus Coloneus* by Mr. J. P. Postgate, on Plato's *Republic*, 6, 509, by Mr. H. Jackson, and on a passage in the *Agamemnon* by Mr. A. W. Verrall. Mr. W. Ridgeway, in a paper on "The Homeric Trial-scene," controverts a recent essay on the subject by Mr. Lawrence, and Prof. A. H. Sayce replies to Mr. Monro on the question of Homeric dialect. Mr. E. D. Archer-Hind discusses and offers a new solution of some difficulties in the Platonic psychology. In some interesting "Notes on

Gender, especially in Indo-European Languages," Mr. J. Gow argues that the distinction of gender in those languages arose from the idea of sex, and grew up subsequently to a stage in which the only distinction made was between things animate and inanimate. The neuter form was, in his opinion, earlier than the feminine. Some important Old-German glosses are published for the first time by Mr. F. Madan.

MESSRS. S. OAEVARY AND Co., of Berlin, have just published the first number of a new *Philologische Wochenschrift*. Dr. W. Hirschfelder is the editor, and he has the co-operation of Drs. Andresen and Heller.

*Il Mistero provençale di S. Agnese*. Facsimile in eliotopia dell' unico Manoscritto Ohigiano, con prefazione di Ernesto Monaci. (Roma: Martelli.) The students, both of philology and of palaeography, have every reason to welcome this publication, which has recently appeared in Rome. It consists in a heliotype reproduction of the Provençal Mystery of St. Agnes. As to the literary importance of this Mystery we shall content ourselves with the following quotation from a recognised authority on such matters, M. Paul Meyer:—

"En visagé comme document de l'histoire littéraire, ce mystère offre un intérêt considérable. Il est dans la littérature provençale le représentant presque unique du genre auquel il appartient."

On account of its importance in the history of the Provençal drama, this Mystery has been more than once printed from the MS. in the Ohigi Library, which alone contains it, and had given rise to different palaeographical interpretations from which the true reading remained sometimes doubtful. The Roman publisher Martelli undertook, therefore, to reproduce the whole Mystery in nineteen heliotype plates; and Prof. Ernesto Monaci, the eminent philologist, has superintended the publication, prefixing to it a short Preface full of erudition, in which he shows the usefulness of such facsimiles for the study of ancient literatures, as also their value in palaeographical research. And it is especially on this latter ground that we recommend this work to the attention of English students. England has shown in recent publications—among others, those of the Palaeographical Society—so intelligent an interest in these studies that we should not neglect this promising sample of a new series of similar publications, selected from the most important Italian MSS., which Prof. Monaci announces in his Preface. The characters of the MS. are admirably reproduced, and the resolution not to retouch even in the slightest degree the heliotype impression appears to us very praiseworthy. We should only recommend the editors to see whether it would not be possible to give more prominence to that sort of glaze in the ground of the tables which is so suggestive of the great age of the MS. We know that this is one of the greatest difficulties in facsimiles, and one which is seldom overcome. Still the attempt is sometimes successful; and we make this observation because we think it important that the spirited undertaking of Prof. Monaci should continue, and should take larger proportions. Already, from Montecassino and other places in Italy, many valuable and beautifully executed facsimiles have been given to the public, but more remains to be done. It is necessary for the progress of palaeography that the same comparative method should be applied to it as in so many other branches of knowledge; and this object could not be obtained unless Italy—and especially Rome, so rich in MSS.—contributes largely to this end.

WE take the following notes from the *Revue critique*:—The first part has appeared of the Catalogue of Oriental MSS. in the University Library at Strassburg, compiled by Dr. S.

Landauer. It deals with the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS. Of Hebrew MSS. the library has fifty-two, of Arabic twenty-six, of Persian twenty-four, and of Turkish only two. Several Oriental dictionaries are announced, besides the great Turkish-French dictionary by M. Barbier de Meynard, to which we have already referred, and of which the first part has just been published by M. Leroux. Linant Bey, Secretary-General to the Ministry of Public Works at Cairo, proposes to publish a French-Arabic dictionary, with special reference to technical terms. Bogoroff, who has already tried his hand upon a Bulgarian-French dictionary, is now commencing at Sofia the issue of a *dictionnaire raisonné* of the Bulgarian language, with the meanings of words given in French. Geras Pentaki, dragoman to the Greek consulate at Alexandria, favourably known by his translation of the Koran into modern Greek, is engaged upon an Arabic-Greek dictionary. The first edition of the *Exempla codicum latinorum litteris maiusculis scriptorum* of Profs. Zangemeister and Wattenbach (1876-78) is altogether exhausted. The publisher, G. Koester, of Heidelberg, is willing to undertake a second edition, at the reduced price (with supplement) of forty marks, provided that a sufficient number of subscribers send in their names by November 1.

#### FINE ART.

MÉNARD'S HISTORY OF ART-WORK IN METAL.

*Histoire artistique du Métal*. Par René Ménard. (Paris: J. Rouam; London: Remingtons.)

THIS abundantly illustrated and low-priced volume is, like so many others of its kind, somewhat deceptive. At first glance, on carelessly turning its pages, expectation rises high, and its titular claim to be a "history" of artistic metal work lends colour to that expectancy. But, on drawing our chair closer for a more careful study of its general plan and details, some disappointment supervenes. Its first promise is of a rich banquet, an abundant and well-assorted menu supplied from every country and period of time; but, alas! on tasting, we find that all, or nearly all, are but *réchauffés* of divers dishes previously served under other covers, and of varying flavour and excellence. This conclusion applies nearly as much to the printed matter as to the etchings and cuts which so fully illustrate the text, and which, if we mistake not, are nearly all old acquaintances reprinted for the purposes of this publication. The too pompous title helps to mislead: it promises too much. It might rather have been put forward as "chips" or "fragments" from, or *mémoires pour servir à l'histoire*, &c.; and under more modest pretence one would have thankfully accepted the mixed repast, and derived intellectual nourishment and pleasure from its perusal.

But, although it may not claim a place among works of standard excellence, this book has its value as a popular dissertation on, and illustration of, much that is excellent and interesting in the many branches of artistic metal work, and from its variety of tasty morsels may whet the appetite of many, particularly of younger readers, and promote further investigation into one or other branch of the subject. As a handsome and not too costly gift or table book it will be attractive and gladly purchased.

The work is divided into chapters, each of which treats of the artistic metallurgy of an arbitrary historical period—(1) Primitive Antiquity, (2) Classic Antiquity, (3) "Le Moyen-Age," (4) Modern.

The relative amount of matter devoted to illustrate these various periods of development in metal work will give some idea of the character of the book. Thus, four pages only are given to the works of Egypt, Phœnicia, Assyria, Persia, and of the Hebrews; thirteen to Greece, Etruria, and Rome; twenty-six to "Le Moyen-Age," the rest of the book being a *mélange* of modern and of fifteenth- and sixteenth-century jewellery and metal work, the former greatly predominating.

There is no pretence at systematic historical narrative, as might have been expected. The important subjects of the first chapter are but little more than alluded to in the four pages devoted to their consideration. The illustrations of "Antiquité classique" are drawn chiefly from the well-known statues and utensils found at Herculaneum and Pompeii, which form so rich a feature of the Neapolitan Museum. It is curious, by-the-way, in how few French books reference is made to objects in our national museums, and how little their wealth seems to be known to the majority of writers on the other side of the "silver streak." M. Ménard makes judicious selection of quotations from various writers on the subject, connecting them by a sketchy discourse derived from general sources; and it would be invidious to suggest minor corrections in a narrative which does not aim at more than a popular *résumé* of the history and development of metal work in the classic times of Greece and Rome. The skilful works of the Etruscans in gold and bronze have their full merit allowed to them; and Diodorus Siculus is quoted in respect to the mining operations of antiquity.

Works of the "Moyen-Age" are exemplified by figures of some crosses, reliquaries, &c., mostly Italian; and the story of Donatello and the eggs, let fall in his amazement at Brunelleschi's crucifix, introduces us to the bronze sculptors of the fifteenth century. In illustration of these are two etchings of the Colleoni statue at Venice (one of questionable correctness in the drawing of the horse, &c.), and some cuts. Finiguerra and the medallists are alluded to; and we pass quickly on, through Spain and Germany, to France, ending the chapter with a few lines on English and Irish work.

The second part of the volume is devoted to "Les Temps modernes," which, however, is made to include notice of some works of from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century! It is subdivided into, first, "Bijouterie," under which a slight notice of Renaissance work is followed by the laudation of that of Boucheron, Falize, and other eminent modern French jewellers. Under "Orfèvrerie," we have notices and figures of some Italian works, as Cellini's salt-cellar, &c.; German mechanical groups, mounted coker-nuts, and other goblets and tankards; French silver work, beginning with Briot's, and passing on, with many illustrations of the admirable plate of the times of the Louis, to the work-

manship of modern days, the productions of Christoffe, Boucheron, &c.

To English silversmith's work full credit is given for high quality of technical execution, but we cannot but agree with M. René Ménard and M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie that "si nous voulons apprécier ces produits au point de vue de l'art et du goût, nous sommes obligés de juger les choses différemment."

India and the Moresque are soon passed over; and another division of this comprehensive chapter on "Le Métal dans les Temps modernes" is upon l'Email, from the earliest Gallo-Roman and the eleventh century, through that of Limoges, to the productions of M. Boucheron again, and some of the Chinese. Arms and armour occupy much space, and figures are given of many noted pieces and weapons. With "Serrurerie" is included the bronze gates to Sansovino's Loggia, together with keys, knockers, fire dogs, and some iron "grilles," with snuffers and "lanternes" of bronze and of iron. To our surprise, we next find a division of this same chapter devoted to "Les Bronzes," where the antique seated Mercury of Naples is followed by the Sansovino bronze doors of the sacristy of S. Maroo, although the gates of the Loggia were figured in another division: then we have Cellini's bust of Cosmo and other well-known bronzes, the excellent etchings illustrating some of which are the most attractive feature of the volume. Then follow the works of the able French bronzists of the period of the Louis—Coysevox, Gouthière, Thomire, &c.—and a notice of the productions of the present day by Villemot, Barye, Falguère, Guillaume, Mibet, Mercié, &c., with etchings of the fine bronze vase and the Victor Hugo commemorative *plaque* by Villemot. Under the heading of "Les Applications mobilières" the metal work of the furniture by Boule, Riesener, and other *ébénistes* is referred to, and also the finely chiselled and gilded mountings, clocks, and candelabra by Caffieri, Crescent, Gallière, &c.; the work by M. Jacquemart *père* on kindred subjects being largely quoted. We may, however, take exception to the opening remark that "Le métal, qui, dans les meubles de l'antiquité, avait été la matière première dominante, prend un rôle tout à fait accessoire quand on arrive au moyen-âge." Is this so? Because the destructive hand of time has only left us the metal framework of some tables, chairs, &c., and the candelabra and other accessory bronze objects which Pompeii and other localities afford, are we to suppose that the use of metal for the construction of furniture in classic times was more frequent than that of wood? Such statements (and this does not stand alone) are misleading.

A few examples of embroidery in which metal is used cover the last pages of this book, which, although inadequate to what its title leads us to expect—a complete history of artistic metal work—is nevertheless an elegant volume for the table, in which many and various works in such material are illustrated by etchings and cuts, accompanied by a text compiled from various authorities, and conveying a large amount of information sufficient to make it attractive and popular. It is, in fact, a French publication nearly parallel to the *Metal Work and*

*its Artistic Design* by the late Sir Digby Wyatt; the excellent etchings and the numerous cuts making up for the want of colour to the plates given in that more costly English folio. C. DRURY FORTNUM.

#### THE NEW BOLOGNA MUSEUM.

THE recent meeting of the International Geological Congress at Bologna was taken advantage of by the municipality for the official opening of their new town museum on September 25. This museum, which has been installed in the Palazzo Galvani, is composed of two collections—the museum formerly attached to the university, and the one which belonged to the town, and was provisionally kept in the Communal Library.

It is divided into two distinct sections, the first of which includes the classical and prehistoric antiquities, and has been placed under the curatorship of Prof. Edoardo Brizio, Archaeological Lecturer at the University of Bologna, who has published several monographs on the excavations of Pompeii and of Rome. Entering the museum from that part of the Palazzo Galvani known as the *Atrio delle Morte*, the visitor finds on the ground floor a collection of Latin inscriptions; of these, some were found in the district, and others came from Rome and other portions of the territory of ancient Latium. All the Egyptian antiquities which formed part of the celebrated Palagi Collection are next grouped together on the first floor; and we then come to a collection of Greek antiquities, comprehending a long and fairly arranged series of fictile vases. From here we pass into the Roman rooms, and of these one saloon will be reserved for statues. This portion of the building leads to the rooms containing the Etruscan antiquities, consisting of stone monuments and minor relics dug up in various cemeteries of Etruria proper. These rooms lead to the large gallery set apart for the relics excavated in the Bologna Necropolis, on the various sites known as Arnoaldo-Veli, Benacci, Tagliavini, Certosa, and in the *Giardino Pubblico*. It is easy to distinguish the more archaic objects from those belonging to the genuine Etrurian age. This gallery opens on the right into the coin-room, which lies left of the hall, containing 14,000 fragments of bronze, supposed to come from an ancient foundry, which were found near the church of San Francesco, within the city walls.

The second section is devoted to mediæval and Renaissance art, and has been placed under the care of Dr. L. Frati, who fills the post of Director of the Communal Library, and is deeply versed in the history of Bologna. This portion commences with a collection of armour, which is in the next room to that of the bronzes; these arms were originally exhibited in the *Accademia delle Belle Arti*. We next reach a very fine collection of majolica ware from Urbino, Pesaro, and other Italian cities, which used formerly to be stored in the university museum. The adjoining gallery will be devoted to sculpture; and we then come to the monuments in memory of the professors who taught in the *Docta Bononia*; while the last room of all has been given up to the illuminated MSS.

The general superintendence of the museum has been entrusted to Count Gozzadini, who is justly esteemed in Italy and abroad for many excavations carried out in the district of Bologna, and for the learning with which he has commented on the results.

F. BARNABÉ.

## NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. J. H. NETTLEFORD has announced his intention of presenting to the Birmingham Art Gallery, after his own death, his unrivalled collection of oil pictures by David Cox, numbering twenty-five in all. The only stipulation is that they shall be exhibited in the evening by the electric light.

WE understand that the *édition de luxe* of *Evangeline*, with original illustrations by Frank Dicksee, A.R.A., which Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. will publish this autumn, will be limited in this country to 1,000 numbered copies. A few extra copies for review will be printed, which will not be numbered. The publishers reserve to themselves the right to print a special American edition, not exceeding 500 copies, for sale in the United States.

THE portrait of Tycho Brahe at the age of fifty, which is engraved in Mr. Norman Lockyer's *Star-gazing*, was sold, with other paintings belonging to Dr. Samuel Crompton, by Messrs. Capes, Dunn and Pilcher, at Manchester, on Tuesday last, and fetched £40.

THE annual exhibition of the Photographic Society of Great Britain will open on Monday next, October 10. The private view is this afternoon. On Mondays and Saturdays the gallery will be open in the evening from seven to ten.

THE articles in wood, pottery, and metal, submitted for the prizes offered by the Company of Turners, will be on view at the Mansion House from October 13 to 15.

THE fine equestrian portrait of *Marshal Turenne* by Rembrandt in the possession of Earl Cowper, which was lent by him to the last winter exhibition of the Royal Academy, is now being engraved by M. L. Flameng as a commission from the French Government.

THE Speaker of the Canadian Senate, the Hon. D. Macpherson, has arrived in London, and is now honouring Mr. Charles Mercier with sittings for the portrait which has been voted by the Canadian Parliament, and is destined to hang in the Senate-house.

In the *Standard* of October 3, there appears a vivid letter from Mr. Frederick Wedmore, recording his impressions of certain of the works of the late George Manson, which he has examined during a recent visit to Edinburgh, and urging the desirability of a representative collection of this artist's water-colours being brought together in some London exhibition. He says that the pictures and sketches which he has seen strengthen his impression

"that there has died, in absolute youth, nearly unknown in Scotland, and entirely unknown in England, an artist of admirable delicacy of sentiment and the most extraordinary skill of hand," who, "dying at an age when most men are but beginning their serious labours, has left behind him enough of accomplished design to make it possible to think of him along with Girtin in painting or Chatterton in poetry."

It will be remembered that a memoir of George Manson, which was illustrated with photographs from his works, was last year reviewed in the ACADEMY.

WE learn from the *Jewish World* that Prof. Chwolson, of St. Petersburg, has made some interesting discoveries of Jewish antiquities in the course of his travels this summer. He will communicate details of the "find" to the Archaeological Congress now meeting at Tiflis, and subsequently embody them in a communication which will appear in the *Memoirs* of the St. Petersburg Academy of Science.

It is desired to compile a catalogue of the works of Col. Trumbull (born 1756, died 1843), giving their present owners and the places

where they are kept. Among the works which have been lost sight of are the original sketch of *The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown*, which Trumbull presented to Mr. Jefferson (1767-88), and the first and second of the three renderings of *The Sortie from Gibraltar*. The first of these, as stated by Mr. Durand in the article on Trumbull which appeared in the September number of the *American Art Review*, was given to Benjamin West; the second (30 inches by 20) was sold by him to Sir Francis Baring, and was owned not many years ago by Mr. McPherson, the well-known dealer in works of art at Rome, after whose death it is said to have been returned to England. According to another account, however, it went to the United States. It would be very interesting to trace these pictures to their present hiding-places, and any information concerning them, as well as all other pictures or sketches by Col. Trumbull, will be thankfully received by Prof. B. Silliman, New Haven, Connecticut.

THE School of Art at Rome conducted by Mrs. Wratislaw will begin its second session on November 3. Among the subjects and teachers already arranged are the following:—Landscape and Perspective, by Matilda E. Wratislaw; Still-life, by Mary Frapp; Life Model, by Nina Massa; Costume Model, Antique Drawing, by Pietro Guignone; Anatomy, by Ernest Leng.

THE works undertaken at Rome to isolate the Pantheon from the modern buildings which have hitherto shut it out from view are being carried on with all possible despatch. The buildings referred to are situated against the Via della Palombella and in the Via della Minerva. Already the excavations have brought to light the greater portion of an *exedra*, with its marble pavement still intact, as well as two large fragments of a marble column about a metre in diameter. The digging out of an ancient road lying at a considerable depth below the modern street resulted also in the discovery of several broken pieces of Italian sixteenth-century majolica, including some of Faenza ware; these are destitute of any artistic importance. It was found possible to put together a cup bearing a mask in relief. Some pieces of Murano glass were found along with the fragments of majolica. In order to completely detach the Pantheon it will be necessary to pull down the Palazzo Androsilla, at present in the possession of Signor Bianchi. This building has a certain historical interest, for here lived Francesco Vettori, and here too dwelt Count Giulio Perticari, who was the centre of an important group of men of letters in the eighteenth century.

THE museum at Este, already referred to in the ACADEMY (No. 490, p. 246), has been recently opened to the public. We understand that Prof. Prosdocimi has nearly completed an important monograph on the excavations carried out under his superintendence, and that it will duly appear in one of the *Notizie* which are issued in monthly parts at Rome by the Minister of Public Instruction.

SPECIAL exhibitions, whether of the works of one painter or of works by various artists having some affinity to each other, seem to be coming more and more into favour, especially in France, where a more strictly limited Salon drives artists to look elsewhere for means of exhibition. One of the latest associations spoken of is that of French animal-painters, who are now uniting together to form a *Société des Animaliers*, after the pattern of the *Société des Aquarellistes*. This society has a sufficiently broad basis to ensure success, for animal-painters are very numerous in France, and include some really great masters. Its exhibitions, therefore, are not likely to fail in

interest; and it will be of great advantage to critics to be able to compare the cattle, sheep, or wild beasts of the different masters who choose animal life for their study without the distraction of that human interest which naturally prevails at a general exhibition. Animal-painters, more than any others, perhaps, need favourable conditions for the proper appreciation of their work.

FRANCE will never rest until it gets a South Kensington Museum equal, if not superior, to ours. Numerous efforts have been made for many years past in that direction; but the Government has always been too poor to afford efficient aid, and it has been left to private enterprise to found the Union centrale and the Musée des Arts décoratifs at present existing. Now, however, the Municipal Council of Paris have under consideration a project for creating a large national museum, with art schools attached, which should include as a nucleus the Musée des Arts décoratifs, at present located in the Champs Élysées. The municipality will require from the Government authorisation for the purchase of this museum, and will, on its part, give a site on the Quai Montebello, on which might be erected a suitable building on a scale sufficiently magnificent for a great national undertaking. We hope that the project may be carried out to completion. Such museums are not only national, but universal benefits.

WE mentioned some months ago (ACADEMY, April 2) that a society had been formed in Paris for the purpose of carrying on archaeological researches in Tunis and re-opening the excavations which had been made some years since by the Baron de Billing. M. d'Hérissou was the archaeologist entrusted with the mission to Tunis, and we are glad to learn that he has been most successful in making discoveries. He only began operations last spring in the neighbourhood of the ancient Utica, and already his researches have yielded such large results that a special collection has been formed at the Louvre of the objects he has sent home. It is stated that more than 4,500 objects of various kinds have been gathered together, including those belonging to the Temple of Hercules before mentioned. This collection has now been arranged, and was opened to the public on the 1st of this month. It can scarcely fail to add much to our knowledge of Phœnician civilisation, for it is said to be the largest and most important collection yet made of the antiquities of this great commercial nation of the ancient world.

A MUSEUM of casts from sculpture, such as there have been several attempts made to establish in England, is to be opened at the Trocadéro next month. The principal aim of the founders of this museum has been to collect typical works of French sculpture from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, placing side by side with these various works of foreign art of the same age, so that the student might be able to compare them. At present only the collections belonging to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries have been arranged. The selection of types has been made chiefly by M. Viollet-le-Duc, who is the real founder of the museum, though the work of formation has been carried on under the superintendence of the Commission des Monuments historiques.

A PROJECT is to be submitted to the French Chambers for the erection of a French Crystal Palace at St.-Cloud.

THE October number of the *Art Journal* contains an admirable article by Mr. W. E. Henley on the art of Prof. Legros, accompanied by a characteristic etching by that artist.

THE *Magazine of Art*, which finishes its fourth volume this month, contains several

articles of more than usual interest. Especially noteworthy is one by W. M. Conway, on "Dutch Printers and Wood-cutters," giving an account of the early printer Gerard Leen, and the numerous books with wood-cut illustrations that he brought out. The subject was first treated by Mr. Conway last March; and, as the present article is marked II., we hope these are but the beginning of a valuable series of articles. A description of "Barge Life" on the Thames by "Red-Spinner" will also interest many readers. The writer, strange to say, fails to notice how greatly the picturesque aspect of the river is heightened by the many coloured and patched sails of these lumbering old barges; nor does he remark on one article of commerce which is brought by them up the river. This is eels, which are imported in barges from Holland, and are stored at the quaint and difficult little harbour of Hole-haven for London use.

THE French papers announce the death of M. Adrien Dubouché, a wealthy French *connoisseur*, who may be regarded as the chief author of the recent revival of ceramic art in France. He founded the museum at Limoges, for which he purchased from his own purse the two magnificent collections that had been acquired by Albert Jacquemart and Paul Gaspard. He was also a regular contributor to the columns of *L'Art*.

### THE STAGE.

THAT Mr. G. B. Sims is a clever dramatic writer theatrical London seems pretty well agreed; and we have not the slightest desire to dispute its verdict, since it is delightful to know that, in all England, there are now four or five people who can write for the stage, instead of only three or four. But that *The Half-Way House*, the somewhat farcical comedy brought out at the Vaudeville Theatre on Saturday, will be permanently a favourite is, we think, open to question, for if it has many merits it has also conspicuous faults. Mr. Sims's management of his plot is ingenious, though the materials out of which he weaves it are well worn. His power of repartee is very considerable, his characters say many smart things, and their smartness shows distinct trace of a capacity for social observation as well as a capacity for rudeness. Herein Mr. Sims's characters are wont to differ from many with which we are most familiar in the contemporary drama. But *The Half-Way House* contains likewise too much to which we are already accustomed; and when the writer has made his exposition of the situation—has shown us the feelings of the hero who is living at the Hall, and of the heroine (she is a West End florist) who is stopping at the inn—the difficulties which occur in the fulfilment of the wishes of hero and heroine are of the kind that the well-practised playgoer would have anticipated. In this region of the drama there is little ingenuity; little freshness of resource; and Mr. Sims would appear somewhat naively to have accepted the usual conditions of theatrical action. In the clear-cut outlines of certain characters, displaying humour and truth of observation, the playgoer who goes to see *The Half-Way House* must find his recompense for that which is inevitably disappointing. Thus the master-florist, Ivy Hope's father, is a quaint enough personage, and one whose emotions are well within the range of Mr. Thorne, the actor who gives expression to them. Again, the broker's man—a very humane broker's man—is a study that is able to afford amusement. The part is played by Mr. Lestock, who portrays quite humorously a personage the unpopularity of whose office is a source of continual regret to him. In this respect

the amiable broker's man has much in common with the right-minded critic, whom cruel circumstances too often forbid to be agreeable; and he has something in common, too, with those estimable constables in one of Mr. Gilbert's satires, who, regretting their too continual interruption of the natural enterprise of the burglar, opined in chorus that, for this and other kindred reasons, "the policeman's lot was not a happy one." Mr. Farren plays a longer part than that of the broker's man, and it ought to be more important. In appearance, at all events, he does justice to the Squire. We are not among the enthusiastic admirers of Miss Alma Murray, who appears as the heroine. Miss Kate Phillips, who plays the innkeeper's daughter, is generally both saucy and amiable. *The Half-Way House* amuses even where it does not permanently satisfy.

NEXT Saturday is the time appointed for the opening of the Comedy Theatre in Panton Street.

FOR an interesting letter on the conditions of stage painting under the electric light—we mean scene-painting, but the necessary painting of the face will likewise have to be carefully studied—we refer our readers to a contribution embodied in the theatrical article of the *Daily News* of Monday. It seems from that that the adoption of the newer light is to revolutionise scene-painting, since not only must the colouring of the scenes very often be different, but the work, now submitted to what is practically a closer inspection, must be far more detailed.

IN his undertaking of the second series of *Comédiens et Comédiennes* (Paris: Librairie des Bibliophiles), M. Sarcey is writing, for M. Jouaust, on a subject necessarily inferior in interest to that of the first series, which was concerned with the Théâtre Français alone. But even here he has had admirable subjects in Blanche Pierson and old M. Lafontaine among the players at theatres other than the Français; while, as he does not exclude from his more recent plan the players who have joined the Français since the time when he wrote of that exclusively, he has been able to include a notice of Jeanne Samary, the Mrs. Jordan or the Mrs. Nesbitt, we may almost say, of the French stage. He has been less fortunate in the number now before us, which is devoted to Mdlle. Rousseil; but then Mdlle. Rousseil herself has been unfortunate—save for brief intervals of extraordinary brightness—any time these twenty years. The time is very near when Mdlle. Rousseil, passionate and energetic actress though she be, will have to be written down a failure, unless she learns at last, when only art can remain to her, and nothing of her wild beauty, that complete art it is her business to have. Several times her performances have seemed near to greatness; yet greatness, as well as finished talent, has always escaped. Only M. Sarcey is too gallant and friendly to say so very plainly.

### MUSIC.

IN addition to the information given a fortnight ago respecting Wagner's *Meistersinger*, we are now able to add some details of the grand German opera season at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane next May and June. The series will consist of twelve performances, and the operas announced are Wagner's *Tannhäuser*, *Lohengrin*, *Die Meistersinger*, and *Tristan und Isolde*; and last, though certainly not least, Beethoven's *Fidelio* and Weber's *Euryanthe*. It is to be hoped that all the above-mentioned will be given in chronological order. Herr Franke, the director, intends to do everything in his power to render this important undertaking an artistic success, and we trust

that he will be supported by all lovers of art. Herr Hans Richter will conduct all the performances. The orchestra will be that of Herr Franke's Richter Concerts, and the chorus that of the Hamburg Opera. Arrangements have been made with Herr B. Pollini, director of that House, who will bring with him his own company, also the costumes, scenery, and entire *mise-en-scène* in connexion with the performances. Engagements have already been made with the following artists:—Frau Sucher and Herren Winkelmann, Gura, and Dr. Kraus. Herr Franke has secured the sole right of performance of the *Meistersinger*, and also of *Tristan und Isolde*, for three years in England and America.

THE twenty-sixth series of the Saturday Concerts will commence on October 15. There will be twenty-five concerts in all—ten before, and fifteen after, Christmas. Though the main interest of the selections for the season will be placed in the favourite works of the established classical masters, interesting novelties and works of the modern school will be included in the programmes. Berlioz' *Symphonie fantastique* is announced for the second concert, and its sequel, *Lélio*, for the third; every endeavour will be made to secure the new pianoforte concerto by Brahms. Mr. A. Manns will, as usual, be the conductor.

### OBITUARY.

MR. A. H. JACKSON.

By the death of Mr. Arthur Herbert Jackson, which occurred in London on September 27, the musical profession has lost a member of unusual promise, and the Royal Academy of Music one of its ablest and most devoted professors. Although, at the time of his death, Mr. Jackson was only twenty-nine years of age, he has left behind him a considerable number of compositions, all containing abundant evidence of natural ability and careful study, and all characterised by a strong but graceful individuality and a sound knowledge of the laws of harmony. Among these may be mentioned a violin concerto played by M. Sainton at Mr. Cowen's Orchestral Concerts; a pianoforte concerto played by Miss Agnes Zimmerman at the Philharmonic Concerts; an *intermezzo* for orchestra, produced by Mr. Weist Hill at the Alexandra Palace; an overture, *The Bride of Abydos*, given by Mr. Cowen at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts; ballet and other occasional music performed at Mr. Kuhe's and other Brighton concerts; and an overture and some chamber compositions rendered at the Royal Academy Concerts. Besides these, a *Magnificat* for voices and orchestra, a four-part song, two very effective *Masques* for male voices, and several vocal and pianoforte solos have been performed at various places; while a recently finished cantata, *Jason and the Golden Fleece*, has not yet received a public hearing. As a student at the Royal Academy, Mr. Jackson was particularly successful, winning in quick succession the bronze and silver medals, and the Lucas medal; and when, after occupying for some time the post of sub-professor, the handsome and amiable young composer was chosen to fill the vacancy then existing in the Professorship of Harmony and Composition, it was felt by all who knew him that a better choice could not have been made. It has seldom happened that a career of so much promise has been so prematurely cut short by the hand of death.

The funeral took place at Hampstead on September 30, when, besides his relatives, Dr. Macfarren and several of the professors and fellow-students of the deceased attended and paid the last tribute of respect to one who was so affectionately esteemed by them all.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881.

No. 493, *New Series*.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Ballads and Sonnets.* By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. (Ellis & White.)

HAVING been sent to spy out the land, and to see if it be fat or lean, I return after seven days with pomegranates and figs, and a cluster of grapes that almost craves to be borne between two upon a staff. Mr. Rossetti's new volume is not versified *pseudo-philosophy*; nor rhetoric simulating passion; nor factitious simplicities; nor a mannered cleverness; nor a freshly discovered affectation. The best part of it is that rare and wonderful thing, mere poetry—clustered fruit full of the scent and colour of the sun. Such a gift of beauty brings to us for a season that audacity which a sudden accession to one's wealth or power imparts; we seem to accept life on easier and larger terms. May not the clouds open and show other riches ready to drop upon us? We will go in for our chances, nothing doubting, expecting to find the world a land of oil-olive, and honey, wherein we shall eat bread without scarceness.

A tale of mystery with human passion alive and pulsing in its gloom, two historical ballads, a few lyrics, some disconnected sonnets, and the long-desired "House of Life," complete with its hushed and echoing chambers—these make up the volume. The French speak of a book as nourished with facts; these poems are nourished with emotion, nourished with beauty. They have lived long in their creator's formative spirit, they have grown gradually under his shaping hands, they have been fostered with the beautiful parts of wisdom, and trained to fine movements and gracious ways. They are strange as well as lovely, but their strangeness never startles or shocks us to a barren surprise; it is strangeness subdued into harmony with loveliness, appearing thus to be no more than the rarer effluence of beauty. We try these poems with the ear, and the ear grows to comprehend their modulated harmonies and fainter shell-like murmurs. We try them with the eye, and the eye is quickened and controlled by their plenitude and temperance of pure colour. We try them with the intellect and the heart, and we find their gifts for these worth coveting, although, it is true, other masters have shown us a more excellent way. The poems need to be approached on this side and on that if we would take full account of them; they delay a reader, not by intricacies of construction, nor by perplexities of thought, but by their far-reaching suggestiveness for the imagination; by calls and re-calls sending us on from sense to spirit, summoning us

back again from spirit to sense; by their shadowy places, where we first surmise, then divine, and at last clearly discern beautiful presences in the shadow; and by manifold accessories of delight, which we must stay to collect mentally and to conceive in relation to the whole.

Mr. Rossetti has been spoken of as an "art-poet" (as if all poetry were not art) in opposition to the spontaneous poet—the poet of Nature. The truth which missed its expression here is that, with Mr. Rossetti, the raw material of emotion, the joy or pain in its native state, must go through many processes before it is transmuted and transfigured from life into art. With such a poet as Burns, in his purely lyrical pieces, the transmutation is indeed absolute; but it is effected by a single, simple process. He is stung by pleasure or by pain, and his song is only the immortal heart of an actual cry. With Mr. Rossetti life also is the source of song; but the passage from one to the other may be by occult or seemingly devious ways. The seed of passion drops into the soil, sheds its husk of circumstance, puts up a slender shoot, takes the sunshine and the dew, and after a season bears a flower. But even this flower is not the last result; there is a spirit of the flower, such as Blake saw springing, with ecstasy, from the calyx, and represented in some of his designs. Actual joy and actual pain finally take form with Mr. Rossetti in a new mythology of the imagination—a mythology not cold and incredible, but instinct with the essence of passion, and fostered into full-grown life by the spirit of beauty; a mythology the peculiar character of which has been determined partly by his own creative instincts, and partly by his nurture among the pre-Renaissance poets and painters of Italy. These poems are very far from being transcripts of actual experience; and yet they are true offspring of life, "creatures of poignant thirst and exquisite hunger," no mere elaborations of the studio.

"The Song-god—He the Sun-god—is no slave  
Of thine: thy Hunter he, who for thy soul  
Fledges his shaft: to no august control  
Of thy skilled hand his quivered store he gave:  
But if thy lips' loud cry leap to his smart,  
The inspir'd recoil shall reach thy brother's heart."

The ballads in Mr. Rossetti's volume show his craftsmanship on a larger scale than anything hitherto published. Nothing here, indeed, surpasses "Sister Helen" in tragic intensity. But "Rose Mary" is more varied in incident, more complex in emotion, and it compels into the service of poetry, tragic with human passion, more high-wrought marvels of the fantasy. To suspend our disbelief in the supernatural—a supernatural which, amid its terror, has a quaint symmetry—requires here a more potent spell. By what secret passes we know not, we are thrown into some state of hypotism in which only the imagination and the heart are awake; the necromancer, after this, needs only to present his imagery, and we yield our credence. "Rose Mary" has some of that live glamour of the beryl-stone which it describes:

"With shuddering light 'twas stirred and strewn  
Like the cloud-nest of the wading moon:

Freaked it was as the bubble's ball,  
Rainbow-hued through a misty pall  
Like the middle light of the waterfall."

But the rare thing is that our sympathy with the human actors, in desperate coils of fate, should never be permitted to faint or falter even in places where the paraphernalia of the supernatural catches our eye on every side, and quite secludes us from the world of actual life.

In "The White Ship" Berold, butcher of Rouen, tells how the lawless, shameless youth, Prince William, died to save his sister, and how the evil tidings were broken to King Henry by the little son of Count Theobald of Blois:—

"'Twas then through the hall the King was 'ware  
Of a little boy with golden hair,  
'As bright as the golden poppy is  
That the beach breeds for the surf to kiss:  
'Yet pale his cheek as the thorn in Spring,  
And his garb black like the raven's wing.  
'Nothing heard but his foot through the hall,  
For now the lords were silent all."

A refrain in this ballad is given and then withdrawn, to re-appear at the mid-crisis of the narrative and at the close. Wisely; for neither the unvarying refrain, which is employed to preserve a ground-tone behind the shifting incident, nor the varying refrain, which is a miniature chorus interpreting some coming doom, not by moral reflections, but by picturesque symbolism, is needed here. We only need the toll at long intervals of the passing bell.

"The King's Tragedy" is unquestionably the greatest narrative-poem that we have yet had from Mr. Rossetti. Its subject—the story of the murder of King James I. of Scotland—told by Catherine Douglas, who vainly barred the door against the murderers with her right arm, unites as much of pity and terror, of beauty and valour and love, overshadowed by doom, as the ballad form can well receive; and all is shot through with a penetrating ray of unearthly light, the gleam of a wild Northern superstition.

"That eve was clenched for a boding storm,  
'Neath a toilsome moon half seen;  
The cloud stooped low and the surf rose high;  
And where there was a line of the sky,  
Wild wings loomed dark between."

"And on a rock of the black beach-side,  
By the veiled moon dimly lit,  
There was something seemed to heave with life  
As the King drew near to it."

"And was it only the tossing furze  
Or brake of the waste sea-wold?  
Or was it an eagle bent to the blast?  
When near we came, we knew it at last  
For a woman tattered and old."

"But it seemed as though by a fire within  
Her writhen limbs were wrung;  
And as soon as the King was close to her,  
She stood up gaunt and strong."

"'Twas then the moon sailed clear of the rack  
On high in her hollow dome;  
And still as aloft with hoary crest  
Each clamorous wave rang home,  
Like fire in snow the moonlight blazed  
Amid the champing foam."

This was the prophetess of death who had thrice seen the King's wraith by the Scottish Sea—once with the shroud clinging around the feet, once with the shroud wound about the knees, and once more

"With both thine arms 't the shroud  
That clung high up thy breast."

It is remarkable how closely Mr. Rossetti has adhered to the incidents as recorded in history, and yet how he has heightened them with the discoveries of imaginative vision. I do not know that he has departed from the real story in any important particular except in suppressing the incident of the King's desiring to be haled up with sheets from his loathsome place of shelter, and the falling-in of Elizabeth Douglas, whom the conspirators discovered with their lord when they tore up the plank.

Admirable as are the ballads, "The House of Life" is Mr. Rossetti's highest achievement in verse. There are two other "sonnet-sequences," and only two, in English poetry which can take rank beside it, "The Sonnets of Shakspeare" and "Sonnets from the Portuguese." It is no wrong to Shakspeare's genius to admit that of his sonnets not a few are overrun with the vices of style characteristic of his age; and we may with as little fear of injury acknowledge that some sonnets of Mrs. Browning lack that fine artistic self-control, the highest obedience to the law of beauty, which should be as stringent as the self-control of asceticism, and is so much more fruitful. On the other hand, pure and exquisite as is the conception of love embodied in Mr. Rossetti's sonnets, there is another way of love, a higher way, which some poet of harder temper, who grasps more largely the facts of life, may yet interpret for us. Not beauty alone, and sweetness and grace and gentle companionship and tender fidelity, will enter into that ideal. Courage and comradeship, all that is most common and, therefore, most precious, seams and scars, the tokens of stress and strain, strife and endurance, must present themselves as readily as gold hair and the liquid eyes of youth. To breast the gale, to ride into the blast, must be discovered to be as blissful and secure as any leafy recess amid the soft *roucoulements* of the grove. Mr. Rossetti's haunt of love is a garden enclosed like that of mediæval poets, until it is entered and laid waste by the dread powers of doom. But to compensate—great abstractions from life made living presences by Mr. Rossetti's myth-making imagination hover always at hand to give largeness and space to these poems. Here is a sonnet as great as it is exquisite.

"THE DARK GLASS.

"Not I myself know all my love for thee:  
How should I reach so far, who cannot weigh  
To-morrow's dower by gage of yesterday?  
Shall birth and death, and all dark names that be  
As doors and windows bared to some loud sea,  
Lash deaf mine ears and blind my face with spray,  
And shall my sense pierce love—the last relay  
And ultimate outpost of eternity?  
"Lo! what am I to love, the lord of all?  
One murmuring shell he gathers from the sand,—  
One little heart-flame sheltered in his hand.  
Yet through thine eyes he grants me clearest call  
And veriest touch of powers primordial  
That any cloud-girt life may understand."

There are others of the hitherto unprinted sonnets no less noble, and in some there are a devoutness and humility and aspiration which show the religious side of a great artist's endeavours.

The attentive reader will notice that some

of the reprinted sonnets have undergone textual alterations. "Love's Redemption," new-named "Love's Testament," loses its sacramental imagery. "Sibylla Palmifera" and "Lilith" appear as companion pieces in "The House of Life," with the titles "Soul's Beauty" and "Body's Beauty." The reference to music in the "Monochord" expands to wider significances. The words "long lithe throat" in "The Portrait" become "enthroning throat," and one sonnet, "Nuptial Sleep," is omitted—whether for good or evil may be left for nice persons (according to Swift's definition) to decide. Not it, I think, but some worthier equivalent poem had a right to a place in such a series as "The House of Life."

Among the lyrical pieces, one shadowed with all the melancholy of the unsolved riddle of mortal life, "The Cloud Confines," may be singled out as the most remarkable. The miscellaneous sonnets include a short series on English poets—Keats, Coleridge, Blake, Chatterton, Shelley—and a fine outbreak of sorrow and indignation caused by the death of the late Czar.

EDWARD DOWDEN.

*A Supplementary English Glossary.* By T. Lewis O. Davies. (George Bell & Sons.)

WE believe there are more people who care for knowledge concerning English words than there used to be. It is quite certain, however the language may be deteriorating in other respects—and the processes of decay are as evident as those of growth—that the better sort of writers are much more careful in the matter of word-selection than their predecessors of the last generation were. Our dictionaries are, it is true, but little improved, but in former days the writing and reading public were quite satisfied with them—considered, indeed, that Todd's *Johnson* was about as near perfection as human industry could attain unto. Now there is a widespread distrust in dictionaries, and something amounting almost to clamour for the issue of the promised new one, the idea of which, we believe, the public owe to certain members of the Philological Society.

Mr. Davies has done a most useful work in compiling the word-catalogue before us. No sensible man would expect it to be in any sort complete; but it is a most useful thing to possess a handbook containing a vast number of words, with examples, that are either not in our standard dictionaries at all or are illustrated therein in an imperfect manner. It can never be too much impressed on the notice of those who have not given attention to word-formation and word-history that the ugly and badly formed words which are a fungus growth of language are worthy of study. In the first place, we constantly meet with them, and it is important to know what they signify; and, in the second, they are themselves historically interesting. The frightful compounds which ignorant people persist in forming from Greek and Latin would, of course, never be used by anyone who had an ear for speech; but even they have their interest as showing what some half-instructed people think beautiful. It is

a mistake to suppose that the ignorant like to be spoken to in a dialect that is perfectly intelligible to them. An amusing instance of this came under our own notice during a recent contested election. At a certain village where all the inhabitants, except the vicar and the doctor, are simple farming folk, three speeches were made by educated men, who put what they had to say in clear and homely language. A fourth oration was delivered at about the same time by an uneducated man who had stored a powerful memory with the longest and most pompous words he could meet with. We were told soon afterwards that, quite apart from the political views of the speakers, the man who used the seven-leagued words was liked by far the best, because, as our informant said, he was "so highly learned." If any of our readers are anxious to excel in this kind of oratory, they may themselves become "highly learned" with very little trouble if they possess themselves of Mr. Davies' *Glossary*, for it overflows with compounds, old and new, which are so unintelligible that they must delight the public ear. Excelsitude, liquescent, pollarely, and cogitabund must, if used with circumspection, raise any rural person to a lofty pinnacle in the estimation of his neighbours. If he could only frame his lips to call a stone-breaker a lithoclast (for which Mr. Davies furnishes him with good authority), we do not doubt for an instant that he would very shortly be raised by a unanimous vote of the villagers to the distinguished office of surveyor of the highways.

As far as we are able to test Mr. Davies' work, it seems very free from important errors. Of course there are omissions, not of words only (for to have rendered such a compilation complete would have been a manifest impossibility), but of information which would have been useful under the word he does give. Thus, under Alderman we are told, and an example is produced to show, that it once meant a Presbyterian elder; and it is added on the authority of Jamieson that alderman was formerly used to "denote a mayor in Scotch boroughs." If Mr. Davies had consulted Mr. Gomme's *Index of Municipal Offices*, he would have found that the head-men of several of our English towns—Malmesbury and Grantham, among others—bore this title until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act converted them into mayors. The officers of many of our old guilds were in like manner called aldermen.

To water-furrow is not described quite accurately. An example is given from Tusser, but the word must occur in many more recent farming-books. It means to plough out the furrow that lies between two "lands" in an open field or an enclosure so as to leave a flat bottom, and thus furnish a free course for the surface drainage. Peltry, too, properly signifies the skins of animals; clippings of hide were so worthless at the period of the Reformation, when all parties were on the look-out for new and forcible terms of abuse, that peltry was employed to denote rubbish of any kind. It retains this meaning at the present day in several of the dialects. Mr. Davies gives but one example, taken from the *Vocabulary* of the foul-mouthed Bishop of Ossory, who called certain things which were distaste-

ful to him "popysh peltryes." Several other sixteenth-century instances of this use of the word could be produced. For example, in 1566 the churchwardens of Aslaby, in Lincolnshire, in an official document, describe the parish service books as "the mass bookes, the processioners, the manuels, and all such peltrei of the popes sinfull service." Bishop Bale's writings were then highly popular; and it is probable that his frequent use of the word may have had something to do with its coming into common use, especially as it alliterated so excellently well with "popish." The oldest authority which Mr. Davies has found for biddable, obedient, is *Dombey and Son*. The word was used by William Cobbett. There are doubtless many other instances in which it would be possible to furnish earlier examples than any here given, and, in the case of words considered obsolete, to show that they have lingered on to a much later period. This, however, does not in any way detract from the merits of Mr. Davies' work. It is a monument of care and industry, and will be of extreme use to every future worker in the same field. We hope that the author will not rest from his labours, but compile other volumes on the same plan. We do not think there are more than one or two notes from the *Journals* of the House of Commons. The earlier volumes of this great series and the *Statutes at Large* are still an unworked mine. The writings of the late Mortimer Collins are also a splendid hunting-ground for those in search of words not as yet in the dictionaries.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Le second Voyage de Vasco da Gama à Calicut.* Relation flamande éditée vers MDIV; reproduite avec une traduction et une introduction par J. Ph. Berjeau. (Paris: Charavay Frères.)

THE history of the Portuguese in India is of so great interest from all points of view that every contribution to our knowledge should be welcome. Unfortunately, the Portuguese historians—Barros, Castanheda, and Correa—are not very accessible in trustworthy editions, and few can even read Portuguese. Lord Stanley of Alderley has, however, translated many of their most important books for the Hakluyt Society. But the great historians wrote about half-a-century after the discovery of India by da Gama; and it is evident that, as regards the earlier times, and especially from 1497 to 1505, they had little to rely on but hearsay. Barros never was in India, but Castanheda and Correa were there for several years. The first, who was a man of very good common-sense, made much use of his opportunities. Correa was careless and imaginative.

Of late years, several log-books and contemporaneous letters have come to light which clear up many difficulties about the earlier voyages; and M. Berjeau (well known by his beautiful facsimiles of some typographical curiosities) drew attention to a curious Dutch account (of 1504) of Vasco da Gama's second voyage (1502-3) by a *facsimile* which he published in 1874. He has now reprinted the text, with a French translation and an Introduction. Dr. Stier has

also lately found an imperfect copy of the same, which he has edited (Brunswick, 1881). The unique printed text used by M. Berjeau is in the British Museum.

The present publication must have cost him some trouble, but he cannot be congratulated on the new line he has chosen. Where an error was possible he appears to have committed one. Like all the log-books, &c., hitherto discovered, this Dutch account shows the compiler's ignorance, and is, therefore, not easy to explain; it seems to have been written by a sailor. There are, however, other means of controlling it, of the existence of the first of which M. Berjeau does not seem to have been aware.

The most important of these are:—

(1) The account of Thomé Lopes, who was a ship's clerk on the voyage. This very full account was first given by Ramusio in Italian, and has been retranslated into Portuguese in the second volume of the *Noticias para a Historia e Geografia das Nações ultramarinas* (Lisbon, 1812).

(2) A letter written by the King of Portugal in 1505 to the King of Castile (Ferdinand), which exists in a rude Italian version only. Unfortunately, a comparison of all the accounts leaves much, especially the dates, in doubt; but to discuss these would take too much space here. Exaggerations are also evident, and even King Manuel is guilty of several, though his letter—(2) above—is generally a valuable and careful account.

It remains to notice the geography of the Dutch log-book. The writer displays ignorance and carelessness—e.g., Miskebijo is put for Mosambique; Hylor or Kilo, for Quiloa, as the Portuguese wrote what is better Kilwah. But there can be no doubt, in most cases, as to what is intended. Surely "t'lant van Marabia" (p. 50) is simply a misprint for "t'lant van Arabia"? How could a sailor have picked up "Iram-Arabie," which M. Berjeau suggests is intended? Curiously enough, the Flemish sailor (p. 52) says that "Machomet, the heathens' devil," is buried at Mecca. This is a common statement in the old travellers, though Varthema early corrected it, and it must have arisen from the objects of mediaeval pilgrimages being chiefly the tombs of saints. So Europeans assumed hastily that the Muhammadans went to Mecca for the same purpose, forgetting that Muhammad was buried at Medina. On p. 58, "a Christian town called Granor" is mentioned. M. Berjeau has identified this with Travancore! By what strange confusion he has done so is hard to understand, for Travancore is south of Cochin, as every child will know, and this town is stated to be between Cochin and Calicut. It is evident that Cranganore is intended. On p. 64, "tomboer" is mentioned—i.e., the Sanskrit name for betel (the Malayalam-Tamil name). This perfectly authentic word has given M. Berjeau a deal of trouble; on p. 28 of his Introduction he indulges in some wild misstatements about it. On page 24 he says that Calcoen—i.e., Calicut—is called Kalikhodon in Sanskrit. This barbarous word is a simple fiction; it is not a Sanskrit word at all, and certainly was never a name of Calicut (properly Kōlikkōdu, Sanskritised "Kukkatapurī"). M. Berjeau might as well invent a Sanskrit original for

"Paris" or "Abbeville." The numerous other errors do not need notice, they are so evident.

Except so far as the text goes, this pamphlet, then, is not likely to be of any use; M. Berjeau is innocent of any knowledge of the literature of the early Portuguese voyages, and has most incorrect notions of India and Indian matters. Much that needs explanation is left unnoticed by him; his translation is not exact.

Dr. Stiers' pamphlet is carefully done, and annotated in a more scholar-like way; except that his original was defective, it is far superior in every way to M. Berjeau's superficial and hasty work, and will be of use to historians.

A. BURNELL.

*Non-miraculous Christianity, and other Sermons.* Preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin. By George Salmon, D.D. (Macmillan.)

DR. SALMON, who is equally well known for his theological and mathematical works, has issued another volume of his suggestive and characteristic sermons. They are examples of condensed essays rather than of pulpit eloquence; and, at the same time, they are eminently befitting an academic audience. They exhibit only sparingly the *periodus oratorica* as we find it in the written eloquence of such great modern preachers as Mr. Liddon or M. Bersier, of Paris. They remind us a good deal of the sermons which Butler preached in the Rolls Chapel; and, though Dr. Salmon, any more than Butler himself or any other preacher, has not attained Butler's ingenious idea of stating the arguments without drawing the conclusions, he has approximated more than any other preacher whom we know to such an abnormal state of things. His sermons ought to have been heard with profit, not only for their reasoning, but their fervour; but it is in the printed form that they will best do their work and be found the most serviceable. They are thoroughly pervaded by that *lumen siccum* which will indeed prove their main charm to his readers; and they also abound in references to contemporary life and literature, especially in the scattered notes, which might advantageously be expanded. He does not disdain to quote *Middlemarch* or the daily newspaper; he has discussions on the theories of Matthew Arnold and Herbert Spencer; and in one of his notes, he clears up the real meaning of an interesting point in the life of Swift which had been disinterred by Mr. Forster. His newspaper note is worth quoting, and has some parallel instances of humour in the volume. "Is your father a Christian?" said a gentleman to a little boy on one occasion. "Yes, sir," said the little boy; "but I believe he has not worked much at it lately."

There is an organic unity about the volume, which takes up point after point of Christian life and doctrine in regular succession. After the analogy of the Pauline epistles, it consists both of pure and applied theology. The first sermon, from which the book borrows its title, is, in fact, a resolute protest against the fashion of minimising the miraculous. Criticism, he truly says, must be single-

minded, and work without any *arrière pensée*. A non-miraculous Christianity ceases to be Christianity. When concession has done its utmost, the limit is soon reached when either the miraculous must be admitted or Christianity be abandoned. 'This is an inexorable dilemma which cannot be long evaded. When once we admit a miraculous resurrection, it is impossible to avoid the admission that Christ had a supernatural birth and a supernatural mission. A non-miraculous Christianity would substitute for the article of the Creed, "on the third day he rose again from the dead," such a phrase as, "on or about the third day it came to be believed that he rose again from the dead." Such a system necessarily collapses. "A non-miraculous Christianity is as much a contradiction in terms as a quadrangular circle." Then we have two sermons on the name of Christian, from which he derives a strong argument for the divinity of Christ. Men appropriate knowledge without binding themselves as disciples to the first discoverers of such knowledge; and, incorporating such wisdom as they have attained, press onwards to still higher results. Truth is catholic, and does not rest on the authority of any illustrious name. The philosophers who called themselves Newtonians were outstripped in discovery because they adhered too closely to Newton's methods. The very name Christian attests the fact that Christ is the power and secret of Christianity. The next sermon has a somewhat original and remarkable subject. It is entitled "A Scientific Test applied to Atheistic Theories of Religion." Dr. Salmon professes, and shows in many ways, an absolute devotion to truth, which, historically speaking, certainly has not always been found in theologians.

"It may not be very agreeable to be told that our father was an ape, and that we ourselves are but machines, and that our future is annihilation; but if these things be true better the ugliest truth than the most beautiful lie that was ever invented."

He goes on to argue,

"Experience has proved to us that a belief in no lie can really benefit the world. Well, then, does it not follow conversely that, if a belief really benefits the world, it cannot prove a lie?"

His scientific test is, therefore, the beneficial utility of Christianity. This form of putting the question is, however, open to discussion. Can it really be said to constitute a fact that amounts to "a scientific test"? It is going too far to assert that a false belief might utterly fail to benefit mankind. Mahomedanism is a distinct advance on the evil and cruel forms of idolatry, which it has superseded in some countries. An Atheist has said that if there were no God it would be necessary to invent one; and one acute writer has argued that it would be better to worship a crocodile than nothing at all. Dr. Salmon puts his idea in a safer way when he calls on his opponents to produce some instance in the whole history of philosophy where the discovery of a new truth involved a loss of power to those who accepted it. He works out this idea with considerable force and eloquence. With characteristic fairness, he is willing to open anew any question in science or theology where new evidence may seem to require a

new trial. His intellectual temper does not rest on any doctrine of certitude. In an ingenious note he argues that this "certitude" is the error common both to Dr. Newman's Grammar of Assent and to Hume's argument against the credibility of miracles. Newman will never re-examine a principle which he once thinks he has demonstrated, and Hume refuses to examine into the evidence of exception to any law of nature the absolute immutability of which we suppose ourselves to have once ascertained. The last sermon of this order is on "Evolution." He meets the evolutionist on his own ground in a way which, if not original, is at least effective. Whatever theory of creation may be formed, we cannot escape the inference of adaptation and contrivance. The history of the world and of each individual exhibits the processes of development and evolution; and whatever the evolutionist demands is strictly in accordance with the analogies of the divine purposes. The whole discourse is well worth reading.

Sermons such as these are addressed rather to the eye than to the ear; and, indeed, a repeated perusal is necessary for their due appreciation. The sermons in the second half of the volume are on more usual and popular topics; but in their closeness of reasoning, and in the allusive literary style, will be rather beyond the average intelligence. The last sermon—on the Epistle of St. James—deals in a full and interesting way, in the manner of an ecclesiastical essay, with the condition of the Hebrew Church between the first preaching of the Gospel and the destruction of Jerusalem. Sermons of this robust fibre, full of thought and learning, might be more useful for ordinary congregations than such congregations may be apt to suppose. It is a distinct intellectual and spiritual gain when men are convinced of ignorance and stimulated into thoughtful enquiry. Such a volume as the present is especially deserving of the attention of the clergy. Some of the sermons might be very suitably entitled *conciones ad clerum*. It would, indeed, be much for the interests of the Church of England, and for the cause of religion generally, if, instead of the conventional religious talk, which has exacted little thought from the preacher and still less from the audience, we had discourses with the vigour, thoroughness, and care that characterise this remarkable volume.

F. ARNOLD.

*Allgemeine Geschichte der Literatur des Mittelalters im Abendlande.* By Adolf Ebert. Band II. (Leipzig: Vogel.)

THE second volume of Ebert's work reaches from the age of Charles the Great to the death of Charles the Bald, and is devoted entirely to the Latin literature of the time, a literature which begins to assume an altered character at the end of this period. The next volume will contain an account of the national literature, whether German or French, as well as of the Latin liturgical poetry to which the use of sequences gave a new impulse.

Ebert uses the word *literature* in a somewhat strict sense, so as to exclude mere

theological commentaries and the like, though theological works that are of any literary importance or valuable for the history of culture are described, and especially when they contain notices of the curious superstitions imported into the Church by its having absorbed so much of heathendom. Thus Raban, Walahfrid Strabo, Gottschalk, Agobard, Claudius of Turin, Radbert and Ratramnus, Hinomar, and Erigena form the subjects of separate chapters. Ebert lays stress on the lay character of the teaching during this period, since the chief teachers now belonged to the schools connected with the palace of Charles the Great under Alcuin's influence, and not to the purely clerical schools. In the next age people could hardly believe that so much attention had been paid to heathen literature. The author of the *Vita Alcuini* says: "Legerat idem vir Domini libros juvenis antiquorum philosophorum Virgiliique mendacia, quae nolebat iam ipse nec audire neque discipulos suos legere; sufficiunt, inquiens, divini poetae vobis, nec egetis luxuriosa sermonis Virgillii vos pollui facundia;" and again, "Hac autem insignitum virtute Albinum mira cum pietate veneremur, qui noluit absincium saecularis litteraturae nosse." Nothing could be further from the truth. It is somewhat remarkable to see how the tradition of even complicated classical metres was handed on even when alliteration and rhyme were already exerting their influence; and Ebert devotes a separate chapter to metre. The poets and historians naturally attract most attention; and Einhard's debt to Suetonius, which makes his Life of Charles the Great so remarkable, is, of course, recognised. Not a few English writers, from Alcuin downwards, receive their due praise, and we shall have even more attention in the next volume. The restoration of learning abroad was due to scholars from the great school of York, and England was the basis of missionary operations for Germany and the North. The debt was repaid in Alfred's time. After Charles the Great, however, came the disastrous reign of his son, Lewis the Pious, one of those weak, good kings whose rule is more ruinous to their country than that of a tyrant, and whose fatal facility makes them mere tools in the hands of their women and their household. Lewis even burnt his father's collection of the German heroic lays—a misdeed which can never be forgiven. Charles the Bald, however, was a true friend to literature. As the empire fell to pieces, the national character of the writers begins to display itself more; and Ebert is careful to notice the nationality of each author, and show how the character of the Anglo-Saxon, the Irishman, the German, the Italian, and the Spaniard manifests itself.

The influence of Taine's theory is perceptible in this part. West France and East France, Lorraine and Aquitaine, have each their representatives, as well as the fanaticism of Spain and the cool criticism of Italy. Ebert acknowledges his debt to the numerous monographies that have lately appeared on his subject, and to such important historical works as Simson's *Jahrbücher des fränkischen Reichs unter Ludwig dem Frommen* and Dümmler's *Geschichte des ostfränkischen Reichs*, as well as to the latter's *Postae*



*Latini acvi Carolini* (which has since been published in the *Monumenta*), but above all to Wattenbach's *Deutschlands Geschichtsquellen im Mittelalter*. The condensation of matter and clearness of analysis in Ebert's own book is all that could be wished, and the next volume will be very welcome.

C. W. BOASE.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Cecily's Debt*. By Mrs. A. B. Church. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low.)

*With Costs*. By Mrs. Newman. In 3 vols. (F. V. White.)

*Bainbridge Holme*. By Charles Henry. In 2 vols. (Remingtons.)

*Derval Hampton*. By James Grant. In 2 vols. (W. H. Allen.)

*The Three Frights, &c.* By Sarah Tytler. (Marshall, Japp & Co.)

Mrs. A. B. Church's new story is a well-planned, but far from pleasant, one. Deprived of her father and her father's fortune, practically deserted by those whom she considered her friends, and left alone in Marseilles, Cecily Mantering finds herself thrown upon a stranger for sympathy. This is the "debt" which she contracts, and which is not paid in full before the end of the third volume. The sympathising stranger is a Mrs. Carew, or Daylmer, who turns out to be a widow and an adventuress of the type of Becky Sharp with some essentially Ouidaesque aggravations. Before her husband's death she had numerous other men dangling after her; and she plays with still more fatal effect the rôle of siren when he is gone. She intrigues with three lovers at once. One of them, Cecily's uncle, is shot by another, Stafford Fane, cousin and namesake of Cecily's own lover, who dies shortly after this exploit; the third lives to be cured of his infatuation, and to tell Cecily the story. Mrs. Daylmer is, withal, clever and good-natured; and perhaps, as one of her male *clientèle* remarks, she would have done better if she "had had a better chance." Wherever she goes on the Continent she has a "fast" following. Innocent Cecily is introduced to this set; and, although she is warned against it by one of its members, a Bohemian author of the name of Carruthers, she refuses to desert her acquaintance. She is compromised in consequence; her lover leaves her; and she receives a crowning insult in an offer of marriage from a selfish snob who had left her at Marseilles when she was thought to be penniless, and who deliberately tells her that, discarded by society as she is, he is her "last chance." Even when Mrs. Daylmer is revealed to Cecily in her true character, matters are complicated by her mistaking her Stafford Fane for his cousin, who shot her uncle, Jack Castlewood. The skin is a very tangled one, and Mrs. Church shows considerable skill in unravelling it. Her portraits, too, are well enough drawn with the single exception of Stafford Fane, who we are asked to consider as godlike, but who is only shadowy. Well-meaning George Kirby, who would be generous but for his selfish wife, is a genuine,

though plain, middle-class Englishman. We cannot but regret, however, that Mrs. Church should have wasted her undoubted powers in depicting such a crew of social picaroons, the female members of which are, if possible, worse than the males.

In spirit, *With Costs* is superior to *Cecily's Debt*, but inferior in plot-interest and in style. Nora Gray, or Heathcote, or Norman, is a loveable heroine; and her lovers, Basil Lydesley and Sir Edward Wraystone, are manly enough fellows, although Basil has, perhaps, a superabundance of the stock boarding-school gifts. There is human nature, too, in Luke Norman, who conceals from the world that he is in reality the detested money-lending firm of "Blair & Co.," and that he had married a supposed widow, whose first husband, however, proves to be alive. Even Mrs. Verral, who succeeds in discovering these secrets, has no worse aim than making a good match for her daughter Alicia; and one begins to like Geraldine Fanshawe, in spite of her simplicity and her feeble efforts to captivate Lydesley by prattling about Shakspeare and reading up volumes of "gems." The story is clumsily told, however, and the relations between the characters are anything but clearly defined. Mrs. Newman is besides far too prone to indulge in sloppy English like this:—

"Theirs are the healthy balanced lives of mental and physical culture which begets wide sympathies, and both Basil and his wife are keenly interested in all the new schemes for ameliorating the misery of the world."

Is Mr. Charles Henry a grave practical joker? or is he bent on revolutionising the practice of Scotland Yard? As *Bainbridge Holme* appears to the uninitiated, it is a vigorous effort to prove how, with the help of spirits—and, it must be added, of innumerable quotations—you may prevent a marriage between a brother and a sister and discover their father's murderer. Otherwise, it is a story of the thorough-paced "Penny Dreadful" order. Robert Rowlandson, *alias* Kent, in particular, is a vulgar edition of Jonas Cautzlewit—a cowardly wretch who has to take large draughts of brandy to enable him to commit his murders, and who dies making commonplace metaphysical observations such as that "Matter was and is eternal," and that "To die is to sink into oblivion." There is in Mr. Henry, however, some melodramatic capacity, and he might do better than *Bainbridge Holme* if he were a little more—or perhaps we should say, a little less—in earnest.

Mr. Grant is manifestly writing too rapidly. Moreover, although through all his literary career he has had one foot on sea and one on shore, military exploits have ever fired his fancy to more purpose than the romance of the mercantile marine. These circumstances are adequate to account for the inferiority of *Derval Hampton* to its immediate—if it was its immediate—predecessor, *The Cameronians*. The plot is of the oldest, simplest, and crudest, consisting of the adventures of a gallant, hot-headed young fellow, who is very nearly cheated out of his rights, and done to death by a murderous step-mother and her son, who

is in every way worthy of her. The conclusion, or "Nemesis" as Mr. Grant styles it, in which villany is unmasked and conquered, is hurried to slovenliness. Mr. Grant's villains, especially those of the coarse, "inferior fiend" type, are generally well drawn. But his readers will decline to give a good place even in the Chamber of Horrors to Mr. Reeve Rudderhead, who is described as

"a piratical, bull-dog looking fellow, about forty years of age, with a broad, swollen visage, which, where it was not red by grog blossoms and blotches, was covered by cuts and scars, won in fisticuff battles in the vicinity of Wapping or the Docks."

Mr. Grant is generally happy in his names. Thus his conversion in one of his older fictions of the plain—dismally plain—Scotch "Rab Dalhousie" into the good Mussulman "Rabd-al-Hoosi" was a happy hit. This power of nomenclature does not desert him even in *Derval Hampton*; there is more than the ordinary novelist's ingenuity in giving a lawyer the name of "De Murrer." Is it not sailing somewhat too near the wind of reality, however, to designate the firm that employs his hero as "Dugald Curry & Co."? There is vigour, of course, in *Derval Hampton*, as in everything the author writes, and this alone preserves it from absolute condemnation as unworthy of him.

Miss Tytler has done wisely in naming her delightful "Sketches of Girls' Lives" from the first. The three Cockburn girls, living in the country while their heavy "forensic papa" makes money and gives dull dinners in Edinburgh, are admirable Scotch characters. In particular, Jane, the chief of the "Frights," impatient, prone to command, *vice-like* rather than pretty or comely, but warm-hearted and shrewd, recalls the best of Miss Ferrier's forgotten gallery. By the side of "The Three Frights," "The Three Beauties" look pale and ineffectual; and the hero who wins Lady Maria is rather a muscular Christian of the modern type than a healthy minded nobleman of the period in which he is supposed to live. "Bobinette" comes next in excellence to "The Three Frights," and although the marriage with which it closes is brought on rather hurriedly, so nervously conscientious a child of Nature as Robina Mills was bound at some time to find a protector in the person of a husband. There is much humour—here and there, however, tending to degenerate into "a fit of the giggles"—in Miss Tytler's representation of the tremors and jealousies and pinched proprieties of rival schoolmistresses in the vicinity of Gorse Common.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Old Yorkshire*. Edited by William Smith, F.S.A.S. (Longmans.) Some months ago we noticed favourably a volume bearing this title, and Mr. Smith appears to have found matter of sufficient interest to fill a second one. The various articles it contains are all of considerable value, and many of them of permanent interest not only to Yorkshiremen, but to the scientific and literary world at large. Canon Raine contributes an admirable introductory chapter, written as only he could write it; and

his appeal against modern iconoclasm is deserving of general attention. The volume is profusely and judiciously illustrated. The portraits are generally excellent, but the palm will be awarded to an exquisite one of Lord Houghton which faces the title-page. Mr. Smith has unhesitatingly our word of encouragement.

*Rugby School Register.* Vol. I. (Rivingtons.) Although an edition of the *Rugby Admission Register* was published so late as 1867, a new one is welcome for the reason that the entries are annotated. The annotations, so far as they go, are useful and interesting, but they might often be more elaborate and more precise as to dates. A thing of this sort worth doing at all is worth doing well and thoroughly, and this cannot exactly be said in the present instance. The annotations are mainly confined to the more modern entries, and will be valuable a century hence. The present volume extends from 1675 to 1849; but of the entries from the former date to 1692 not more than half-a-dozen are annotated, and comparatively few for half-a-century later, and these are precisely the ones of most importance to biographers and historians. An exhaustive Index adds greatly to the value of the book.

*The Enchiridion of Epictetus and the Golden Verses of Pythagoras.* Translated into English Prose and Verse, with Notes and Scriptural References, together with some Original Poems, by the Hon. Thomas Talbot. (Sampson Low.) This volume is a remarkable specimen of literary "survival." The occasional verses go back at least as far as the Queen's coronation; and they are not without unmistakeable echoes of the least magical of the "Irish Melodies," though one of the prettiest—on a glen in Newfoundland (the volume is dedicated to an ex-governor of that colony)—concludes as follows:—

"Within thy narrow witching bounds  
How could I wish to make my rounds,  
Or sit within thy wavy bowers  
In summer's silent vesper hours,  
Sweet spot! and pore o'er Nature's page;  
Or read some well-tuned poet's lay—  
Not Byron's wild, unbridled rage,  
Not Moore's o'erflushed and luscious flowers,  
Oh, Thomson! Goldsmith! Bloomfield!  
Gray!"

If the mantle of any poet of the eighteenth century has fallen upon Mr. Talbot it is the mantle of Pim, who paraphrased Ecclesiastes in much the same vein as Mr. Talbot paraphrases Epictetus, though one fancies that Mr. Talbot, as one born out of due time, is vaguer and more pointless than most eighteenth-century versifiers. If it were not for the analytical illustration prefixed to each series of paraphrases it would often be hard to trace the connexion of ideas. It should be added that the copious Scripture parallels are taken from Roman Catholic versions; and that the erudition and the criticism in the lengthy Introduction to the "Golden Verses" which Mr. Talbot seriously ascribes to Pythagoras are both of a superannuated character.

*Wit and Wisdom of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.* Collected from his Writings and Speeches. (Longmans.) Whatever literature the memory of Lord Beaconsfield may yet bring forth, we doubt whether any more characteristic monument will be raised to him than this. His novels, taken altogether, will scarcely support a permanent literary reputation; and his speeches, which are promised us shortly in a collected form, are still less likely to form the basis of a school of political philosophy. The truth is that half the secret of Lord Beaconsfield's success, alike in letters and in politics, was due to his ready wit. Amid a crowd of laborious dullards,

he was the one versatile man. To appreciate this side of his character, it is necessary to observe him only when at his best; and this is just what the present collection of his good sayings allows us to do. Whether they come from his novels or from his speeches does not matter in the least. It is the "wit" we look for, not the "wisdom;" and so far the title of this book is a misnomer. No one, we venture to say, will turn to it as a political catechism; but all may find in it intellectual refreshment and the charm of verbal brilliancy. Praise can be given to the compiler only for the design. He (or, we shrewdly suspect, she) has carried it through in the most matter-of-fact manner. He has arranged it under alphabetical headings, somewhat arbitrarily chosen; and then he has merely repeated these headings as a table of contents, without giving any real index. Was it kind to reproduce the following apophthegm from *Tancred* and carefully catalogue it under the title "Queen"?—

"He who serves Queens may expect backsheesh."

*The Annual Register* (Rivingtons) is such a valuable work, and we personally make so much use of it, that we may be pardoned for suggesting a few changes which would, in our opinion, be improvements. As an alphabetically classified table of contents, the Index leaves nothing to be desired; but this is not exactly what an index should be. It requires an effort of thought to associate any name wanted with the particular heading under which it is arranged. This difficulty may be lessened by practice, though not even so entirely removed; and the very object of an index is to save trouble. M. Renan's Hibbert Lectures, delivered in London, are to be found under "Ecclesiastical," and again under "France" (the very last place we should have looked for them), but not under "Renan" or "Hibbert." The double pagination, which we regard as a deformity in the body of the book, becomes a positive defect in the Index. Again, we beg leave to think that the chapter on "Literature" is either too short or too long. A general survey of literary productiveness during the year seems a great thing to ask for; but formal criticism of a few books chosen apparently at random is inappropriate and unnecessary. To conclude, and sum up our fault-finding, the compilers throughout seem to have thought somewhat too much of their own literary talents, and somewhat too little of the needs of their readers. A book of reference should be more concise; more full and more accurate it could not be.

"Men Worth Remembering." *William Carey.* By James Culross, D.D. (Hodder and Stoughton.) About a year ago we noticed the Life of *Henry Martyn* in this same series. With not a few points of similarity between the two men, the points of difference are yet more striking. Martyn was a Cambridge senior wrangler and a chaplain in the service of the East India Company. Carey was a Northamptonshire shoemaker, a Baptist—an "interloper," in the official language of those days. Martyn, dying while yet young, left behind him little more than a name and an example, and one of the most pathetic stories in missionary annals. Carey spent forty years in India, and, in conjunction with his friends Marshman and Ward, accomplished a work that is still bearing conspicuous fruit. Much, again, of the pathos of Martyn's history is due to an unhappy attachment; while Carey was three times married, and left sons to preach the Gospel after him. Carey, in short, accomplished the work of his life. He set up the most active printing-press in India—the historic press of Serampur; he translated the Bible into several Oriental languages; and he laid the foundations of the existing system of vernacular education. Above

all, in his own person he won the battle of religious freedom in India. The work before us, quite apart from its primary object, has a special value in recording an important chapter of Anglo-Indian history—the enlightenment of the Company's administration, as represented by the change from Wellesley to Bentinck. With the exception of an occasional Scotticism, it seems to us very well written. In the difficult matter of spelling native names, and in the still more difficult matter of respecting native prejudices, Dr. Culross has exercised moderation; and we can recommend his book to a wider circle than usually read missionary literature.

*Encounters with Wild Beasts.* By Parker Gillmore. Illustrated by Alfred T. Elwes. (W. H. Allen.) This is a very good book of its kind. The writer is a well-known traveller, and most of the stories he tells are derived from his own experience. The rest are taken, with due acknowledgment, from authoritative books of sport, such as those of Mr. G. P. Sanderson and Col. Pollok (misprinted, by-the-way, Pollock in at least two places). On principle, we may object to such a system of book-making; but in the present case the mixture has been skilfully and honestly concocted. And it is only due to Mr. Gillmore to say that his own adventures are among the most exciting and the best told. Boys will read anything about wild beasts and savage life. It is well when they have such books as this put before them, which are not strung together by an imaginative story, and do not violate the facts of natural history. Here, as elsewhere, truth (to those who can see it and tell it) is stranger than fiction.

*Footprints: Nature seen on its Human Side.* By Sarah Tytler. (Marshall, Japp and Co.)

"The field of the blue air is a grand and glorious field—too great to be approached except very humbly and very reverently. At the same time, we know that men and women's handwriting is there, as it is everywhere in Nature, over which God made men and women kings and queens."

This is the way this book commences, and the first sentence is a fair sample of the whole. The letter-press has evidently been written to make use of some not very remarkable woodcuts, and, if uninteresting, is harmless.

*A Critical Review of American Politics.* By Charles Reemelin. (Trübner.) This belongs to the class of books which the reviewer may be excused for candidly announcing that he declines to read. It consists of 630 pages, printed more closely than usual, containing the reflections of an Americanised German upon the party politics of the United States. Only the other day we received from America a polite invitation to express our views about their currency question. We felt it our duty to hold our peace; and similarly with this book. We have read enough of it to form an opinion about its literary style; and what that opinion is may be inferred from the author's nationality. We leave it to the unfortunate writers of political leading articles to have a cut-and-dried opinion about the Republican and Democratic parties and the "spoils-system."

*Flying South: Recollections of France and its Littoral.* By "Vacuus Viator." (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) Nothing could well be slier than this little book, or more opposed in character to the preceding. We have read it right through with interest; and we venture to say that anyone who opens it will do the same. And yet there is in it nothing new or pretending to be new. It simply embodies the notes about France and its coast (not "littoral") made by a person who possesses that most valuable of gifts—a straightforward pen. Literary pretentiousness is the heaviest weight that can drag a book down, and ought to be the chief

of crimes in the eyes of a critic. Above everything else, books are meant to be read. This we have read with much pleasure. That is all.

*Catalogue of the Liverpool Free Public Library.* Reference Department. Part II. (Liverpool: Marples and Co.) This portly volume would afford an excellent opportunity, if we had but space, to expatiate upon the development of public libraries in England. Prof. Goldwin Smith has recently said, in the course of his suggestive address at Dublin, that in America the cheapness of books, caused by the absence of international copyright, is tending to depress the library system. In this country there is no such cause, and no such tendency. Here a single library, in the course of ten years, has accumulated books which require a supplementary catalogue of 700 pages, containing nearly 40,000 entries, of which about one-sixth are foreign. And, again, notice the elaborate system of cataloguing, unthought of we know now how few years ago. The fundamental principle is to give authors, subjects, titles, and other entries all in one alphabet. So much for a person who merely wants to find the place of a book on the shelves, and has only a vague notion what to look for. But the aim of our modern cataloguer goes far beyond this. He attempts to compile a work which shall be useful also to the student of literature. He writes out the titles with comparatively little abridgement; he adds an enumeration of pages, plates, maps, portraits, and other bibliographical details; he analyses the contents of collected works; he is not afraid to add occasional notes about the rarity or special character of any particular book; and, above all, he scrupulously affixes the date of publication. A catalogue compiled in this way becomes the epitome of a library. We know not whether we are ever destined to visit the building in William Brown Street, Liverpool; but we are sure that we shall make frequent use of this volume, which has been so industriously and accurately compiled by Messrs. Cowell and May.

*Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.* (London and Derby: Bemrose.) This Journal keeps up its high character. The volume before us contains some genealogical papers which seem to be compiled with most careful accuracy. There are also some interesting papers concerning proceedings in the Court of Exchequer as to the new buildings at Chatsworth. Among them is a long and important mason's bill which throws a flood of light on the manner in which that vast palace came to be what it is. It seems that the marble used in its construction was imported from Holland, and that a person was sent over to select the blocks and bring them over. They came by way of Hull and Bawtry. Mr. S. O. Addy communicates an inventory of the furniture in Beauchief Hall, taken in 1691, which contains many words which will be interesting to students of dialect. We apprehend that he is wrong in explaining "sealed chaires" to mean chairs with panelled backs. We are of opinion that they were chairs with canopies to them. These canopies, though sometimes employed for purposes of state, were not usually so; their object was to protect the persons sitting under them from draughts. The Rev. Francis Jourdain contributes a paper on the heraldic stained glass in Ashburne church, with many well-executed coloured illustrations. We are very glad to see this, not only because the paper is a good one in itself, but also because it will preserve to future ages some memorial of these interesting shields. Stained glass is more liable to destruction than other relics of mediæval art that time has spared; and it is the one thing which the modern race of church restorers, who are doing so much to render our ecclesiastical buildings

uninteresting, are more especially bent upon replacing with modern work. Miss Ussher publishes a drawing of the monument of a chrisom child which exists in Croxall church. It commemorates an infant of the Curzon family, and is interesting as it shows the way in which infants were bandaged. Mr. Wallis's sketch of the early history of printing in Derbyshire is a sketch only; it is, however, not without some importance, as it proves how backward we were in the use of the printing-press as compared with our Continental neighbours.

*Transactions of the Cumberland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science.* Edited by J. G. Goodchild. Part V. (Carlisle: G. and T. Coward.) The contents of this number of a very useful journal are of unequal merit. The account of Capt. Huddart is an addition to biographical literature, as it tells us much that we did not know before of a very devoted, if not remarkably celebrated, man of science. Mr. Jackson's note on Inglewood Forest contains references from which anyone who would work on the subject as it deserves would gain many a clue, but it is not satisfactory if looked upon as anything beyond a set of disjointed memoranda. Mr. Kendall's paper on the distribution of boulders in West Cumberland is much more thorough. It is a distinct addition to our knowledge of the geology of the district. Mr. Dawson's paper on the moths of Cumberland will be found very useful by entomologists. It has evidently been compiled with great care, and is, so far as we have been able to test it, singularly free from error. We think, however, we have detected an omission. In speaking of the goat moth (*Coesus ligniperda*) Mr. Dawson says that "the larva feeds on the solid wood of the oak, the elm, the willow, and the apple." Does it not feed also on the ash in Cumberland? We cannot call to mind that we have ever seen ash-trees in that county which show marks of injury from this pest, but much of the hedgerow ash in the Eastern Counties and the West Riding of Yorkshire is more or less damaged by it.

*Thomas Carlyle: ein Lebensbild und Goldkörner aus seinen Werken.* Dargestellt, ausgewählt, übertragen durch Eugen Oswald. (Leipzig.) Dr. Oswald, who has done good service in making German readers acquainted with the genius and writings of Landor, supplies in the present volume an excellent introduction to the study of Carlyle, with about 100 pages of translated selections from Carlyle's works. "The Life of Schiller," which we are perhaps inclined to underrate as a pre-Carlylian work of Carlyle, is styled by Dr. Oswald an "epoch-making book;" it is the first Life of a German poet by one who was not a German. "The French Revolution," in which so great a part is played by individual leaders, is contrasted with Michelet's History, in which the People becomes a kind of mystical collective hero. At the end of his life Michelet admitted that he under-estimated the influence of individuals. As to Carlyle's style, while pointing out some peculiar words and turns of speech borrowed from the German, Dr. Oswald observes that much that is commonly described as of German origin is really part of the writer's idiosyncrasy. A chronological list of Carlyle's writings, with a catalogue of books and Review articles—English, French, and German—treating of Carlyle, adds to the usefulness of Dr. Oswald's well-planned little volume.

We have received the first volumes of two books of a very similar character—*The Earl of Beaconsfield and his Times*, by Alexander Charles Ewald (William Mackenzie); and *William Ewart Gladstone and his Contemporaries*, by Thomas Archer (Blackie and Son). They are both hand-

somely illustrated with portraits of political personages, and both very creditably got-up as regards paper and binding. Neither is exactly literature; and to say anything more about their contents would be to trespass into politics. Doubtless they are each destined to have a wide, but not co-extensive, circulation.

Messrs. Sampson Low are conferring a benefit upon that portion of the public who not only read but buy books, by their issue of "cheap editions" of standard novels. We have already acknowledged some four or five this autumn; and now we have on our table three more, by no means the worst of the series. These are *The Trumpet Major*, by Thomas Hardy, which was reviewed in the ACADEMY of December 11, 1880; *The Vicar's Daughter*, by George MacDonald; and *An English Squire*, by C. R. Coleridge. Cheap editions are the real test of popularity; and it is gratifying to find that popularity sometimes goes with merit. Messrs. Griffith and Farran deserve similar thanks for their republication in handy form of *Gladys, the Reaper*, by Anne Beale. *Out on the Pampas*, by G. A. Henty, issued by the same publishers in their "Boys' Own Favourite Library," appeals to a public not yet demoralised by circulating libraries.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

On the evening of October 6, Prof. Seeley delivered a most interesting address at Birmingham, as President of the Historical Society. Its main feature was an earnest insistence on the desirability of studying the history of Europe since the French Revolution on the same accurate plan as that on which the history of earlier periods has been studied, and on the need of organisation of societies for historical study, if such study is to be regarded as special and scientific.

THE election of Mr. Thorley to the wardenship of Wadham, after nearly thirty years' work as a tutor, will be very pleasing not only to the members of his own college, which owes so much to him, but also to the wider class of Oxford men who have felt, however indirectly, the advantages of his personal influence. This is, we believe, the first headship at Oxford, except Merton, to be filled by a layman.

THE Rev. Stopford A. Brooke having accepted the post of Principal of the College for Men and Women in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, it is anticipated that the new term will be one of unusual activity. It may be added that the principles and management of the college remain unchanged.

WE are glad to hear that the late Dr. Guest's archaeological papers are being collected and edited by Prof. Stubbs, and that his *English Rhythms*, of which the scarcity has been long regretted, is being revised for a new edition by Prof. Skeat.

WE hear that there is to be a debate on Mr. Browning's poetry both at the Cambridge and Oxford Unions during the present term.

WE understand that Mr. Fawcett has ready for the press a new edition of his *Free Trade and Protection*, in which he has discussed the more recent development of Protection in foreign countries, and the Fair Trade movement in England. This will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. in a few weeks, in a cheaper form than the previous editions of the book.

MR. E. A. BRAYLEY HODGETTS has just finished his translation from the Russian of Prof. Storojenko's monograph on Robert Greene, which will form an introduction to one of the series of reprints that Dr. Grosart is bringing out under the name of "The Huth Library."

MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND NORGATE will publish in a few days a new work by Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, entitled *Joseph Rayner Stevens, Preacher and Political Orator*. No life of the famous agitator has hitherto appeared. The book discusses the "two kinds of Conservatism" prevalent—Mr. Stephens representing one. Mr. Holyoake defines and analyses both species, which often perplex the political reader. Mr. Stephens was the son of a former President of the Wesleyan Conference; and he and his friend Count Montalembert jointly formed a plan of popular agitation for Conservative objects, which they both pursued through life.

MESSRS. REEVES AND TURNER are about to publish a somewhat novel work, to be entitled *A History of the Ories of London: Ancient and Modern*, by Mr. Charles Hindley, author of *The Curiosities of Street Literature*; *The Life and Times of Old Jemmy Catnach, the Ballad-monger, late of Seven Dials*; &c., &c. The present work will contain over 200 wood-cuts, many of which are by Thomas and John Bewick and their pupils, and were purchased at the sale of the Hugo collection by Messrs. Sotheby and Co. in 1877. The edition, we are informed, is limited to 500 copies.

THE REV. PROF. WATTS, of Belfast, is engaged in writing a new work, entitled *The Newer Criticism and the Analogy of the Faith*, in reply to the Rev. W. Robertson Smith's *Lectures on the Old Testament in the Jewish Church*. It will be published in about a fortnight by Messrs. T. and T. Clark, of Edinburgh.

THE November number of *Good Words* will contain an article by J. Harris Stone upon the Viking ship which was discovered last year in Norway. The illustrations are from photographs taken by the author.

In a few days will be ready *The Songs and Sonnets of Robert Millhouse*, edited by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, of the Nottingham Free Library. Mr. Briscoe will furnish a long account of Millhouse's career as an introduction to the book, which promises to be an excellent addition to local poetical literature.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. announce the following works for publication during the present season:—*Diplomatic Study on the Crimean War*, Translated from the original, as published by the Russian Foreign Office; *The Military History of the Madras Engineers and Pioneers*, by Major H. M. Vibart, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, with numerous maps and plans; *On and Off Duty: being Leaves from an Officer's Note-book*—part i. "Turania," part ii. "Lemuria," part iii. "Columbia"—by Capt. S. P. Oliver; *Ashé Pyee, the Superior Country*; or, *the Great Attractions of Burma to British Enterprise and Commerce*, by Col. W. F. B. Laurie, author of *Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma*; *The Plays and Poems of Charles Dickens*, collected and edited by Mr. Richard Herne (Shepherd); the first volume of *Thirty-eight Years in India, from Jaganath to the Himalaya Mountains*, by Mr. William Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna, illustrated; *Prairie and Forest: a Description of the Game of North America, with Personal Adventures in its Pursuit*, by Mr. Parker Gillmore ("Ubique"); *History of Shorthand, with an Analysis and Review of its Present Condition and Prospects at Home and Abroad*, by Mr. Thomas Anderson; *Egypt: Physical, Political, and Strategic*; together with an Account of its Engineering Capabilities and Agricultural Resources, by Mr. Griffin W. Vyse; *An Easy System of Calisthenics and Drilling, including Light Dumb-bell and Indian Club Exercises, for the use of Schools*, by T. A. McCarthy, chief instructor at Mr. Moss's Gymnasium, Brighton; *Queer People from the*

Swedish of *Leah*, by Mr. Albert Alberg; an Illustrated Edition of *Twenty-one Days in India: being the Tour of Sir Ali Baba, K.C.B.*, by the late George Aberigh Maokay; *The English in India: New Sketches*, by Ede Valbezen, late consul-general at Calcutta, Translated from the French by a Diplomat; *Accented Five-Figure Logarithms of the Numbers from 1 to 99999 without Differences*, Arranged and Accented by Mr. Louis D'A. Jackson; *Shadows of the Past*, by Jessie Sale Lloyd, authoress of *Ruth Everingham*, &c.; *On Board a Union Steamer*, by Capt. S. P. Oliver; *Pioneering in the Far East, and Journeys to California in 1849 and to the White Sea in 1878*, by Mr. Ludwig Verner Helmes, with illustrations from original sketches and photographs; *The Queen's Speeches in Parliament*, edited by F. Sydney Ensor, author of *From Nubia to Darfoor*; *The Jesuits, a Complete History of their Public and Private Proceedings from the Foundation of the Order to the Present Time*, by Mr. Theodor Grussinger; *Reginald Barentyne; or, Liberty without Limit: a Tale of Our Time*, by Mr. Frederick George Lee; and *Franz Liszt, Artist and Man*, by Mr. L. Ramann, Translated from the German.

MESSRS. KERBY AND ENDEAN will shortly publish *White and Red*, by Mr. J. R. Henslowe, author of *Dorothy Compton: a Story of the '15*. *White and Red* deals with the Terror and the insurrection of La Vendée, the principal incidents being matters of fact duly recorded in the annals of the families of the principal characters in the story. The same publishers are preparing a cheap edition of *Dorothy Compton*; and they have also nearly ready for publication *The Larger Hope; or, Salvation for All, including the Rejecters of the Gospel*, examined in a review of the Rev. Samuel Cox's *Salvator Mundi*, by the Rev. Thomas Powell; and the fifth edition of *The Gospel according to Satan*, by Mr. Standish Grey.

MESSRS. CRAMER AND Co. announce that they have purchased from the representative of the late J. W. Balfe the entire copyright, as regards both representation and publication, of his opera, *The Painter of Antwerp*, and will shortly publish it for the first time. The music was composed by Balfe in 1856; the words were adapted by Mr. W. A. Barrett from the Italian of Piave—*Pittore e Duca*.

On the completion of "Gleanings of Lancashire Lore," by Mr. William Andrews, of the Hull Literary Club, now appearing in the *Ashton Reporter*, the articles will be issued in book form. At an early date a new work from the pen of Mr. Andrews will be published under the title of *The Book of Oddities*.

THE *Glasgow Evening News* will issue a special New Year's number, the story in which will be from the pen of Mr. Harry Blyth. The same gentleman is also writing a Christmas tale for Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., and a third for the *Manchester Weekly Post*.

MESSRS. S. W. PARTRIDGE AND Co. will issue on October 20 the first number of a new paper, entitled *The Commonwealth: a Storehouse of Christian Testimony*, edited by Mr. Henry Varley, Mr. W. T. Moore, and Mr. John W. Kirton.

AT an early date will be issued a new work by Mr. D. H. Edwards, of the *Brechin Advertiser*, under the title of *Modern Scottish Poets*.

MR. F. SHERLOCK has a work of fiction nearly ready under the title of *More than Conquerors: a Temperance Tale for Boys*.

AT the first meeting of the ninth session of the New Shakspeare Society, held on Friday, October 14, not only was a "resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and her family on the death of President Garfield, long a member of

the society," brought forward, but also proposals that Mrs. Garfield be elected the first honorary member of the society, that a set of the society's publications be presented to the Hiram college at which Gen. Garfield was formerly Professor of Literature, and that H.R.H. Prince Leopold, one of the vice-presidents of the society, be requested to convey the resolutions to Mrs. Garfield.

THE Olifton Shakspeare Society began, on October 1, the work of its seventh session. Mr. Edward Thelwall, M.A., was elected president for the session, during which the society will consider the following works in the order named:—*Titus Andronicus*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, *As You Like It*, *Poems and Sonnets*, *Twelfth Night*, *Julius Caesar*, and *All's Well that Ends Well*.

DR. F. LANDMANN, of Giessen, who is now re-editing here the old French Romance of *Mont St.-Michel*, and supplying from a later MS. the six leaves that the older MS. edited by Francisque Michel wants, has written a very able and important essay on *Euphuism* (Giessen: Keller), proving incontestably, by a long series of parallelisms, that euphuism came to us from Spain, and not from Italy—as some English critics have maintained; and that it was not of home growth, as Prof. A. W. Ward contends, but a direct importation of the style and thoughts of "the Reverend father in God Don Antony of Guévára, Bishop of Guadix, Preacher and Chronicler to Charles the fifth, late of that name Emperor," as Sir Thomas North calls him. In short, Lyly's *Euphuus* is only an adaptation of Guévára. Dr. Landmann's essay establishes—for the first time, we may say—the very strong influence of Spanish literature on English in Elizabeth's time. It states admirably the characteristics of euphuism, following the acute paper of Dr. Weymouth on the subject in the *Philological Society's Transactions*. It shows how Sidney dealt the heaviest blow to euphuism by his introduction of the Arcadian or shepherd style of Montemayor, and how Shakspeare's predecessors had almost abandoned euphuism when he began to write. It points out that in *Love's Labour's Lost*, &c., the style ridiculed was not euphuism, but the later Spanish exaggerated Gongorism; and that only in Falstaff's speech as the King to Prince Hal—"for, though the camomile, the more it is trodden on, the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears"—does Shakspeare use the special parisonic antithesis, alliteration, and Plinian natural-history similes of euphuism. Dr. Landmann then tracks the main later followers of Lyly; and his last chapter deals with the extravagances of the styles that succeeded euphuism, the Arcadian, Gongoric, and the hexameters and long compounds of Dubartas in Abraham Fraunce. Dr. Landmann's essay is one of those that at once confer a reputation on their writers. He has rendered good service to all students of English and Spanish literature. On Mr. Furnivall's recommendation, Prof. Vollmöller has arranged with Dr. Landmann to edit four text-books in his English series, one in each of the four styles above-named—Euphuism, Arcadianism, Gongorism, and Dubartasism. Dr. Landmann will also read a paper on the subject before the New Shakspeare Society, probably at its February meeting.

COUNT GIACOMO MANZONI is about to publish, at Bologna, *Studi di Bibliografia analitica intorno a Francesco da Bologna, a Bernardo Cennini e ai primi Libri a Stampa di Caratteri per i Scultori pe' Miniatori et pe' Calligrafi*.

HERE WILHELM ARNOLD will publish shortly, with the firm of Perthes, of Gotha, the second volume of his *German History*, being the first portion of the history of the Frankish period,



ending with the death of Charles the Great. The first volume of his work, entitled *Deutsche Urzeit*, which appeared three years ago, has already reached a third edition.

KARL EMIL FRANZOS' new novel will be published immediately at Breslau. It is entitled *Ein Kampf um's Recht*.

It is our duty to give all publicity to the following correction of a statement that incidentally appeared in the ACADEMY of September 10, to the effect that the New York Nation "has distinctly developed in the direction of politics since it became the weekly edition of the *Evening Post*." The editor of the Nation writes to us:—

"The Nation has during the last three months given more space, proportionately and absolutely, to literature than ever before. It contains more political articles, because it contains more pages."

#### FRENCH JOTTINGS.

At its last meeting, the Académie française constituted its bureau for the current quarter. M. Xavier Marmier was elected director, in the place of M. Renan; and M. Legouvé, chancellor. It falls upon the director to receive new members. There are now three fauteuils vacant, those lately occupied by Littré, Dufaure, and Duvergier de Hauranne. Among those who have already announced their candidature are MM. Pasteur, Paul Janet, Sully-Prudhomme, François Coppée, and Eugène Manuel. The names of MM. Victor Cherbuliez and Edouard Pailleron are also mentioned as possible candidates. The election to all three vacancies, though not yet fixed, will probably take place some time in November.

M. EMILE ZOLA's forthcoming volume, to be entitled *Documents littéraires*, will comprise chapters on Chateaubriand, Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, Théophile Gautier, Contemporary Poets, George Sand, Dumas fils, Sainte-Beuve, Contemporary Criticism, and Morality in Literature.

THE fourth volume of M. Gambetta's *Discours et Plaidoyers politiques*, edited by M. Joseph Reinach, is published this week (Paris: Charpentier). It covers the period from June 1873 to November 1875, and includes three speeches delivered at the annual Hoche banquet at Versailles, and funeral orations at the tombs of d'Alton Shee, Viox, and Quinet.

At the meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres on September 30, M. Barbier de Meynard communicated the first portion of his "Investigations into the Foreign Elements which have contributed to the Growth of Islam and of the Musalman Philosophical Sects."

A NARRATIVE of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's tour in America, written by one of her companions, has just been published at Paris (Maurice Dreyfous), and is exciting a good deal of attention.

UNDER the title of *Un Poète du Foyer*, M. Coquelin aîné has published (Paris: Paul Ollendorf) a study of M. Eugène Manuel, the author of *Les Ouvriers* and *La Robe*, originally delivered as a "conference" at Belleville.

THE last addition to the "Nouvelle Bibliothèque classique," printed by M. D. Jouaust for the Librairie des Bibliophiles, is the *Maximes et Réflexions diverses de La Rochefoucauld*, edited, with a Preface and notes, by M. J. F. Thénard. The next volume will be the *Théâtre de Marivaux*, to be followed by the *Théâtre de Molière*. This series is noted not only for the beauty of its typography, but also for its scholarly accuracy of the text, and its preservation of the original spelling.

M. MARIUS FONTANE is advancing rapidly with the important work—popular, and at the same time learned—which he is undertaking in the province of universal history. Only a few months ago he published a first volume, entitled *L'Inde védique* (Paris: Lemerre); and now a second has appeared—*Les Iraniens: Zoroastre*.

THE new volume of the Bibliothèque de Philosophie contemporaine, published by Germer Baillière, is Mr. James Sully's *Pessimism*, translated by MM. A. Bertrand and Gérard.

#### OBITUARY.

JAKOB LÖKKE.

It is more than fidelity to a friendship of ten years' standing that impels me to record the sudden and painful death, at Berlin, on September 29, of a man who, without being a great writer, deserved well of his own country and of ours. It will be a shock to not a few literary people in England to learn that, on his return journey from Carlsbad to Norway, Overlærer Jakob Olaus Lökke, of the Cathedral Schools in Christiania, broke a blood-vessel and died after a very few hours' illness. He was often in England, he cultivated his English friends, and he spoke and wrote our language with a marvellous facility. His literary career was chiefly marked by successive efforts to introduce the study of our literature and language into Norway. He was born at Throndhjem on February 13, 1829, went to school in the Arctic Regions, at Tromsø, and from 1855 to 1861 was himself the principal of an important provincial school at Lillehammer, where for five years he edited a newspaper, the *Kristiansamstidende*. At last a career in the capital was opened to him, and he became first *adjunkt* and then *overlærer* at the Cathedral Schools in Christiania. He threw himself into literature and politics. In the latter he became a high-and-dry conservative, of a kind very rare to meet with in Norway—a Tory of the most grimly despairing species. In the former he gradually won a place as the best pedagogic writer in the country. His *Engelske Grammatik*, his *Engelske Stilveelser*, his *Engelske Læsebog*, and his *Engelske Forfattere i Udvalg* are models of what a school-book of the highest class should be, and of great interest even to an English reader. I understand that his Norwegian grammar, *Modermsmaalets Grammatik*, no less than these, deserves the position it has secured as the best of its class. Lökke's last publication was an edition of the text of *Sketches by Boz*, with copious Norwegian notes and an Introduction. The Norse idioms added to the fourth edition of Ferrel and Repp's dictionary (1873) were from the same pen. His health never was strong, and his energy was too glowing for so uncertain a constitution; he broke down at last, at the early age of fifty-two, under a complication of disorders. In so narrow a society as that of Christiania, such men as he are too valuable not to be deeply regretted.

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

WE regret to hear, by telegram, of the death of Dr. Holland, editor-in-chief of Scribners' popular illustrated magazine, now called *The Century*, who was also widely known and influential throughout the United States as poet, essayist, and lecturer. Dr. Holland died suddenly of heart disease at his house in New York on the afternoon of October 12.

THE death is announced at Prague, on October 1, of a retired musical professor, Franz Hilmar, at the age of seventy-nine years. Prof. Hilmar has the credit of being the inventor of the polka. About forty years ago he composed the first polka that ever appeared in print, both the music and the step being taken from a popular

Bohemian country dance. In Czech the word *polka* means "half;" the analogy of meaning is obvious. The first polka ever written was the *Emeralda-polka*.

THE death is also announced of the veteran Paris publisher, M. Parent Desbarres, from whose house so many important Catholic works have issued during the last half-century, including the *Encyclopédie catholique*, the *Collectio selecta SS. Ecclesiae patrum*, the *Collection d'Histoires complètes d'une grande Partie des États de l'Europe*, the *Histoire de Paris ancien et moderne*, and the works of Chateaubriand, Buffon, &c. M. Desbarres was himself a man of letters, and completed the great Benedictine edition of St. Gregory of Nazianzen by editing the second volume, comprising the poems and unprinted works.

On September 30, one of the last of the contemporaries of Goethe, Oberst von Watzdorf, died at Weimar at a very advanced age. He was a frequent visitor at Goethe's house in Weimar, and an intimate friend of the poet's son, August von Goethe.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

ROBERT WILLIAM EYTON.

It was duly recorded in our obituary last month that the Rev. Robert William Eyton died at Winchfield House, Hampshire, on September 8. But the author of *The Antiquities of Shropshire* and the latest commentator on Domesday deserves too well of historical learning to be allowed to pass away without some further recognition of his literary achievements. He has left a gap which will not easily be filled up, for, although his works are comparatively little known to the general public, he was, in his own line of research, literally without a rival. The historian of Shropshire stands alone among county historians in his minute and accurate knowledge of the fiscal and judicial systems under the Anglo-Norman Kings, and in his marvellous familiarity with persons and events during the two centuries next after the Norman Conquest. His researches were concentrated on this period, and the parochial history of Shropshire is seldom carried down to a later date than the reign of Edward I.

The great Shropshire antiquary sprang from two well-known families of ancient gentry in that county; for his father was a cadet of the Eytons of Eyton, and his mother was the heiress of the Plowdens of Plowden. Both these families continue to enjoy the estates from which their respective ancestors took their names in the reign of Henry II.; but it is characteristic of the historian that he was contented to record the fact, without tracing the pedigree beyond his usual limits, or alluding to his own descent. His father, the Rev. John Eyton, held the family livings of Wellington and Eyton; and Robert William, the fourth son, was born at his father's vicarage on December 21, 1815. He was educated at Rugby, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated with honours in 1839. His name appears in the second class in classics; but so good a scholar would not have missed a place in the first class if he had given less time and thought during his university career to English history and antiquities. After taking his degree, he entered holy orders, and was presented, in 1841, to the rectory of Ryton, in Salop, which was his home for the next twenty-two years. His great work, *The Antiquities of Shropshire*, was planned and written at Ryton, and was completed in 1861, after twenty years of patient industry which can only be appreciated by those who have been engaged in similar researches. It appeared in forty-eight parts, making twelve octavo volumes, and the original

price to subscribers was £12; but the edition was limited to 500 copies, and, since the extraordinary merit of the book has been recognised, it has become so scarce that a complete copy now fetches £25 at sales. This recognition came too late to benefit the author; and the book, to which he had devoted the best years of his life, was, with all its literary success, a pecuniary loss. This result, however, troubled him the less because he had worked from pure love of the subject, without expectation of profit or fame, and his enthusiastic interest in the antiquities of his native county made his labour its own reward.

It had been Eyton's ambition from boyhood to be the historian of Shropshire, which was still without a county history, although it abounds with old families proud of their descent, and is rich in historical associations. As soon, therefore, as he was settled at Ryton and had leisure and means, he set to work in earnest to qualify himself for such an undertaking. He laid his foundations deep, for he was not a mere dry-as-dust antiquary, and he had learnt from Stapleton, the editor of the *Rolls of the Norman Exchequer*, what a mass of new materials for history lies buried in the records, which can only be turned to account by those who can read between the lines. The science of interpreting the fiscal and judicial records of the Anglo-Norman period is of recent discovery, and was practically impossible before the publications of the Record Commission made a whole series accessible to scholars. Eyton was the first county historian who made himself thoroughly master of this difficult science, which laid bare to him the working of the feudal system in all its intricate details, and enabled him to clear up difficulties which had baffled generations of antiquaries. Every page of his book bears witness to his unrivalled knowledge of the tenure, descent, and distribution of land in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The study of ancient charters had a singular fascination for his acute and logical intellect, which delighted in picking out from a mass of unsorted and undated deeds the different stages through which a religious house or a baronial family grew to greatness from small beginnings. Genealogy was his strongest point, and is the most popular feature of his work; but his pedigrees are genealogical memoirs in which nothing is admitted without strict proof. He discarded, without mercy, the fictions and traditions of the heralds; and, by patient ingenuity, pieced out the true story from scattered charters and records. It is not too much to say that, so far as the Shropshire Baronage is concerned, he was the founder of Anglo-Norman genealogy, for the received pedigrees in Dugdale's *Baronage* are hopelessly wrong, and Stapleton's guidance is limited to detached points and incidental notices. Eyton's discovery of the true origin of the great house of Fitzalan, from which the Stuart Kings lineally descended, was left incomplete; and he failed in tracing back the ancestor of the family of La Zouche to the parent stock in Brittany. But his failures were rare, and arose in each case from his want of access to books of French provincial genealogy. Of English books and charters his knowledge was exhaustive; and his memoirs of the families of Le Strange, Mortimer, and De Lacy placed him at the head of living genealogists. They form a new chapter in baronial history, which was never attempted on the same scale before, for the career of each baron, with all his movements and dealings with the king, is mapped out, year by year, from the records of the period.

The labours of the Record Commission were interrupted for some unaccountable reason before they reached the fourteenth century. Eyton was too critical a scholar to attempt to make bricks without straw, and took warning from

the errors of his predecessors to discontinue his narrative when he lost the help of the printed records. But this concentration of research gave him the advantage proverbially possessed by *homines unius libri*, and enabled him to perform his work so thoroughly that no substantial addition can ever be made to it. It is an amusing proof of his familiarity with the details of King Stephen's struggle with the Empress Maud that the politics of those remote times are treated as living realities in his pages, and he writes as an enthusiastic partisan of the legitimate heir of the throne against the usurper. Every book, however, is more or less autobiographical; and Eyton was a Tory of the old school, with latent Jacobite instincts, as became a lineal descendant of the loyal Marquess of Powis, who abandoned his honours and estates to follow James II. to St.-Germain. His greatest admirers must regret that his scholarship and learning were not presented to the public in a more attractive form. The antiquities of Shropshire could scarcely fail to be dry; but there are degrees in dryness, and it must be confessed that Eyton's style is often dry to repulsiveness. He has, however, the great merit of being always clear and precise, and his meaning can never be mistaken; while his book is emphatically that of a scholar and a gentleman. This is nowhere more conspicuous than in the old-fashioned courtesy with which he half apologises for detecting and correcting the mistakes of other writers.

Eyton did not stay long at Ryton after he had finished his book, for he resigned his living in 1863, and removed to the South of England. The strain had been so great that his health suffered from overwork, and he gave up so completely the idea of writing any more that he sold his library when he left Ryton. But habits of study and research, when once formed, are seldom broken, and he soon began to verify and correct doubtful passages in *The Antiquities*, from which he was led on by degrees to embark on a new series of researches. He had peculiar notions on the subject of history, which he proceeded to apply to the eventful reign of Henry II. His previous studies had made him familiar with the events of this period, and he now digested them in annals under the title of *The Court, Household, and Itinerary of King Henry II.* This is a book literally without precedent, for it is strictly confined to a bare statement of accomplished facts and their dates, who did them, when and where they were done, and what was said about them by contemporaries. All considerations of personal qualities or conduct are deliberately excluded, and the author disclaims any pretension to be more than an honest and diligent compiler of facts for the use of the coming historian. He has collected and arranged in order of date every record of this reign within his knowledge, printed or in MS., and has appended to every charter the names of the attesting witnesses, so that the Itinerary of the King includes the public life and career of every member of his Household, Court, and Government, with details of every single legal and political transaction, charitable grant, and religious foundation of which any record has been preserved. The movements of Henry II. had to be guessed from the topographical and chronological clues supplied by charters, of which Eyton had no means of fixing the dates, except from the names of the witnesses or other internal evidence.

The chief work, however, of Eyton's later years was his Domesday studies. He worked upon the scholarlike principle that Domesday is its own best interpreter, and that the Survey can only be understood by a close study of the record itself. He was residing at this time in Dorset; and the first-fruits of his

Domesday studies was an *Analysis and Digest of the Survey of that county*, which was published in 1878. A series of elaborate tables, framed from an actual calculation of the figures in Domesday, enabled his readers to realise the population and distribution of Dorset in the reign of the Conqueror, and to compare them with existing conditions. But his grand discovery was his demonstration that the Domesday hide of land was a term denoting fiscal value rather than superficial quantity. The precise definition of the hide had hitherto been regarded as an insoluble problem, because it was assumed that it indicated a constant area; but Eyton's discovery fully accounts for the enormous variation in the acreage of different hides. His Dorset volume was followed in the next year (1879) by a similar digest of the Survey of Somerset, and in 1880 the same method was applied to the Survey of Staffordshire in a similar volume. These four quarto volumes are the latest, and in many respects the most important, contributions to Domesday literature.

Eyton's last printed work, of which he corrected the proofs a few weeks only before his death, was a series of notes on Staffordshire Records, with special reference to the Baronies which are enumerated in the *Liber Niger*. This paper was written in co-operation with Col. Wrottesley, and is in the course of being printed by the Salt Society, in which Eyton took a great interest. He had undertaken as a labour of love to make the Index of the first two volumes of their *Transactions*, but he had scarcely begun when failing health compelled him to relinquish the task to Mr. Parker, of Rugeley.

Eyton had suffered for some months from a most painful complaint, but it was not until the last five weeks that he gave up working at his favourite studies. The last two years of his life were spent at Winchfield House, near Basingstoke, in Hampshire, where he died on September 8. He married in 1839 Mary Elizabeth eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Watts, Vicar of Ledbury, by whom he had a numerous family. He has left a considerable number of MSS., some of which are more or less ready for the press. They will be offered for sale in London next March, and it will be a positive calamity to historical literature if they are not secured for some public library where they can be consulted and made use of.

E. C. WATERS.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for October is an exceptionally strong number. Lord Derby says about Ireland what many people are thinking; and he says it without the rhetorical flourish which makes leading articles such poor reading. Prof. Goldwin Smith "counters" Mr. Lucien Wolf heavily, and, indeed, somewhat savagely, in reference to the Jewish question. There seems some chance that the close of the present century will be marked with a recrudescence of national antipathies. Both the papers on "Fair Trade" are above the average of the many disquisitions on the subject that we have read; but neither writer fairly meets his antagonist. Mr. Ruskin has another chapter of "Fiction—Fair and Foul," in which he is at his best when praising Scott, and at his very worst when criticising George Eliot. The following passage could only have been written by Mr. Ruskin or—Carlyle:—

"The *Mill on the Floss* is perhaps the most striking instance extant of this study of outaneous disease. There is not a single person in the book of the smallest importance to anybody in the world but themselves, or whose qualities deserved so much as a line of printer's type in their description. There is no girl alive, fairly clever, half-educated, and

unluckily related, whose life has not at least as much in it as Maggie's, to be described and to be pitied. Tom is a clumsy and cruel lout, with the making of better things in him . . . ; while the rest of the characters are simply the sweepings out of a Pentonville omnibus."

Mr. Swinburne has said something of this kind before, but with more discrimination. The most thoughtful article, and the most stimulative of thought, is that on "Scientific Optimism," by Mr. James Sully. Evolution, surely, cannot be conceived of as other than optimistic, if looked at from the point of view, not of the individual, but of the world at large.

THE most important article in *Macmillan's Magazine* is one by the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, on "The Authorisation of the Bible," in which he brings forward the results of much historical research to maintain—in opposition to the opinion hastily given by Lord Selborne—that the so-called "Authorised Version" made its way by its own merits, and not by external authority, and that for twenty years after its publication its use was far from being general in the Church. Mr. Archibald Geikie continues his account of a geological journey in America by a description of "The Geysirs of the Yellowstone;" and Mr. A. G. O. Liddell gives a pleasant, though not a novel, description of a small German Court in "Life and Sport at Altenstein." Mrs. Muller describes the system of elementary education as conducted in the schools of Florence; and Mr. E. M. Edmonds translates specimens of the lyrical poetry of modern Greece. Finally, the magazine contains two notices of Dean Stanley, by a French Protestant and by a Presbyterian divine; they would scarcely be deserving of notice save that the editor has had the courage to print the French article in its original tongue. Let us hope the example may be followed by other periodicals in the future.

THE *Antiquary* is improving. The number for October is by far the best that we remember to have seen. Shakspeare students will thank Mr. Ellacombe for his paper on their hero's knowledge of angling; and Yorkshire folk will be amused by Mr. J. D. Shaw's notes from the archives of the Leeds Corporation. Mr. Sharvel-Bayly continues his notes on the monumental brasses of Essex; and we have an interesting paper by Mr. Henry Poole, the master-mason of the Abbey, on the Poet's Corner at Westminster. The article of the greatest importance, however, is the one communicated by Mr. J. Theodore Bent, on "Oliver Cromwell and Genoa." A close intimacy existed between England and that Italian republic during the reign of Oliver. Mr. Bent traces this in some degree to the Lord Protector's family connexion with members of the Genoese family of Pallavicini who were settled in this country. In the Genoese archives there is preserved an Italian translation of a letter written by Cromwell very soon after the Battle of Worcester. The original, it is to be feared, is lost. Mr. Bent gives an English version, but not the Italian text. We see no reason to doubt its genuineness; and it is a most useful addition to the literature of the time, though we do not think it gives us any new facts of much importance. Mr. Bent prints at length, in an English form, the Genoese ambassador Bernardi's account of the Protector's funeral. It is a more detailed and graphic account of that solemn function than anything which we have met with elsewhere. We wish that he had furnished us with the original Italian, which should certainly be printed. It seems that the Poor Knights of Windsor who attended the funeral were "dressed like priests at the High Mass, being a most ancient custom at the funerals of the Kings of England." The *Antiquarian News* contains accounts of much church reversion. At Minster, near Boscastle,

it seems that deal pews have been substituted for the old oak seats, which had interesting carved work on them. These latter have been treated as rubbish, dispersed through the village, and some of them burnt. Has not the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings anything to say about a proceeding such as this?

THE *Revista Contemporanea* of September 30 publishes a narrative of the *pronunciamiento* of 1854 from the inedited memoirs of one of the actors in it—Gen. Letona. Fernandez Duro tells the history of the bridge of Zamora, and of its long struggle for existence against the floods of the Douro. No fragment of Roman work remains, and all that is left of the mediæval structure is already doomed. R. de Villa-Urrutia analyses the various contemporary accounts of the embassy of the Constable of Castile to England in 1604. The after-dinner entertainment offered by James I. to his guests was bull- and bear-baiting seen from the windows of the dining-hall; while the Spanish ambassador introduced ice, brought from Flanders, as a refreshment for the first time in England.

#### MODERN SPANISH LITERATURE.

THERE are several contemporary Spanish writers who seem to be little known in England, and of whose works readers of the ACADEMY may be glad to have a brief indication.

First among living poets of Spain stands Nuñez de Arce. Neither his new poem, *Herman el Lobo*, of which he read one canto some months ago before the Ateneo of Madrid, nor the collected edition of his other works, have yet appeared. Nuñez de Arce is not a poet who dwells apart from actual life in the regions of the ideal. His art is far from being passionless or impersonal. His muse is essentially that of a patriot, and his heart throbs in unison with every political, social, or religious movement of his age. His verses in *Gritos del Combate* (third edition, 1875) reflect to the full the painful feelings of every true Spaniard at the various crises of his country's fate from 1868-73. Ever he points to a higher morality as the sole means of the regeneration of his country. His sonnet, *España*, is a noble protest against the national corruption. His little poem, *Eccelsior*, may be favourably compared with that of Longfellow. In point of art, the finest of all these early poems is the longest, *Raimundo Lullí*. With greater earnestness, and with deeper philosophical insight, it recalls Tennyson's *Palace of Art*. Since this volume, only separate poems have appeared, of which the two most interesting to Englishmen are *La Última Lamentación de Lord Byron* (fifteenth edition, 1881), and *La Vision de Fray Martín* (seventh edition, 1880), which treats of the revolt of Luther from a Roman Catholic, but highly poetical, point of view. The dramatical works of Nuñez de Arce have been collected in one volume, but in this form of verse he is hardly so successful as in lyrical and narrative poetry.

Of living novelists we give decidedly the first place to Juan Valera, a critic, poet, and dramatist, as well as novel-writer. In lighter lyrical drama, and in *zarzuelas*, he is very successful; but, as a critic, he falls far short of our expectation. In the Prefaces to his novels he complains of want of popularity. His audience, though fit, is but few. Valera is essentially a man's novelist. He excels in analysis of character. His canvas is never crowded. He works up all his novels to a single incident, which throws sudden and unexpected light, not so much on the action or the plot, as on the character of the chief actor. The *dénouement* reveals to us, for the first time (as so often happens in real life), the whole man or woman,

of whom we find we have had only partial glimpses before, though we thought we knew them well. But we must own that he is sometimes rather tedious in arriving at this point. The reader has great temptation to skip; but, if he does so, he will find that he cannot comprehend the close apart from what has gone before. Though very far from being an immoral, or even an unmoral, writer, Valera sometimes chooses very risky situations; but from the very worst of these—in *Pepita Jiménez*—he draws a fine picture of the remorse of one who, though married to the woman of his heart, and blessed with all that earth can give, yet from time to time mourns over his lost ideal, when he thought to dedicate his life to the service of heaven and of humanity. The most pleasing of his novels is, perhaps, *Doña Luz*, the last sentence of which admirably rounds off the whole. The marriage of uncle and niece, which closes *El Comendador Mendoza*, spoils it for many readers, and is, moreover, we think, faulty in art. After the terrific scene with Doña Blanca, showing the difference between sin to the man of the world and to the deeply religious woman—a scene which slightly parallels one in Mrs. Gaskell's *Ruth*, but is a stronger situation, and far more forcibly delineated—after such a scene, the end, we think, should have been either retirement to a monastery, or a lonely bachelorhood.

Among other poet-novelists are Don José Selgas and Pedro de Alarcon. As far as we are acquainted with them, we deem the verses of the former far inferior to his prose; but some of his novels—e.g., *El Angel de la Guarda*—should be favourites with English readers. Alarcon has written many serious novels, and one most mirth-provoking tale, *El Sombrero de tres Picos*, in its way almost a masterpiece; but his best-known work is his *Diario de un Testigo de la Guerra de Africa*, giving an account of the campaign in Morocco in 1861. He is one of many writers of Spain whom the social and political events from 1868-74 have driven to reaction. His Jesuits, now, are as impossible in their superhuman wisdom and goodness as are those of ultra-Liberal writers in the opposite extreme. The worthy human-hearted priests of Juan Valera are far more attractive, as well as truer portraiture. Other novelists, such as Perez Galdos, Fernandez y Gonzalez, &c., we must leave for the present.

One of the most interesting results of the tercentenary anniversary of Calderon has been the eight lectures delivered by Menendez Pelayo to the "Círculo de la Unión Católica." As a critic, the lecturer is distinguished by impartiality and robust good sense rather than by brilliancy of expression or by dazzling theory. His verdict on Calderon approaches nearer to that of G. H. Lewes than to the unqualified admiration of Schlegel or of Trench. In delineation of character he confesses that Calderon has failed, and especially in his feminine portraiture. His morality he allows to be the conventional morality of Spain in the seventeenth century, which was often opposed to the highest Christian code. In each kind of drama, except in the *Autos*, he admits that Calderon has been equalled, or surpassed, by single plays of other Spanish authors; but he claims for him, as a whole, a higher place than can be assigned to any other, by reason of his wealth of poetry, his high philosophy, his lifting every subject to the region of the ideal, and the serene Christian faith which animates all he writes. He is the third, after Shakspeare and Sophocles, among the world's dramatists.

After all, it is not, perhaps, in lighter literature that Spain is making her greatest advances, but in historical research. Most important aids to the study of Spanish history have lately appeared. The publication by the Government of the *Cartas de Indias*; of the *Indice del*

*Monasterio de Sahagun*, by the "Archivo Historico Nacional;" of the notices of some of the *Becerreros y Casturianos* in the same institution, by Don José Fordadada; of the *Catalogue* of the 625 Spanish MSS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, of which the first part has just appeared, by Morel Fatio; of the *Guia de la Villa y Archivo de Simancas*, by Díez Sanchez; the *Manual de Paleografía diplomática Española*, and the *Paleografía Visigoda* of Señor Munoz y Rivero; not to mention the labours of the veteran Gayangos, and the catalogues or indications of separate collections which have appeared in provincial journals—all these show how earnestly such studies are pursued in Spain.

In original works, the *Ancient Geography of Spain*, by Fernandez Guerra, which has met the enthusiastic approval of Hübner, is being printed by the Government; and Fernandez y Gonzales continues the labours of Amador de los Rios on the Semitic populations of Spain.

In the collection of folk-lore, progress is being made. Señores Delmas and Trueba are working in the Basque Provinces, and so also is V. de Arana (whose *Leyendas Bascongadas* are announced for November); in Andalusia several labourers are in the field; in Barcelona the publishers Domenech and Co., have begun a series of works, entitled *Artes y Letras*, on popular poetry and traditions. We may also call attention to the nicely printed "Coleccion de Autores Castellanos," by Perez Dubrull, Madrid, in which the *Romancero espiritual* of Valdivieso and the *Obras dramáticas* of Ayala have already appeared.

We subjoin the two short poems of Nuñez de Arce referred to above:—

## A ESPAÑA.

Robo el respecto, la obediencia rota,  
de Dios y de la ley perdido el freno,  
vas marchando entre lágrimas y cielo  
y aire de tempestad tu rostro azota.

Ni causa oculta, ni razon ignota  
busques al mal que te devoro el seno;  
tu iniquidad, como sutil veneno,  
las fuerzas de tus músculos agota.

No esperes en revuelta acudida  
alcanzar el remedio por tu mano,  
¡oh sociedad rebelde y corrompida!  
Perseguirás la libertad en vano,  
que cuando un pueblo la virtud olvida  
lleva en sus propios vicios su tirano.

1866.

## EXCELSIOR.

¡Porqué los corazones miserables  
porqué las almas viles  
en los rudes combates de la vida  
ni luchan ni resisten?

El espíritu humano es más constante  
cuanto más se levanta:  
Dios puso el fango en la llanura, y puso  
la roca en la montaña.

La blanca nieve que en los hondos valles  
derritece ligera,  
en las altivas cumbres permanece  
inmutable y eterna.

1872.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ANNUAIRE de l'Economie politique et de la Statistique, par MM. Guillaumin, Garnier, Bloch, etc. 38<sup>e</sup> Année. Paris: Guillaumin. 5 fr.
- BLACK, W. The Beautiful Wreath, &c. Macmillan. 21s. 6d.
- BOOK, G. The Head Hunters of Borneo: up the Mahakam and down the Berito. Sampson Low & Co. 30s.
- CONSTANT, Benjamin, Lettres de, à Madame Récamier, 1807-30. Paris: G. Lévy. 7 fr. 50 c.
- DE CHATELAIN, The Land of the Midnight Sun. Murray.
- GABORIAU, E. Les Amours d'une Empeuseuse. Paris: Dentu. 5 fr. 50 c.
- HARDY, Lady Duffus. Through Cities and Prairie Lands: Sketches of an American Tour. Chapman & Hall. 14s.
- MEYER, V. Le conte Kopyany: Écrite hongroise. Paris: Plé. 5 fr. 40 c.

- MULLER-FRAUENSTEIN, C. Die deutschen Längendichtungen bis auf Münchhausen dargestellt. Halle: Niemeyer. 3 M.
- PANUZZI, E. Pompeji. Ergänzungsband. 1. Lfg. Leipzig: Weigel. 8 M.
- ROHLFS, G. Kufra. Reise von Tripolis nach der Oase Kufra. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 16 M.
- ROSETTI, D. G. Ballads and Sonnets. Ellis & White. 15s.
- SCHLIERMANN, H. Reise in der Troas im Mai 1881. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 2 M.
- SHAKESPEARE'S Hamlet-Quellen: Saxo grammaticus, Belleforest u. The Historie of Hamlet. Zusammengefasst u. m. Vorwort, Einleitung, u. Nachträgen v. E. Gerike hrsg. v. M. Maltke. Leipzig: Barth. 3 M.
- THURNHEIM, J. Vorträge über Shakespeare-Charaktere. Halle: Niemeyer. 4 M.

## THEOLOGY.

- JEREMIE, Commentaire sur, par Rabbi Josef ben Siméon Kara, Auteur français du XI<sup>e</sup> Siècle, p. p. Léon Schloesser. Paris: Darlacqer.
- ZAHN, Th. Forschungen zur Geschichte d. neuteamentlichen Kanons u. der altkirchlichen Literatur. 1. Thl. Tübingen: J. Neumann, Neudamm: Deichert. 7 M.

## HISTORY.

- BOSC, E., et L. BONNEHERR. Histoire nationale des Gaulois sous Vercingétorix. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 8 fr.
- PHILLIMORE, Lucy, Sir Christopher Wren: his Family and his Times. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.
- PRÉCIS militaire de la Campagne de 1813 en Allemagne. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 2 M. 50 Pf.
- RÉCUSAT, Madame de, A Selection from the Letters of, to her Husband and Son, 1804-13. Trans. Mrs. Cuthbert Hoey and J. Little. Sampson Low & Co. 16s.
- REYNAUD, H. Maro-Aurèle et la Fin du Monde antique. Paris: G. Lévy. 7 fr. 50 c.
- SCHMIDT, K. Jus priusae nothia. Eine geschichtl. Untersuchung. Freiburg i. B.: Herder. 8 M.
- WILSON, Erasmus. The Egypt of the Past. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 12s.
- WITT, M. Les Scènes historiques. 3<sup>e</sup> Série. Paris: Hachette. 5 fr.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ANNALES de l'Observatoire astronomique, magnétique et météorologique de Toulouse. T. 1. 1875-78. Paris: Gauthier-Villars.
- DARWIN, C. The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms. Murray.
- L'ANNÉE MÉDICALE. 3<sup>e</sup> Année. 1880. Paris: Pion. 4 fr.
- LAPPARENT, A. de. Traité de Géologie. 3<sup>e</sup> Fasc. Paris: Savoy.
- ROSCOE, H. N. A Treatise on Chemistry. Vol. III. Part I. Organic Chemistry. Macmillan. 21s.
- SIEBENS, W. Gesammelte Abhandlungen u. Vorträge. Berlin: Springer. 14 M.
- STIRLING, J. Hutchinson. Text-Book to Kant. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 14s.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ALKEVINT, H. Die Bichari-Sprache Tu-Bedawie in Nordost-Afrika. I. Bd. Upsala: Akademische Buchhandlung. 35s.
- BALLIN, A. S. and F. L. A Hebrew Grammar. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 7s. 6d.
- POEMA morale, das mittelhochdeutsche. Im krit. Text, nach dem 5 vorbandenen Handschriften zum 1. Male hrsg. v. H. Lewin. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M.
- REINIG, Ch. K. Vorlesungen über lateinische Sprachwissenschaft, m. dem Anmerk. v. F. Haase. Unter Benützung der hinterlassenen Manuscripte neu bearb. v. H. Hagen. I. Bd. Berlin: Calvary. 6 M.
- TRUBAUF, H. Romane de la Poésie. Broché-allég. Gedicht aus dem XIII. Jahrh., hrsg. v. F. Stähle. Halle: Niemeyer. 4 M.
- ULFILLAS. Aivagagall theihr Maththaiu. K. V.-VII. Hrsg. v. A. Schöler. Walldorf: Zimmermann. 3 M.
- WICHTER, E. Litauische Geschichten. Leipzig: Reclam. 5 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MAELISE'S PICTURE, "THE SERENADE," AND MR. BROWNING'S POEM, "IN A GONDOLA." 3 St. George's Square, N.W., Oct. 12, 1881.

Can any of your readers tell me where Maclise's picture of *The Serenade from a Gondola in Venice* is; and whether it was exhibited in London about the year 1840 or 1841?

Mr. Shepherd sends me the following extract from a letter of Charles Dickens to Maclise, written from Albano in 1844:—

"In a certain picture called *The Serenade*, for which Browning wrote that verse in *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, you, O Mac, painted a sky" (*Life*, book iv., § 4, ed. 1878, ii. 365).

Forster puts "that verse" in a note,

"I send my heart up to thee, all my heart," &c.;

and it is, as Mr. Carson says, the first stanza of Mr. Browning's *In a Gondola*, printed, in 1842, in *Bells and Pomegranates*, No. iii. Now, Maclise painted the whole picture, not only the sky. Mr. Browning wrote his stanza on it impromptu, on Forster's description of the

picture, before he himself had seen it. When he saw it, he thought the picture worth more than a stanza, and, therefore, wrote his *In a Gondola* from it.

Neither any entry of the picture nor the verses are in the Royal Academy catalogues from 1835 to 1847, says Mr. Shepherd; nor is any mention made of *The Serenade* in the *Memoir of Daniel Maclise, R.A.* (1871), by Mr. O'Driscoll, whose only authority for Maclise's paintings seems to have been the Academy catalogues. But some art-reader of the ACADEMY may, perhaps, have a note as to the history and whereabouts of this *Serenade* by Maclise.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

## AN OLD SYRIAC MS. LOST OR HIDDEN IN ENGLAND OR IRELAND.

Münster: Sept. 28, 1881.

In the year 1886 there was printed at Dublin *An History of the Twofold Invention of the Cross whereon Our Saviour was crucified. Translated out of An antient Aramæan Biologist. Together with An Account of the Conversion of the Ethiopians out of Abulpharagius's Ecclesiastical History.* By Dudley Loftus J. utrinq. Dr.

In the Preface to the Reader the editor states:—

"This History of the Cross is here translated out of an antient Oriental MS., transmitted about five years since from Aleppo, by Dr. Robert Huntington, now Provost of the College of Dublin, unto the Bishop of Fernes and Leighlin, then Provost of the same. It is contained in a Biologie of Eastern Saints, written in a fair Estrangelar Character, wherein the Aramæans usually write matters of most precious concern."

Dr. Huntington's Syriac MSS. went, after his death, to the Bodleian Library. We find among the "Codd. Hunt." preserved there the second MS. which Loftus made use of for the book here mentioned—viz., that of the Ecclesiastical History of Barhebraeus—and a third MS. which he used in 1695, the Commentary of Dionysius Bar Salibi on the Gospels; but not the first. Nor is it, as I was told a few years since, to be found at Dublin. The MS. must have been, in all respects, similar to Add. 12174, fol. 291 ff., of the British Museum. But this was written in the year 1196, while Huntington's MS., to conclude from the description of the character as given by Loftus in the Preface just quoted, seems to have been of a somewhat older date.

As I am preparing for the press an edition of all Syriac narratives concerning the Invention of the Holy Cross, I should be glad to get any news about the fate of this MS.

E. NESTLE.

## THE BUDDHA ON WOMEN.

Oxford: Oct. 4, 1881.

Dr. Morris in his interesting review of Mr. Rhys Davids' *Buddhist Suttas* quotes two passages from the sacred writings in which a rather unfavourable opinion is expressed about women. The Buddha would therefore seem to have resembled in that respect many of the sages of olden and, alas! modern times. However, in justice to the founder of a first sect of female mendicants, I may state that, in one of the Buddhist suttas at least, women are placed on the same moral level as men. In the still unpublished *Samiyutta Nikāya*, one sutta, the *Mātugāma samiyutta*, is devoted to the subject of women. While it is admitted that from natural causes women are inferior to men, it is also stated that nothing can prevent them from reaching the same high standard of moral perfection to which the Buddha taught all his disciples to aspire. As might be expected, Gotama bestows the



highest praise on that woman who embraces a religious life. She has to follow the same laws as those prescribed to the mendicants. Virtues and vices will be the cause of her character re-appearing in one of the Buddhist worlds, just as with other living beings. The identical answer is given to the questions "What makes women perfectly unpleasant to men?" and "What makes men perfectly unpleasant to women?" For the use of those who maintain that Buddhism is a pessimistic philosophy, I may mention the fact that one of the good attributes which the Buddha ascribes to woman is to become a mother.

OSCAR FRANKFURTER.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Oct. 17, 7.30 p.m. Education Society: "Technical Schools in France," by Mr. Philip Magnus.  
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Skeleton," II., by Prof. John Marshall.  
FRIDAY, Oct. 21, Royal Academy: "The Skeleton," III., by Prof. John Marshall.

#### SCIENCE.

*An English-Arabic Lexicon.* By the Rev. George Percy Badger, D.C.L. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

THE completion of this long-promised work, the materials of which have been collected during a period of nearly forty years, while the actual compilation and final revision have occupied more than eight years of unflagging industry—Dr. Badger tells us that he has regularly given twelve hours a-day to his task—is matter of equal congratulation to the author and to the public. The inadequacy of all previous works of the kind is notorious. There was no lexicon in existence which gave substantial help to an Englishman desirous to acquire the power of writing correct and intelligible Arabic. Yet there is no tongue for which such help is more necessary. Where the language of standard literature is also the language of affairs and of modern correspondence, the student may learn to speak and write by much careful reading. But the classical Arabic, the language of the Desert, belongs to a stage of society long past; and even the most modern and colloquial books which a European is likely to read—the *Arabian Nights*, for example—are essentially mediæval productions, in which we look in vain for many of the words and ideas of modern life. On the other hand, there is so much difference between spoken Arabic and the language as it is written even by business men, that mere oral practice does not help a man to write tolerably; and hence it is not surprising that very few Europeans, even if they can speak and read Arabic fairly enough, attain any facility in written composition in that tongue.

What Dr. Badger's work does towards the removal of this state of things may be best seen by comparing it with the *Dictionnaire français-arabe* of Boethor, which, as enlarged by Caussin de Perceval, has hitherto been the most valuable lexicon accessible to European students; while the circumstance that it has been reprinted in Egypt indicates that it has also found favour with Eastern students of the European languages. We observe, then, in the first place that, while Boethor gives only occasional indications of the vowels, Dr. Badger's Arabic is vocalised

throughout. This must have added very much to the labour of the author and to the cost of printing, but the gain to the student is immense. He will never, indeed, be expected to write the vowel-points, but it is only by constant attention to them that he can gain a firm hold of the language. In the next place, Dr. Badger's work enormously transcends Boethor's in fullness of phrase and idiom. In the latter, the adjective *naʿl* occupies a single line. In the former, ten phrases are given illustrating the various methods in which the English *none* may have to be rendered in Arabic. Nor is the English work less superior in the fullness and care with which it represents the richness of the Arabic vocabulary in the names of all concrete objects, as may be seen, for example, in the articles devoted to members of the body in men and animals. Once more, Dr. Badger has spent great pains on everything connected with modern inventions and modern science, using to this end recent publications of the Arabic press in Syria and Egypt, and especially the Arabic newspapers. Thus, for example, *electricity* figures in Boethor only as an attraction between objects that have been rubbed, and the *telegraph* is still the old semaphore. In the new lexicon we find the electric telegraph, electro-plate, electro-magnetism, electrometer, and so forth. These terms of modern science, to be sure, give great trouble to Arabic writers, and, in general, the jargon of recent Arabic text-books of chemistry or the like can hardly be intelligible to readers who do not know something of the European tongues; but so large a proportion of Europeans in the East have a direct concern with the inventions of modern science that this apparently barbarous portion of Dr. Badger's store of words will not prove the least useful. To the philosophical student of language there is a peculiar interest in these most recent developments of the Arabic tongue. Their very crudeness is symptomatic of the gap between Eastern and Western culture—of the way in which Western inventions are adopted in the East, without being assimilated or properly understood. But the language which in the Middle Ages so quickly appropriated and learned to convey, with all nicety, the science and philosophy of the Greeks, will doubtless adapt itself to modern science as soon as that science is properly taught and thoroughly mastered in the East. Already one can trace the beginnings of idiomatic expression in such things as telegraphy. A telegram is "a wire message," and, though Dr. Badger does not give the phrase, "to strike the wire" is a very good and established idiom for sending a telegraphic message.

A considerable number of articles in the lexicon before us are written purely for the use of Eastern students, conveying short definitions of Western institutions and ideas which have no Eastern equivalent. These definitions are often only approximately correct. It is hardly fair to explain a justice of the peace as a police magistrate, or to identify the lord chief justice with the *kādi 'l kudāti*; but within the limits of a dictionary greater accuracy was perhaps unattainable.

It is impossible, without a liberal use of Arabic type, and a multiplication of details unsuited for these columns, to give more than

the most general indication of the distinctive and admirable features of Dr. Badger's work. Its chief commendation is that it is a real lexicon, on a complete plan, and not a mere vocabulary and phrase-book. How much knowledge, labour, and ingenuity are implied in this fact can only be appreciated by those who have practical experience of the enormous gulf between Eastern and Western modes of thought and expression which it is the business of a lexicon to bridge over.

In this aspect of his task, the author had constantly to rely on his own judgment and his own collections from the most recent literature; for the best dictionaries of Arabic—even the great work of Lane—are wholly compiled from an Eastern standpoint, and give only definitions copied from the original Arabic lexicographers. For the most part, too, these works confine themselves to the old classic tongue, the chief exception being the *Mohit el mohit* of Bustānī, which Dr. Badger was not in a position to use for the earliest part of his work. The difficulty of the work was, of course, vastly enhanced by all this; but, in return, the result is fresh and instructive in a remarkable degree.

In conclusion, it is right to observe that Dr. Badger's lexicon does not supersede the use of vocabularies of local and vernacular speech. It teaches the student to write as a cultivated Arab would write; but it omits many words of general currency which offend the purism of the Arabic East or of the author. Sometimes this purism is carried to an extent which appears questionable. Surely such terms as *Kutubkhāneh* (library) have a currency even in official documents which entitles them to be given. The correctness and beauty of the printing are beyond all praise; and the elegance of the Arabic character—a point to which we in the West are often too indifferent—will be specially appreciated by Eastern readers.

W. ROBERTSON SMITH.

*A Manual of Injurious Insects; with Methods of Prevention and Remedy for their Attacks to Food Crops, Forest Trees, and Fruit.* With a short Introduction to Entomology. By Eleanor A. Ormerod. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)

THERE appears to be a reviving interest in the subject of injurious insects, for within a short period there have been published the weighty monograph by Köppen on the *Schädlichen Insecten Russlands* (issued by the St. Petersburg Academy), a popular manual intended for the use of German agriculturists, and the book by Miss Ormerod now lying before us. The importance of such information for farmers cannot easily be over-estimated, whether regarded from the standpoint of agriculture or from that of scientific research.

Miss Ormerod's aim has been of the most practical description. After a concise Introduction to Entomology, she describes the insects that injure the food crops, the forest trees, and the fruit trees. The farmers' foes are thus described in connexion with the plants which they injure or destroy. There are wood-cuts of the larvae and perfect insects to elucidate the brief account

of their form and habits given in the text. Then follow practical directions for the prevention and remedy of these pests. In this part Miss Ormerod has had the advantage of communications from numerous correspondents, whose aid she has acknowledged with commendable gratitude and candour.

There is no limitation expressed in the title; but it may be safely assumed that Miss Ormerod intends her work merely as a monograph of British injurious insects, although the Colorado beetle and other exceptional insects are admitted. Each country has its own special infestations. Thus in Jamaica the larvae of the *Protoparce jamaicensis* is very injurious to the tobacco plant; those of the *Euthisanotia timais* will sometimes destroy all the lilies in a garden in a few days. Large trees of the *Catalpa longisiquila* have their leaves stripped by the *Hyblaea puera*. The cucumber vines suffer from *Phakellura hyalinata*, and the edible calalu is attacked by the *Hymenia perspectalis*. It would be equally unreasonable and unavailing to seek for any mention of these here. On the more familiar ground of Britain, Miss Ormerod's information is extensive and accurate. Her *Manual* can be safely recommended to all who are interested in the subject. Such a book placed in the hands of a farmer's son would not only be of practical service, but, if it gave him an interest in entomology, would open to him a new world, and one of great interest. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, and it is to be hoped that it may come to a second edition, in which case some omissions should be supplied. Among these may be named the *Heliothorus popularis* and the *Characæa graminis*. The latter has this year been committing some ravages in the district around Clitheroe, where it made sad havoc with the tender parts of the grass. The larvae were in prodigious numbers, and did much damage. It is remarkable that this insect should have escaped Miss Ormerod's notice, as it is described by Koellar, and an instance of its previous devastation at Skiddaw has been recorded by Curtis. Locally, this plague of caterpillars is attributed to the unusual heat of a part of the summer and to the diminution of birds, and especially of sea-gulls, in the district.

When insects assume the proportions of a plague, it is often because the balance established by Nature has been disturbed. If some insects are injurious to plants, by a grim reversal some plants are equally inimical to insects. Thus in one of the hot-houses at the Jardin des Plantes of Montpellier a curious observation has recently been made of an insect-killing cryptogam, which is described as being of the same genus as the *Botrytis*, which infests the silk-worm. It was growing upon a *Cineraria*, and had destroyed all the pucerons that were infesting the plant. The dead aphides, of the genus *Siphonophora*, could be seen on the leaf, covered with the mycelium. M. J. Lichtenstein, who communicated this fact to the French Academy of Science in May last, was not able to obtain the same effect outside. The *Botrytis bassiana* is the cause of the disease, known as muscardine, by which silk-worms are sometimes destroyed. The sporules, float-

ing in the air, find their way into the air-tubes of the silk-worm immediately before it enters the chrysalis form. The plant, after blocking the air-tubes, extends throughout the adipose tissue under the skin. As this tissue is a reserve fund of nourishment for the torpid chrysalis, the result of its destruction by the plant is the death of the worm. After the death of the chrysalis, the plant continues to grow, and emerges from the interior between the different segments. In this it may be compared with the action of that common fungus, the *Empusa musci*, which may often be seen surrounding, as a whitish film, the dead body of the common house-fly. It is noticeable that, although the *Botrytis bassiana* attacks only the larvae of the silk-worm, it can be given by inoculation to the chrysalis and to the moth. M. Lichtenstein was unable to inoculate other pucerons with the *Botrytis* observed at Montpellier by M. Plongeon.

But, apart from the enmity of insectivorous and insecticide plants, the insects have most to fear from the birds. It is frequently the injudicious destruction of birds, and especially of small song-birds, that leaves the insects to exercise unchecked their almost fabulous powers of increase and multiplication. The farmers have yet to learn the lesson of the merry birds of Killingworth of whom Longfellow has sung. Because they "levied blackmail on the garden beds" they were exterminated. And then—

"The summer came, and all the birds were dead;  
The days were like hot coals; the very ground  
Was burned to ashes; in the orchards fed  
Myriads of caterpillars, and around  
The cultivated fields and garden beds  
Hosts of devouring insects crawled, and found  
No foe to check their march, till they had made  
The land a desert, without leaf or shade."

This poem, in which Miss Ormerod's book furnishes some instructive comments, would form an admirable subject for reading and illustration in our rural schools.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

CAPT. BURMEISTER, of the steamer *Louise*, whose return to Hammerfest from the Yenisei we recorded on October 1, reports that, after passing through Kara Strait, at the south end of Novaya Zemlya, on the outward voyage, he did not see any ice in the Kara Sea, but on his return he passed several icebergs which had fastened, and were likely to remain for the winter; he also experienced rather bad weather with snowstorms. During his whole voyage Capt. Burmeister saw nothing whatever of the *Oscar Dickson*. The *Louise* brought back from the Yenisei a quantity of rye, some wheat, and other Siberian produce.

A MEETING has lately been held at Buenos Ayres in connexion with the proposed Italian Antarctic expedition. It was arranged to ask the Argentine Government for the assistance of two war vessels, required chiefly for transport purposes; but it has not yet been decided whether the station we mentioned before should be formed in San Sebastian Bay, Eastern Tierra del Fuego, or some other locality.

DURING their recent journey from the Irrawaddy to the Yangtze-kiang, Messrs. Soltau and Stevenson passed through some of the aboriginal tribes of South-western China, about

whom our information is unfortunately most defective. Soon after leaving Pupêng, in Yunnan, they entered a belt of country inhabited by Lolo, a hardy mountain race still only partly acknowledging Chinese rule. The specimens seen were scarcely to be distinguished from the Chinese, except by their not being on the average so tall. The women wore over the ordinary tunic and trousers a kind of long jacket reaching to the knees, the side seams of which are left open; when they are engaged in manual labour the front part of this jacket is rolled up like an apron. The way in which the Lolo carry long deep baskets on their backs by means of straps round their foreheads and yokes on their necks is not unlike the practice of the Kakhys on the Burmo-Chinese frontier. Like them, too, they build their villages away from the roads in almost inaccessible dells in the pine-covered mountains. The Lolo near Pupêng, though at one time very troublesome, have now settled down more quietly, and are successful breeders of horses, mules, sheep, and cattle; they also supply the neighbouring towns with firewood, charcoal, timber, and many kinds of medicinal herbs. To protect travellers on the lonely roads through the Lolo country, the Chinese have established guard-houses within signalling distance of each other, and escorts are provided for caravans transporting valuable merchandise. Between Chaotung-fu and the Szechuen frontier, again, a man and woman of extraordinary appearance were met, the latter dressed in a long jacket-gown of coarse flaxen cloth, with her hair done up like a cone on the top of her head. The man was an even wilder-looking specimen of the Hwa (or variegated) Miao-tze from the hills; he wore a coat of many colours, with white trousers, and his long black hair hung loosely about his head and over his shoulders.

THE Paris Geographical Society have received intelligence of the death in South-west Africa of M. Henri Dufour, a young French explorer. M. Dufour left Omaruru at the end of last year for the purpose of exploring the basin of the River Cunene at the south of the Portuguese West African possessions. Nothing having been heard of him for some time, a search was made for him, but without success, though his papers and other property were found. It is thought that he has been murdered by an Ovampo tribe now at war with the Portuguese.

WE are glad to announce the arrival in England from Zanzibar of Sir John Kirk, who has done more than any other man to promote the cause of exploration in Eastern Africa. For this, as well as his services in connexion with the suppression of the slave-trade, he lately had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Livingstone, and was associated with him in some of his journeys in the Zambese region, &c.

FROM the October *Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Society, we learn that it has been found necessary to commence the survey of Eastern Palestine at the south instead of at the north, as was originally intended. On the arrival of the theodolites, therefore, Lieut. Conder lost no time in making the necessary arrangements, and took his party across the Jordan, his first camp being at Ain Hesban, the old Heshbon. He reports that his base line has been twice measured with as great accuracy as was obtained in the preceding survey, and that he has already accomplished some hundred miles of survey. Among the archaeological results are an immense quantity of cromlechs, no fewer than fifty having been sketched in three days. Some of them had small chambers near them from three to five feet long, and three feet high, excavated in detached cubes of rock ten to fifteen feet on each side. Lieut. Conder

reports a small harvest of identifications. He thinks he has found the field of Zophim, the ascent of Lubith, Jazer, Sibmah, and Minnith.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Geological Society of Edinburgh.*—This society has just issued the first part of its fourth volume of *Transactions*, containing most of the papers read during the last session. The valedictory address of the president, Mr. Milne Holme, is to some extent controversial, being largely occupied with a discussion of the question whether the ice markings on the rocks of the northern part of Scotland were made by the passage of a thick ice-sheet from Scandinavia, as held by some of the officers of the Geological Survey, or not rather by the agency of floating ice, as the president himself stoutly maintains. It is evident, from other papers in this publication, that glacial phenomena occupy the serious attention of a large number of the members of our Northern geological society. Thus, Mr. H. M. Cadell describes in detail the surface geology of part of the estuary of the Forth, and deals largely with the great Ice age; while Mr. J. Fraser contributes a paper in which he discusses the glacial phenomena of Strathnairn.

THE subscriptions received for the Rolleston Memorial Fund up to the present date amount to £530. It is hoped that this sum may shortly be considerably augmented, especially by subscriptions expected to be received from Oxford at the beginning of the present term. All promoters of the movement are requested to make its existence known to others likely to interest themselves in the matter. The treasurer is E. Chapman, Esq., of Frewen Hall, Oxford. A general meeting will shortly be held to determine finally the form which the memorial shall take.

It is now arranged that the "Rudolf Virchow Stiftung," to which we have before referred, for commemorating the sixtieth birthday of Prof. Virchow, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his academical activity, shall take the form of a permanent endowment, the annual interest of which is to be devoted to the promotion of scientific research, especially in the department of anthropology. The suggestion is made that Prof. Virchow should himself have the direction of the fund.

WE have received from Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Warrington, a somewhat novel object, on which we are inferentially asked to express an opinion. This is one of his "patent solid flame boiling burners." We believe that Mr. Fletcher, as a well-known inventor of gas apparatus, stands in no need of commendation from us. We can only say that, on the night of the arrival of his present, we used it to boil our kettle for tea; and that the kettle took exactly fourteen minutes to boil. How long it would take to boil on the kitchen fire we don't know. We are informed by a domestic authority, to which we defer, that the contrivance will be extremely useful under certain circumstances.

### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PROF. S. BEAL will lecture on Tuesday and Friday next, at three o'clock p.m., at University College—subjects: (1) "The *Mahākāvya*, or Poetical Life of Buddha, by Aśvaghoṣa;" and (2) "The Story of the Mātangī Woman: its Points of Resemblance with the History of the Samaritan Woman."

IN the department of Oriental philology, Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., publishers to the India Office, announce the following works as in preparation:—An *English-Persian Dictionary*, by Mr. A. N. Wollaston, translator of the *Anwari*

*Sohelli*; an *English-Arabic Dictionary* and an *Arabic-English Dictionary*, by Dr. Steingass; *Alif-Laila, ba-zubān-Urdū* (the *Arabian Nights* in Hindustani), printed in Roman characters, edited by Mr. F. Pincott, M.B.A.S.; a *Malay, Chinese, French, and English Vocabulary*, with words alphabetically arranged under each of the four languages, by Dr. Bickers; an *English-Hindi Dictionary*, by Mr. F. Pincott; and a *Laskari Dictionary* of terms used at sea in the seafaring dialect of India, for the use of captains, naval officers, and others trading to India, by the Rev. George Small, interpreter to the *Lascars' Home*, Blackwall.

THE second volume of the late M. Paul de Saint-Victor's *Les deux Masques*, treating of Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, and the *Kalidasa*, will be published immediately by M. Calmann Lévy.

AT the meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres on September 21, Prof. Max Müller, besides presenting a copy of the first number of the *Analecta Oxoniensia*, which contains a Japanese copy of the Sanskrit MS. of the *Vajracūḍika*, communicated the discovery of another Sanskrit MS. in Japan, which is probably the oldest in existence. It is written on palm leaves, and is now preserved in the Imperial Library of Japan. But it came originally from the Buddhist monastery of Horuiji; and, according to the annals of that monastery, it was deposited therein in the twenty-third year of Umayyado, corresponding to 809 A.D. As we recently stated, no MS. from India can be proved to go back beyond the eleventh century. At the same meeting of the Académie, a paper was read from M. Dureau-Bourguignon giving a translation of the Siloam inscription, which he was disposed to assign to the time of Ahaz.

MR. HENRY S. OLCOTT, President of the Theosophical Society, has published at the society's press in Colombo, Ceylon (London: Trübner), *A Buddhist Catechism*, which is stated on the title-page to have been "approved and recommended for use in Buddhist schools by Hikkaduwa Sumangala," the distinguished high-priest of Adam's Peak, and principal of the Widyodaya Parivena, the training college for Buddhist recluses in Ceylon. None would have ventured to predict, a few years ago, that the authoritative statement of Buddhist doctrine to be used as a text-book in Buddhist schools would be written in English and by an American; and that it would be so largely a compilation, as this is acknowledged in the Preface to be, from the works of Mr. Rhys Davids, Bishop Bigandet, and other European scholars. This little work, which can be purchased for a few pence, will give to those interested in such questions a reliable statement of what the Ceylon Buddhists of to-day hold to be the essential points of their religion. It is instructive to notice how completely and frankly the latest teachings of science are accepted and endorsed in this catechism for Buddhist children; and how they are taught to repeat, on the authority of the archbishop of their faith, that "Buddhism, like every other religion that has existed many centuries, contains untruth mingled with truth. Even gold is found mixed with dross."

The *Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. VII. (Trübner), contains a paper by Mr. Mervin on Indian astronomy as compared with European science. He very properly points out that the cosmogony of the sacred poets, full of the legends and exaggerations of mythology, should not be regarded as the serious views of the Hindus on scientific subjects. Their standard astronomical works are quite on a par in intelligence and accuracy with European works of similar date.

It is only in more modern times that European astronomy has gone rapidly ahead. The author quotes from Bhāskara, who wrote in the eleventh century, an assertion that "the property of attraction is inherent in the earth. By this property the earth attracts any unsupported heavy thing towards itself. The thing appears to be falling; but it is in a state of being drawn towards the earth." This is interesting enough; but Mr. Mervin is going too far when he therefore concludes that "the laws of gravitation were known to the Hindus long before the time of Sir Isaac Newton." Mr. Alexander Dixon, B.Sc., gives a description of the quartz reefs of Ceylon in an article entitled "Gold." There is a valuable account of the modern religious festivals still held by the Buddhist villagers in the Kandyan districts by Mr. Le Mesurier, of the Ceylon Civil Service; and the number of the *Journal* closes with the prospectus of the newly started Pāli Text Society.

THE *Indian Antiquary* for August contains a translation into English of the very important paper "On the Dates of Ancient Indian Inscriptions and Coins" contributed in the early part of this year by Prof. Oldenberg, of Berlin, to Prof. von Sallet's *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*. Indian chronology in the first centuries of the Christian era has hitherto been almost a hopeless puzzle. The coins and inscriptions of that period are dated in years, but nearly every Indianist has had a different opinion as to the initial years of the various eras in which they are dated. The result is that a coin or an inscription dated, let us say, in the year 120 is assigned by various scholars to periods differing sometimes even by centuries. Dr. Oldenberg's theory differs also from any of those hitherto propounded; but it is so fully worked out, so complete and consistent in itself, and so intrinsically probable, that it will be certain to receive many adherents unless the propounders of previous systems can succeed in establishing its fallacy. Briefly, he identifies the well-known Saka era with the era of the great Buddhist monarch Kanishka, whose coronation he fixes in A.D. 78. He makes the Kshatrapa era run nearly contemporaneously with the Saka era, fixing its commencement at A.D. 100. He places the initial year of the Gupta chronology in 319, and the beginning of the Valabhī dynasty in 480. The reasoning with which these conclusions are supported seems to remove most of the difficulties which have hitherto prevented a unanimity of opinion; and it will be very interesting to hear what Mr. Thomas, Mr. Fergusson, and Gen. Cunningham may have to say to this bold adventure of the young German Professor, who is rapidly pushing his way to the front rank of Orientalists. In the succeeding number of the *Journal* there are a few more pages of Mr. Beal's list of "Chinese Pilgrims to India." It is much to be regretted that papers of this kind are so often printed in the *Indian Antiquary* in small instalments scattered through various numbers. This mode of publication is very suitable to such studies as Mr. Fleet's great series of "Sanskrit and Old-Canarese Inscriptions," each of which is complete in itself; but the temptation is to resort to it much too frequently. Thus we have in this number three and a-half pages more of Dr. Hoernle's valuable paper on the Pāli inscriptions at Bharhut, to be continued in the next number, which is to contain the plate. One result of this breaking up of papers, which is scarcely ever resorted to in the learned periodicals of Germany, is necessarily the republication of the papers as a whole, to the great loss of the *Journal* as a work of reference.

## FINE ART.

*The "Ars Moriendi."* A Reproduction of the Copy in the British Museum. Edited by W. H. Rylands, F.S.A. With an Introduction by George Bullen, F.S.A. (Printed for the Holbein Society.)

THE spurious interest at one time excited by the Block-Books, as a factor in the international squabble over the invention of printing, has for many years been followed by the calmness of complete neglect. The Holbein Society has done well to bring the matter once more prominently before the notice of those interested in the early productions of the engraver's craft. The *Ars Moriendi* is probably, on the whole, the most beautiful of the set of volumes to which it belongs. The work of some unknown artist of unknown date and doubtful locality, it continues to present to students a problem which so far has defied all attempts at solution. Numerous editions are known scattered up and down the libraries of Europe, many of them surviving only in single copies, and some in stray leaves. Among such, the Weygel copy, from which this reproduction has been made, is not only the most perfectly preserved, but it is also the most beautifully executed. No reference is made in the Introduction to the fact that imperfect copies of the same edition are to be found in the University Library at Dublin and the Print Room at Berlin; while the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris claims, at any rate, to possess no less than two perfect copies, in one of which the place of the Latin text is taken by a French translation. The Dublin copy is, in one respect, the most important of the three, in so far as it tends to throw light on the origin of the book, for it is patched with waste sheets of the *Canticum Canticorum*, thus showing that in the workshop where the one was produced there actually were waste sheets of the other. It seems, therefore, only probable that both were the work of the same school of artists. When it is further borne in mind that the blocks of the *Canticum Canticorum*, and of an edition of the *Biblia Pauperum*, came into the possession of the printer, Peter van Os, of Zwolle, and were constantly used by him in a cut-up state in the last years of the fifteenth century, and when, further, it is observed that he published an edition of the *Ars Moriendi* closely copied from that now under consideration, the conclusion that some common origin must be ascribed to all three acquires an increased probability. In what locality the wood-cutter worked to whose knife these blocks were due remains for the present a mystery; but it seems hardly likely that he can have lived so far from Zwolle as Cologne, the town fixed upon by Weygel. The influence of the style of Roger van der Weyden is strongly marked in the wood-cuts; either, therefore, the proposed date (*circa* 1450) must be abandoned, or the proposed city of origin; for Roger's influence had not, in 1450, gained the mastery on the Rhine which it afterwards attained. If these blocks were made on the Rhine, they must be contemporary with the days of the "Master of the Lyversberg Passion"—that is to say, they must be dated *circa* 1480. There is, however, no doubt that the system of taking impres-

sions from wood-blocks by rubbing the back of the paper with the hand had long before then been given up. The conclusion, therefore, is that the wood-cutter must have worked farther North, probably either in Holland or Belgium. If someone would only settle once for all whether the Paris copy with the French text is from these same blocks or not, we should know better where we are.

While we think that the question of date and place deserves somewhat more attention than has been given it in the Introduction, we cannot but thank Mr. Bullen for the industrious care and exhaustive completeness with which he has brought together so large a number of facts relating to the subject-matter of the text. The remarkable similarity between its contents and those of the *Speculum Artis bene Moriendi*, first printed about 1475, is clearly not due to chance; how far the one is derived from the other, or whether both descend from a common source, are questions full of difficulty, and only to be unravelled by the most patient diligence. Mr. Bullen's opinion is that the authors of both had Jean Gerson's *Opusculum tripartitum* before them, the third part of which is entitled "De Arte Moriendi." Both, at any rate, quote the same sentence from the *Opusculum*, though with slight differences. So far as the twenty-four pages of reproductions are concerned, there can be but one opinion—they are as good as the work of hand can be. Mr. Price has traced each page with the minutest care, and has succeeded not merely in rendering with marvellous accuracy the expression of the faces and the characteristic handling of the hair, but he has imitated with utmost fidelity the accidental cracks and injuries of the blocks. It may well, however, be questioned how far traced copies of these productions are desirable in a day when photographic processes have been developed to such perfection. No copy made by hand can ever excite the same confidence as one produced purely mechanically. A good copyist must, indeed, reduce himself as far as possible to the level of a machine of the most refined character, and in such an attempt he can by no means compete with the delicacy of the camera. Even Weygel's photographs of the volume are of more real value to the student than the best tracings imaginable; and it may well be doubted whether the Holbein Society would not have done better to employ some process such as *heliogravure*, *surface-printing*, or *autotype* for these reproductions. However this may be, they have certainly produced a most valuable and interesting volume, and one of the most remarkable specimens of the once flourishing art of manual copying which is rapidly taking its place among abandoned crafts.

W. M. CONWAY.

#### THE EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

PHOTOGRAPHY has so nearly reached perfection that it is unreasonable to expect any extraordinary revelation in this exhibition. The combined use of the instantaneous shutters and dry plates has achieved a final triumph over the motions of things. Nature and time may, by

no forced metaphor, be said to have been conquered by this art. Intricacies which no eye can trace, action too swift for it to register, can be copied faultlessly by this wonderful mechanism. We have nothing quite so striking here as the photographs of horses in full trot; but we have athletes running races and swinging on the trapeze (228), the river at Henley during the regatta (479), the towers of spume raised by exploding torpedoes (98), and a thousand other fleeting phenomena struck for us with the sharpness and distinctness of a medal. On the other hand, the limits of photography are shown most clearly in the moment of conquest. The motion which we have spoken of as conquered is conquered only to be lost. The runners run no longer; like the persons in the well-known fairy tale, life seems suspended; they stay poised on one leg. And even in the pictures of material phenomena, the momentary aspect is caught, but the "cruel, crawling foam" crawls no longer, and the spray hangs for ever in mid-air. Photography gives us the present only, neither the before nor the after, fractions of which enter into even the most swift impression of human vision. But there are other things dear to sight which photography cannot give us. Not to mention colour, the delicate consistency of delicate things, such as flowers and flesh, the transparency and inner light of waves or grapes or clouds, are apparently beyond it—its effects are as superficial as they are instant.

Its field of triumph is, however, wide enough; and, except the instantaneous mechanism, nothing has recently increased it more than the process of enlarging small negatives. Indeed, without this the other would be comparatively useless. Mr. Whymper would have found it almost impossible to have taken his views of the Andes on the scale they are now so delightfully presented to us by the Autotype Company; and Mr. J. T. Dixon could never have "fixed" his animals in such happy attitudes, or have produced such unblurred plates, if he had had to bear about with him unwieldy apparatus. Not excepting even the portraits of children, of which there are numerous and beautiful specimens (see especially Mr. Faulkner's 381 and 393), no photographs here reproduce their objects with so little loss as these portraits of animals at the Zoological Gardens. In expression there is nothing so lifelike and unaffected as that of the vulture, in texture nothing to equal its feathers or the hide of the zebra while the loss of colour is scarcely felt. It is difficult to believe that all this detail of skin and hair can be as distinct in the little plate in the corner; but it would appear from comparison with other photographs of animals close to Mr. Dixon's that the little plates are not only less difficult to manage, but produce clearer and more perfect results when enlarged than can be obtained by the use of larger plates in the first instance.

Medals have been awarded to Messrs. William England, Joseph Gale, William Bedford, H. F. Robinson, and Abel Lewis, whose beautiful plates we have no space to describe. We must, however, find room for a word of praise for Mr. J. Thomson, F.R.G.S., who is excelled by no exhibitor in refinement or artistic sense. His portraits of Lady O. Bentinck are charming; and we are not sure that his group of children on the beach, called *Waiting for the Waves*, is not the best "natural" composition we have ever seen.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### THE ART MAGAZINES.

THE current number of *L'Art* contains a vigorous article by M. Paul Lervi advocating the creation of a separate Department of State for the representation of the fine arts in France.



According to the views of the writer, which are shared, as we understand, by the majority of French artists, the existing system of administration has proved wholly ineffective and inadequate. At present, the fine arts are controlled by an Under-Secretary of State, who is attached to the Department of Public Instruction. M. Turquet, the occupant of this office, has earned general respect in the discharge of his duties; but he is unable, by the circumstances of his position, to exert sufficient influence or authority. M. Ferry, the nominal representative in the Cabinet of the interests of art, devotes himself altogether to matters relating to public instruction; and it is therefore urged that the time has arrived for giving to art a distinct and separate representation. It is thought that M. Gambetta might be disposed to view the proposal with favour, and it is possible that the change may be made on his accession to power.

THE *Portfolio* has for frontispiece this month a charming drawing by Mr. G. D. Leslie of a young girl reading a love-letter. This has been reproduced by M. Dujardin by a new and very effective process, which is thus described:—

"The drawing is done in black-lead pencil, not on paper, but on a piece of finely ground plate-glass. No photograph is taken, as in ordinary methods of photogravure, but, by light transmitted through the drawing itself, the necessary action is produced on the sensitive etching-ground which covers the copper-plate. The plate, when bitten, can, of course, be printed in ink of any colour that may be preferred."

The present impression is printed in red ink, and has all the effect of a red-chalk drawing. Prof. Colvin discourses learnedly on the three types of Amazons found in Greek art; and Mr. Hamerton continues his nautical aesthetics by an examination of "spare," which he defines as including all kinds of masts, yards, gaffs, booms, bowsprits—"indeed, any kind of stick which carries or extends a sail." Yachting men will find much to interest them in Mr. Hamerton's observations.

THE *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* prints this month a hitherto unpublished memoir of the French sculptor Jean-Jacques Caffieri, written in 1815 by the chevalier Lenoir, at that time administrator of the Musée des Monuments français. It gives various details concerning the life and works of Caffieri, especially with regard to the artistic family to which he belonged. Both his father and his grandfather had been sculptors in the service of the French King, and he himself was "Sculpteur du Roi" to Louis Quinze. The other articles of the number are either concerned with administrative questions or give descriptions of art collections, with the exception of one by M. Paliard, in which he seeks to demonstrate that the grisaille painting of *Abundance* in the Louvre is to be attributed to Raphael, and was an emblematical design relating personally to the Cardinal de Boisy, whose six abbays are signified by the six ears of wheat that *Abundance* carries in her cornucopia. This sounds a somewhat fanciful interpretation, but there seems little doubt that the grisaille served as cover to the small *Holy Family* by Raphael in the Louvre.

ONE of Millet's beautiful landscapes, in which a flat prosaic scene is lifted by the magic of his genius into the realm of poetry and mystery, is etched by M. Gustave Greux, with his usual skill and true feeling, in *L'Art* of last week. It is called "Bentree du Troupeau," and is from the picture in the collection of M. Georges Petit.

## NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. J. PARK HARRISON will publish immediately, with Mr. Bernard Quaritch, a Descriptive Account of the Inlaid Slate Tablet and other Remains lately discovered at Towyn. The work will be illustrated with an autotype reproduction of the principal face of the tablet, and with several other plates, showing both the engraved figures on a larger scale, and some of the corresponding objects in early Irish and other art with which they may be identified.

A BIOGRAPHICAL catalogue of the portraits in Lord Bath's collection at Longleat, by Miss Boyle, is in the press, and will shortly be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MR. DAVID LAW writes to us that his twenty etchings of *The Thames—Oxford to London*, about to be published by Messrs. George Bell and Sons, are quite new and distinct from the ten much larger plates already published by Messrs. Dowdeswells.

THE Holbein Society, having just issued to its subscribers a *facsimile* of the *editio princeps* of the Block-Book *Ars Moriendi* (which we notice elsewhere), has now in hand *The History of the Noble, Valiant, and Renowned Hero and Knight, the Lord Tewdrannekch*, from the Augsburg edition of 1519.

THE memorial of the late Sir E. Landseer for erection in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral by Mr. Woolner, R.A., is now finished in miniature, of which the larger statue will be a reproduction. The statue will be of white marble, seven feet six inches high by nearly four feet in length. The top is adorned with a design emblematical of his profession, in the centre is a medallion head of the painter, and in the lower portion of the memorial is a relief copy from his well-known picture, *The Chief Mourner*, representing the shepherd's dog with its head resting on the coffin of its dead master.

COMPLAINTS are making themselves heard in Scotland that the National Gallery at Edinburgh does not receive its due share of parliamentary moneys. It appears from the votes for the current year that the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square has a credit of £19,273; the National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington, £3,349; and the Dublin Gallery, £3,575. The Scotch National Gallery obtains only £1,170; and even this sum is represented to be merely the equivalent of a debt due from England to Scotland under the Act of Union. It need hardly be added that the provincial towns of the United Kingdom get nothing at all.

THOSE who know Bristol, and all who are interested in old English domestic architecture, will be concerned to hear that "the Canynge apartments" in Redcliffe Street have been seriously (and it is feared irretrievably) damaged by the great fire that took place on the premises of Messrs. Jefferies on the night of October 10. The timber roof of the old hall, famous for its quaint corbels, is partially destroyed; and "Canynge's parlour," with its ornamental fireplace and its carved furniture, has also suffered greatly.

ANYONE interested in archaeology who may happen to visit Cannes this winter will find it worth while to make an expedition to St.-Vallier. M. Bottin, the postmaster there, has for some time been excavating prehistoric remains of much interest in the neighbourhood. We learn from *Le Commerce*, a local journal, that he has discovered a tomb in which cremated remains were found, with articles of the Neolithic period; the carbonised skeleton is that of a powerful man, and it is surrounded by weapons of bronze and of polished flint, with bits of pottery. M. Bottin has been quite unaided in his very meritorious enterprise, and it is to be hoped that the French Government

will assist him to carry out his researches in a thorough and regular fashion.

M. DE NEUVILLE's fine picture, *The Defence of Rorke's Drift*, exhibited for a long time in Bond Street, has been bought for the newly formed museum at Sydney, New South Wales.

WITH reference to the objects missing from the "Find near Thebes," Mr. Spencer George Percival writes to us suggesting that a loan exhibition of Egyptian antiquities in the principal countries of Europe, and also in America, might possibly lead to the identification of some that have got into private hands.

WE learn from the *Etcher* that Mr. W. W. Burgess has just completed an etching of Hughenden church, of which the first proof is in the possession of the Queen.

WE are enabled to give some particulars of a forthcoming picture sale of extreme interest. The Biersens collection is coming into the market, and will fall under the hammer at Amsterdam on November 15. It is of remarkable attractiveness. Like the van Loon collection, which was bought en bloc about four years ago by the Rothschild family, and was then divided between them, the Biersens collection is a small one; it contains only about thirty pictures. But, again like the van Loon collection, it consists almost entirely of works brought together during the lifetime of their painters, and thus has acquired a particular character for the authenticity of its attributions, and for the immunity its canvases have enjoyed from the destructions of "restoration." Amassed in the latter half of the seventeenth century, the Biersens collection, during its existence of 200 years, has had one notable adventure—that was in the year 1747, when the death of Antonie Biersens compelled a sale, or at all events the formalities of a sale. The family, however, were minded to retain nearly all that was most interesting in the ancestral treasures, and they were themselves the best purchasers at the auction. Thus, the collection, though nominally dispersed, was practically preserved. It contains two important shipping-pieces by Backhuysen, and, among landscape, two of the suave mountain pastorals of Berghem, and an instance of the homelier art of Adrian van de Velde. But its strength we take to be in its figure pieces, and among these especially the figure pieces of men of the second rank, or men little known. Of Van Slingelandt it possesses what, in the middle of the eighteenth century, when Antonie Biersens died, and the collection was for sale, was accounted the capital example of this brilliant little master. This is the work entitled *La Dentellière*, and displaying three figures, a grave infant and two women who are merrily yet variously enamoured of it. One of them—she whose pursuit gives the name to the picture—sits apart, observant of the child, while not neglectful of her own delicate labour; the other, younger and more abandoned, bends delightedly over that juvenile member of society who is at once her charge and her toy. By Sorg there is a remarkable work, *La Cuisine*—an important example and an excellent illustration of the manners of the day. The kitchen seems also to be a living-room, and there is time for gossip as well as for plucking of birds. By B. Graat there is a picture probably not incorrectly chronicled as "pièce capitale du maître;" the main interest is in the painting of a group of luxurious women, attired finely, if slightly. The graver masters of genre painting are not wanting to the collection. There is a Metzau which shows that painter of the comfortable classes dealing with a model of more humble life than such as generally engaged his art. There is an Adrian van Ostade of much dignity, though it does but portray a solitary

drinker. And—not to prolong the catalogue—there is a De Hooghe in treatment brilliant and sober, and in theme calmly austere. We see the interior of a plain-tinted chamber, its cool patterned flooring, its square chairs set against the walls, its black-framed pictures hung high, and of mysterious effect, under the half-shadow of the ceiling, its casements admitting a clear but moderate light from a quiet afternoon sky.

THE School of Art Wood-Carving in the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington, has reopened after the summer holidays. There are twelve free studentships in the school, six in the day and six in the evening classes, maintained out of funds provided by the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education. Some of these are now vacant, and candidates should address themselves to the secretary.

THE second annual exhibition of tapestry paintings by lady amateurs and artists will be held in Messrs. Howell and James's new art galleries during the months of December and January. Exhibitors are restricted to one work; and even that one work will first be submitted to the approval of the judges, Sir Coutts Lindsay and Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A. A numerous and valuable list of prizes is offered.

WE learn from the *Scotsman* that an interesting object of ecclesiastical art, wrought entirely by hand, has just been finished by an Edinburgh jeweller. This is a cross, over three feet in height, to be placed on the roterod of St. Mary's Cathedral. It is composed of four distinct crosses, arranged in a single cruciform design. The material is oxidised silver and silver gilt. The details are elaborated from old examples of Scottish ecclesiastical art; and the centre is ornamented with bright Scotch crystals.

AN important archaeological discovery has been made in excavating one of the *kurdans*, or old tombs, in the Sakubam district of Southern Russia. Several glass vessels were found, profusely ornamented with gold and precious stones; and a gold plate, six inches in diameter, with a fine bas-relief. A local archaeologist is disposed to assign the objects to the third century B.C.

THE second annual congress of German numismatists has just been held at Dresden, under the presidency of Dr. Erbstein. At the same time an exhibition was opened of coins now in use throughout the world, which is said to have been the most complete collection of the kind ever seen.

THE archaeological collection of objects brought by the comte d'Hérissou from the site of Utica, to which we have already referred, was opened to the public at the Louvre on October 1. A catalogue compiled by the Count will shortly be issued from the Imprimerie nationale.

ON the occasion of the inauguration of the patriotic monument at St. Quentin on October 8, the sculptor M. Barras was raised to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Henri Martin, historian and senator, delivered an address commemorating the heroic defence of the town not only against the Germans in 1870, but also against the Spaniards in 1557.

## THE STAGE.

THE chief interest thus far attaching to the Savoy Theatre, which Mr. D'Oyly Carte opened on Monday, and had previously shown to "the press," is due to the novel scheme of decoration and to the lighting. But, as far as the lighting is concerned, only the auditorium, and not the stage, has yet been submitted to the new

experiment; and it is only when the stage itself is lighted by electricity that the novel conditions of scene- and face-painting will be understood. Of the theatre itself and of its decoration a word may be said. The place holds about 1,400 people, and is a little smaller than the Gaiety. The architect, Mr. Phipps, who has built all the best theatres of our day, has succeeded in solving a problem really difficult in theatre-building—that of providing a fair view of the stage from every seat in the house. The decorations of the theatre are by a firm of artists who, as far as we know, have not previously been engaged in the ornamentation and upholstering of a playhouse—Messrs. Collinson and Lock. These gentlemen are experts in chastened design, and their work in colour is remarkable for its combination of sobriety and glow. Accordingly, it is not to be wondered at that the interior of the Savoy is one of the most picturesque of the public interiors of London. Modelled plaster-work of delicate draughtsmanship and of carefully studied relief is adroitly employed. While the curtain is pale primrose or ivory, the fronts of the boxes are cream-coloured; gold is distributed only in large and important masses, its effect not frittered away; and there is a warm background of noble red. Amid these agreeable surroundings—the results of modern taste and artistic advance—there was presented on Monday night the comic opera which is a good-humoured satire on this taste and this advance. But *Patience* is so funny that it can be heard with genuine amusement; and the conversion of the spectator to the ugliness brought before him in the last scene is not likely to be so prompt as was that of the chorus.

THE Royalty Theatre in Dean Street—the "Miss Kelly's theatre" of Miss Kelly's Soho—has re-opened under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson, Miss Lawler and her company being on a tour in the North. The farcical comedy presented is the work of Messrs. Reece and Thorpe; and, though Mr. Reece's skill has hitherto been displayed almost entirely in comic scenes, there have been conceived for the new piece one or two scenes in which the interest of a mild pathos is roused, the part of the neglected heroine being played most discreetly by that clever young actress, Miss Lydia Cowell, who has a touch of Mrs. Bancroft's ability to be almost at the same moment piquant and sentimental. Miss Lottie Venne gives a brisk performance in the part of an actress who is helping some amateurs; Mr. J. G. Taylor, in a part that would suit Mr. Hare, and which does indeed inevitably remind us a little of "Beau Farintosh," assumes the airs of senile gallantry and the graces of laborious juvenility. Mr. G. W. Anson is one of the remaining actors of importance included in the cast. The piece, not aiming to be consistent, succeeds in being entertaining.

AN important revival is promised us at the Court Theatre, which will immediately re-open. This is the revival of *Home*, one of the less-known plays of the late T. W. Robertson. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will both appear in it. Furthermore, there will be a new little piece—the very latest adaptation of the touching French piece, *Jeanne qui pleure et Jeanne qui rit*. We know the part that Mrs. Kendal will play in this piece. By its absence of strong incident—of what is generally known as "dramatic action"—the part is a good deal removed from those in which Mrs. Kendal has chiefly appeared, and in which she is presumably most willing to face the chances of hearty approval. But, as Mrs. Kendal is one of the few actresses who appear able to gauge accurately their own powers, we are pretty confident in her success in the old piece under its new name of *The Cape Mail*.

## W. SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO., PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

**HEWETSON (H. B.).—THE LIFE and WORKS of ROBERT HEWETSON, BOY PAINTER and POET.** Containing numerous Phototype Drawings and Paintings executed by Mr. E. Wormald. Thick royal 4to, antique boards, 42s.

**THE INFLUENCE of JOY upon the WORKMAN and his WORK.** Illustrated with Autotype Facsimiles after William Blake and others. 4to, boards, 5s.

**ORMEROD (E.A.).—MANUAL of INSECTS INJURIOUS to AGRICULTURE;** with Methods of Prevention and Remedy for their Attacks to Food Crops, Forest Trees, and Fruit. With numerous illustrations. 384 pp., crown 8vo, 3s.

**KANT.—AN INTRODUCTION to the PHILOSOPHY of KANT'S "CRITIQUE of PURE REASON."** By A. WHEAT, B.A. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

**PRANTL—VINES.—ELEMENTARY TEXT-BOOK of BOTANY.** By Prof. W. PRANTL. Edited by S. H. VINES, D.Sc., M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's College, Cambridge. Second Edition, Remodelled. With 275 Cuts. Demy 8vo, cloth, 9s.

"It is with a safe conscience that we recommend it as the best book in the English language."—*Nature*.

**MILNES (A. M.A.).—ELEMENTARY NOTIONS of LOGIC.** With Forty-one Cuts. 16mo, cloth, 1s.

"A very meritorious little work."—*School Guardian*.

**PILTER (Rev. W. T., B.A.).—FIRST PRINCIPLES of HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY,** and a Few Applications for them, with Suggestions for Practical Use. Thirty-seven Cuts. 16mo, cloth, 1s.

In a few weeks.

**MOONFOLK: a True Account of the Home of the Fairy Tales.** By JANE G. ARDEN. Charming illustrations by W. J. Linton. Post 8vo. "The most delightful juvenile since 'Alice in Wonderland.'"—*Tribune*.

## EDITIONS DE LUXE.

THACKERAY'S WORKS. 21 vols., imp. 8vo, £31 10s.

ELIOT'S ROMAN. 2 vols., imp. 8vo, £3.

DRUMMOND'S OLD EDINBURGH. Large Paper, folio, £12 12s.

STEVENSON'S EDINBURGH in the OLDEN TIME. Folio, £3 5s.

NICHOLSON'S GARLIC PROVERBS. Large Paper, 4to, £1 6s.

Edinburgh: MACLACHLAN & STEWART.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 8d.

**THE CALENDAR of the UNIVERSITY**  
COLLEGE of WALES for SEPTEMBER 1881-82.  
Manchester: J. E. CORNISH, 33, Piccadilly.

FOR THE ART WORLD and the CULTIVATED HOUSEHOLD.  
**THE ARTIST, and Journal of Home Culture.**  
Monthly, 6d.; by post, 6d.—WILLIAM REEVES, 145, Fleet-street.

Just published, 8vo, cloth, price 5s.

**KANTIAN ETHICS and the ETHICS of EVOLUTION: a Critical Study.** By G. GOULD SCHURMAN, M.A., D.Sc., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Acadia College, Nova Scotia. Published by the Hibbert Trustees.

WILLIAMS & NORDEAT, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

## THEOLOGICAL TRANSLATION FUND.

EWALD'S PROPHETS COMPLETE.

Just published, 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d.

**EWALD'S (Dr. H.) COMMENTARY on the PROPHETS of the OLD TESTAMENT.** Translated by the Rev. J. F. SMITH, Vol. V., pt. 1, Hagai, Zacharia, Malaki, Jona, Baruc, Daniel, Appendix and Index. Vols. I. to IV., at 10s. 6d. per volume.

Just published, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

**KEIM'S HISTORY of JESUS of NAZARA.** Considered in its connexion with the National Life of Israel, and related in detail. Translated by ARTHUR HARRIS. In 6 vols. Vol. V.—The Messiah's Progress to Jerusalem—the Entry into Jerusalem—the Decisive Struggle—The Farewell—The Last Supper.

Subscribers to the THEOLOGICAL TRANSLATION FUND LIBRARY receive these Volumes at 7s. each. Prospectus, with Contents of the Series, post-free on application.

WILLIAMS & NORDEAT, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

**RECORDS of the PAST:**  
Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments. Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. Edited by S. BIRCH, LL.D.  
With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 3s. 6d.  
London: S. BAGSTER & SONS 15 Paternoster-row.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

No. 494, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*British India and its Rulers.* By H. S. Cunningham. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

THIS book is an admirable union of observation with reflection. Mr. Cunningham criticises the Indian Government from a somewhat exceptional standpoint—from the standpoint of one who has been intimately connected with Indian administration, but who is outside the regular body of Indian administrators. As Advocate-General in Madras, and as a judge of the High Court in Bengal, he has viewed the actual working of our Anglo-Indian system, and marked the points at which it bears heavily on the older systems upon which it is super-imposed. As Secretary to the Government of India in its Legislative Department, and as one of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the great famine of 1877-79, he has seen the efforts which are being made to bring British rule more into accord with the wants of the Indian people; and in these efforts he has himself played no insignificant part. By official tradition he belongs to one of the most brilliant and, at the same time, most useful periods of Indian legislation; to the period associated with the names of Sir Fitz-james Stephen, Lord Mayo, and Lord Northbrook. His personal leanings seem, in some minor respects, to be towards that intellectual centralisation which, apart from accidents of policy dictated from England, is the true historical characteristic of Lord Lytton's rule; by friendships and family ties he is intimately allied with the great school of Lord Lawrence. Mr. Cunningham, therefore, comes to the task of an Indian critic with a full knowledge of his subject, with many sympathies for the state of things around him, and, at the same time, with his judgment unbiassed by that *esprit de corps* which enables Indian civilians to do such good work, but which makes it so difficult for them to write quite fairly about it.

Those who delight in unmixed panegyrics of our Indian rule, and those who study Indian questions with the one hope to find materials for abusing the Government, need not open this book. Mr. Cunningham exhibits with great clearness the mechanism of the Indian administration; and he points out with equal clearness the directions in which he thinks that mechanism can be improved. But he neither professes to be a critical historian of the past nor a sanguine reformer as regards the future. His exposition of the framework of the Indian Government, moreover, is valuable from the constitutional point of view rather than as a guide to practical administra-

tion. He has written as a lawyer and a legislator, not as a District Officer. The result is a nobly proportioned survey of Indian government as a whole, conceived in a broad spirit, and executed with just sufficient detail to make the work complete in all its parts. This book presents for the first time the statutory sanctions upon which British rule now rests, together with the processes by which the old fabric of the Company's administration has been transmuted into the Queen's Government of India. Those processes have been in part legislative, conducted by the Councils of the Governor-General, and of certain of the presidencies or provinces; in part executive, sometimes initiated by chief commissioners, or even by much smaller authorities, but properly emanating from the wide power which resides in the Governor-General in Council "to frame rules;" in part, also, the result of that unconscious adaptation which goes on silently, daily, irresistibly, when a worn-out system has to be fitted into a new state of things.

This last class of adjustments has played a far more important part than is publicly realised. We hear much of judge-made law, but we do not hear enough about locally manufactured government. Yet the whole system of the official hierarchy in India, with its innumerable gradations from the Village Watchman to the Viceroy, consists of an elaborate series of checks upon the tendency on the part of single officers to diverge from the old paths, and to create new methods of administration. In every province, in every district, this struggle between individuality and centralisation goes on. A strong-handed governor of a province may for a time enforce uniformity; but such a ruler only stops the district manufacture of new systems of government by his subordinates in order to himself produce it on a much larger scale in his own capital—on a scale which the Governor-General in Council sometimes finds it difficult to check. If it is the Viceroy who for the time being is the strong man in India, whether by his own strength or by the strength of his Council, the scene of the manufacture is merely transferred from the provincial capitals to the metropolis. To cite only Governors-General whom death has placed beyond envy, Lord Dalhousie recast the internal administration of India even more profoundly than he remodelled its territorial divisions. In looking back to the work done by Lord Mayo, it is impossible not to be struck by the small proportion which his actual legislation (although that, too, was a large labour) bears to the far-reaching reforms which he introduced into the departmental administration. Sometimes the scene of the manufacture is brought home from Calcutta to Westminster; and we hear of the Secretary of State for India defying established precedents, and accused of inaugurating new systems not in accord with the spirit of old laws. The truth is that this manufacture of fresh methods of administration goes on every hour in every department of Indian government, from the thatched bungalow where the young assistant collector passes a new rule for his native clerks, to the lofty chamber where the Secretary of State carries out the will of

the Ministry in disregard of a dissentient Council. Sometimes the local manufacture of government goes on with insufficient checks, and you have confusion and weakness; sometimes the higher powers gather the reins too firmly into their hands, and you have excessive centralisation. But, on a larger or on a smaller scale, the process goes on every day—unconsciously, imperceptibly, adjusting the administrative methods of the past to the requirements of the present. The day when that process stops, British rule in India will be dead.

We have adverted to this side of the question because Mr. Cunningham, dealing with the matter from the constitutional lawyer's point of view, has quite naturally refrained from giving prominence to it. If anyone would realise the complete transformation which government in India has undergone, let him compare Auber's *Analysis of the East India Company* with Mr. Cunningham's present book. He will find that many of the organic changes, and, above all, the fundamental change in the spirit which animates the whole, are set forth in no legislative enactments; and that, in other cases, legislative enactments have only given a tardy sanction to rules of practice. He will also find, incidentally, what an improvement Mr. Cunningham's book is upon its predecessor.

No one can examine the present structure of British rule in India without perceiving that much yet remains to be done in order to perfect and complete it. We have sown the seeds of education, the seeds of self-government, the seeds of national life. We cannot stay the upward movements of these fair growths which we ourselves have planted. The Indian administrators of the present day have to deal with a population which have aspirations unknown to their fathers; the Indian administrators of twenty years hence will have to give effect to popular demands which, as yet, scarcely make themselves heard. Every Englishman who honestly faces the situation must feel that we are in a transition stage in India—in a transition from contented ignorance and apathetic endurance to the difficult problems which arise among a people who are resolved to be better off in the future than they were in the past. Every Indian administrator, with either heart or head, is inevitably a reformer. Mr. Cunningham has observed much and reflected deeply; he is not very hopeful, but, nevertheless, changes which would have been dismissed as revolutionary dreams by the East India Company appear to him in the light of simple necessities. He is a man of moderate aims, and it is of importance to observe how the questions of Indian reform strike a judicial mind thoroughly acquainted with the facts.

In the first place, Mr. Cunningham holds that the English Government in India must accept the burden of heavy duties which it has declined to bear in the past. The task of systematically guarding the people against the famines which have in all ages afflicted India—as distinguished from merely palliative measures after famine has actually developed—is one which no previous Government, Hindu, Mughal, or Marhatta, ever attempted. Mr. Cunningham believes that

the English Government of India must now undertake that task. A department which should deal with the agriculture of the country as distinguished from its land revenue, and with its commerce as distinguished from its Customs duties, would have seemed to the East India Company to be purely chimerical. Mr. Cunningham believes that such a department has become an administrative necessity. As a matter of fact, a Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been established in India since he wrote these pages.

But it is not only with regard to the acceptance of new duties that Mr. Cunningham advocates reform. He would redistribute the territorial divisions of India, and he would remodel the *personnel* of the Administration. The local governments, or presidencies and provinces, of India have grown up in a haphazard fashion; and they have outgrown the temporary, indeed often accidental, circumstances amid which they were formed. We now see the principal provinces in India, containing the commercial capital and the most important sea-board, under a Lieutenant-Governor, who rules nearly 70,000,000 of people; while two provinces, which contain together only a little over 50,000,000, have each the costly historic mechanism of a Governor and Council. In another case, we see a province not far from the sea, yet without a sea-board; while the sea-board which by nature belongs to it—which is, in fact, made up of the delta of its own river—is attached to another province that does not require it, and from which it is practically shut off during many months of the year. These are some of the anomalies which Mr. Cunningham would like to see remedied in the territorial distribution of India.

As regards the *personnel* of the Government, we find almost all the higher posts still filled by foreigners; while the natives are every day becoming more able to do the staple work of administration for themselves. Great progress has, indeed, been made during the past twenty years in opening up the government of India to the natives of India. It requires an effort, not only of the memory, but of the imagination, to realise how circumscribed were the possibilities in official life to a native under the East India Company. But, although much has been done to enlist the people of the country in the task of administering it, more remains to be accomplished. We cannot stand still, but must for ever be moving forward; if so be that we can only find the right direction, and keep at a safe pace, the local administration of India must pass slowly, but surely, and piece by piece, into the hands of the natives of India. Under the Company, the natives were not qualified for the task; under the Crown, they have qualified themselves, and are still further qualifying themselves, for it.

We have only touched on a few of the subjects dealt with in this book. But we commend every chapter to the careful study of those who wish to understand India, and do their duty, as English citizens, by her. The Queen's rule in India has paid a bitter price for that traditional policy of reticence and that jealousy of outsiders which it

inherited from the commercial days of the Company. The English nation, accustomed to open relations with their Government, has not unnaturally held the presumption to be against a system which gave no plain account of its doings. The Queen's Government of India has now broken the old tradition of silence. It offers the facts about itself to public criticism in as convenient and accessible forms as they are presented by any other civilised Government. We welcome this book as at once a type and a product of the new state of things. Reform, to bear permanent fruits in India, must be of no hasty growth. The constitution of the Indian Government, both in that country and at home, has been expressly framed with a view to prevent rash and temporary changes. As we learn more about India, we become more moderate in our aims. The reconstruction of our whole Indian system is already ceasing to be an easy feat within the compass of a magazine article. Mr. Cunningham deals with the difficult problem of Indian reform with a calmer judgment, because with a fuller knowledge.

W. W. HUNTER.

*The Guitar Player with Sundry Poems.*  
By Keningale Cook, LL.D. (Pickering & Co.)

THE poem which gives this quaint little quarto its title tells just the tale that Hawthorne or Hoffmann would have liked to tell. The story, it matters not whether invented by Dr. Cook or found in some mouldering mediæval legend-book, is such as the present generation, with all its scientific and utilitarian proclivities, delights to discuss and ponder over. The plot is almost too fragile for analysis, and its exponent has displayed no slight amount of good taste and self-denial in confining it within the space of six short pages. Indeed, Dr. Cook's treatment of the poem is so unaffected that the reader quite loses sight of the art with which it is constructed. The diction is so simple, the narrative—what there is of narrative—so straightforward, and the whole *tourneure* of the piece in such perfect keeping with its theme that the weird mystery of the tale is rather heightened than weakened by the terseness.

"The Guitar Player" is decidedly the gem of the collection. The "Sundry Poems," which constitute the chief portion of the booklet, vary greatly in merit, both with respect to treatment and theme, several of them being disfigured by obscurity of meaning—at least for all those who have not undergone a course of Transcendentalism; and yet obscurity is certainly an avoidable fault for the author of such a happy little specimen of condensation as is "The Guitar Player." Not quite free from Dr. Cook's most salient sin are some characteristic, albeit charming, *châteaux en Espagne*, designated "In the Free Country." The lines styled "Ayoob's Opportunity" have nothing to do with contemporary troubles in Afghanistan, but relate a short, occidentalised tale of the usual Talmudic type, as affected nowadays by Leconte de Lisle and his followers. "The Lawful Heir" is another fable of a similar nature, containing a moral—these fables

always do—wrapped up in verse. It is a curious thing that poets, at least modern poets, will persist in the inculcation of morality by metre, as if it were not only properly, but far better, taught by prose. Those who elect to sermonise in song sooner or later discover that they have mistaken their avocation: poets, as Hafiz sang, should

"Take an example from the roses,  
Who live direct on sun and dew;  
They never question about Moses,  
And why, in heaven's name, should you?"

In "A Street Story" Dr. Cook gives yet another version of the old, old story of woman's faith and man's falsehood, but in this instance the "one more unfortunate" does not die self-slain, as "she scorned luxurious suicide," and so clearly left her premature death chargeable to her fellow-creatures. "Greeting" is very musical, and the refrain, although recurring so frequently, does not pall on the ear; but the influence of a famous contemporary is too palpable to be ignored. The source of the inspiration of such lines as the following cannot be mistaken:—

"Forsooth! 'tis another forlorn one  
Floats nigh on the verge of our sphere;  
O wherefore be born, O unborn one;  
What boon dost thou think to find here?"

"Dost thou dream life a flower, O forlorn one,  
Set to bloom in a balm-nurtured air?  
O stay being born, O unborn one,  
Our rose-buds are bruised and lie bare.

"Thou would'st find the earth hard, O forlorn one  
No bosom of heavenly heat,  
Why seek to be born, O unborn one,  
While thy folded-up petals lie sweet?"

"If thou comest, O foolish forlorn one,  
First lesson thou hast is to weep,  
'Twere better to rest, O unborn one,  
In the magical silence of sleep.

"Thou shalt win, if thou comest, forlorn one,  
A few foolish pulses of breath;  
There awaits thee, O happy, unborn one,  
Love haply, but surely comes death."

Although not free from obscurity, "In Profunda" is a far finer poem than the last; as is also "The Trampled Pearls." But the merit of the latter will be depressed by the awkward metre in which it is written; the rhymes, instead of recurring at ordinary intervals, occur at the end of alternate lines of such length that the ear has given up anticipating them, and the pleasing effect of rhyme is entirely lost; indeed, for all purposes of sound the quatrains are quite rhymeless. To prove that our objection to such verses is not hypercritical, a stanza shall be cited:—

"But the world was left unsaved, and the pearls  
lost their spell in the crown,  
Set up where none might reach, and shadow'd  
by many a cheat:  
To one that looks from above, earth's glories  
show upside down,  
So the pearls in the diadem are still trampled  
under the feet."

The fact that some of our greatest poets have essayed this form of metre, and have not entirely failed in its use, is no defence for its employment. A certain class of readers may deem "A Field in Domesday Book" the finest in the collection, and certainly, it must be confessed, it is replete with beauty; but it is an allegory, and, like most allegories, is not always so clear as might be desired. "The



Shining Words" would almost appear to be an expansion of, and perhaps was suggested by, Coleridge's well-known lines:—

"All thoughts, all passions, all delights,  
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,  
All are but ministers of Love,  
And feed his sacred flame."

The following lines, "For Heaven's Sake," may be quoted as a fair specimen of Dr. Cook's sarcastic powers, if not of his metrical qualifications:—

"The sunlight's joy his face besours,  
His foot a flower is crushing;  
No frank look links his soul with ours:  
'Friend, whither art thou rushing?'

"By the strait gate and narrow way—  
And few there be that find it—  
To heaven I mount, and cannot stay;  
You mock?—I do not mind it!"

"Nay, nay: and if thou'st found the way  
In some celestial Murray,  
On our account make no delay—  
We can forgive thy hurry."

"Stay then within thy narrow groove,  
Uncharitably holy! . . .  
Yet, that thou hast some pity prove—  
For heaven's sake go more slowly!"

The somewhat caustic, somewhat plaintive, "Apologia of Marius Contrarius," that minor minstrel of the unheeding nineteenth century, is, apparently, addressed more to those who do not read poetry than to those who believe, with Victor Hugo, that

"Le poète, en ces jours impies,  
Vient préparer des jours meilleurs,"

and, therefore, may be as unsuccessful in reaching its address as was a certain French poet's "Ode to Immortality." Of the translations, that of Gautier's "L'Aveugle" is, probably, the best, being, in some stanzas, but not all, as near the terse original as the structural difference in the two languages will permit.

Altogether, and putting on one side its occasional obscurity, *The Guitar Player* is a charming little volume of verse; and, although its production will not, in this era of great poets, elevate Dr. Keningale Cook into the circle of *dii majorum gentium*, it should obtain for him a respectful reading from all admirers of true poetry. The author's aims are always of a noble nature, while his workmanship, if of a somewhat fluent, is never that of a careless, conventional, or unconscientious, worker.

JOHN H. INGRAM.

*Russia Past and Present.* Adapted from the German of Lankenau and Oelnitz. By Henrietta M. Chester. (S. P. C. K.)

SINCE the publication of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's able work on Russia, the general public have considered that country an exhausted mine, and have believed all subsequent works on the same subject to be but repetitions and disguised versions of the former. Indeed, there is a notion prevalent in England among men who stand on a higher intellectual level of criticism than even that mysterious entity the "general public," to the effect that nothing new on Russia can any more be said. However we may differ from this opinion, Mrs. Chester's new book on *Russia Past and Present* would seem to bear out the theory. And yet the work

before us is an essentially new one; it supplies a want that has long been felt, and supplies that want most satisfactorily. The interest of English men and women in the powerful and, perhaps, dangerous neighbour of our Indian empire has recently been growing at a rapid rate, and the result is that English men and women have been looking round for a standard handbook of reference descriptive of the wealth, industrial and other resources, population, and moral importance of Russia. This demand is supplied by Mrs. Chester's work, very tastefully got up by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It is, as it professes to be, a compilation of facts from all the most reliable works that have recently been published on the subject, notably Lankenau and Oelnitz's *Das heutige Russland*. The author quotes largely from Mr. Wallace's book; also from Mr. Herbert Barry's works. Throughout, the book gives many evidences of patient research and careful study. Its principal characteristics are its conciseness, clearness of style, and general accuracy.

In a few sentences the author has given the key to that remarkable form of the doctrine of democratic imperialism which has taken root in Russia under the name of Slavophilism.

"Hegel's philosophy had made it clear that a new race, called to have dominion over the world, must be the bearer of a new idea and of a new principle; and the discovery of the system of Russian Communism by Baron von Haxthausen in 1842-43, and communicated by him to his friends Kiriéevski and Khomikof [not Khomyskof, by-the-way], was hailed by the Slavophil group as the revelation of the new principle of the Pan-Slavonic empire of the future. . . . Hand in hand with the democratic tendency which led the Slavophil enthusiasts to look to the common people alone for the regeneration of their country, went attachment to the national Church and to Byzantine theology, which had, so ran the phrase, saved the country from both Papal tyranny and Protestant infidelity."

Though the slow progress which machinery is making in Russia, and the, as yet, inefficient means of transport, are the principal reasons for the decline of Russian agriculture, yet the following will suggest other causes:—

"The richest merchants and manufacturers and the poorest artisans are alike addicted to drunkenness in a frightful degree. . . . Among the rural and the manufacturing population alike the want of education results in the grossest superstitions. The belief in lucky and unlucky days is universal. The time for sowing and reaping, for cutting hay, and other agricultural operations, is decided, not by the state of the weather, but with reference to certain days in the calendar. Practices, which in their origin may have been holy and instructive, have degenerated into meaningless and lifeless forms. Nothing could, of course, be more edifying than the inauguration of harvesting operations by a religious service, but the spiritual meaning has come to be wholly overlooked, and the service has sunk into a superstitious form. . . . Idiots are very common in country districts; popular belief endows them with supernatural powers, especially with the gift of second-sight, and much weight is attached to their irrational utterances."

Of Nihilism Mrs. Chester gives a most interesting account, taken chiefly from M.

Arnaudo's work, which, however, is not always reliable. She has devoted very little space indeed to literature; this is all the more surprising, as the literature of Russia is comparatively exceptionally rich. And here we must notice a few slight inaccuracies that have been allowed to creep in. Lomonosoff commenced to write in the reign of Empress Anne, not Elizabeth, and he studied at the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, not at the "universities of Moscow and St. Petersburg." Hermontoff is a misprint for Lermontoff, and is one of the few printer's errors in the book. The portrait on p. 76, however, is evidently intended for Alexander I., not Alexander II.

It must be regretted that the author did not see her way towards giving a fuller account of the mineral resources of the country; but it is a known fact that accurate information on that subject is very difficult to obtain, and that Russians themselves are not yet fully conversant with the geology of their native land. The mineral wealth of Russia, though undeveloped, is enormous; the petroleum of the South is said to be far superior to that of America, as some experiments lately made by Dr. Bil' go to show; and Russia could, in some cases, advantageously compete with Newcastle in the article of coal if her commercial interests had not been made subservient to military considerations when her railways were being constructed.

A glance at the Table of Contents, and at the Index at the end of the volume, suggests many interesting questions for speculation; but our space is limited. On the whole, Mrs. Chester has given to the world a most interesting and valuable book of reference, and she may be congratulated on her perfect mastery of her subject, and the skill and ability with which she has treated it.

E. A. BRAYLEY HODGETTS.

*Introduction to Mythology and Folk-Lore.*  
By the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

SIR GEORGE COX's new book repeats so many of his old doctrines that it scarcely demands a long notice. To deal with it thoroughly would require almost a whole number of the ACADEMY for a single review. An opponent of the author's ideas would first dissect and criticise his general theory of the growth of mythology, and then would contest his explanation of each separate myth. This is matter for a book rather than for a review. The objections to Sir George Cox's system, or a few of them, may be briefly re-stated. But, first, the book is no introduction to folk-lore at all, if by folk-lore we are to understand the *märchen*, the songs, the proverbs, the customs, the magic, and the medicine—all the lore, in fact, of natural peoples. That lore, especially the popular magic, is common to Scotch, Greeks, Negroes, Brazilians, Red Indians, New Zealanders, and most other races. But Sir George Cox leaves this vast topic almost untouched. He mentions one or two savage myths, especially of the Deluge; but his book is really occupied with the tales

\* Vide *Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, vol. LX, (1880).

of the Aryan race, and with the interpretations which he has so often put upon them. An introduction to folk-lore would be a useful, and might be a successful, book; but Sir George Cox has not written it. We do not understand the distinctions which he takes between mythology and folk-lore, and, indeed, they mingle with each other so that a hard-and-fast line can scarcely be drawn. On the whole, "mythology" seems best applied to the heroic and religious traditions of a cultivated people, and to the stories of heroes and gods and creators among a savage people; while "folk-lore" might be reserved for the legends, customs, and ideas of the unprogressive classes in civilised countries—customs and ideas which usually tally with those of savages.

Sir George Cox's restricted view of mythology, confined almost entirely as it is to Indo-European races, appears to me to make his theories of little value. In his opinion, the vastly greater part of the myths are derived from certain philological processes said to have existed among the Aryans before and after their separation. The hypothesis that myths may be diffused among alien peoples by conscious borrowing he dismisses as "sneaking." How, then, does he propose to account for such phenomena as the Melanesian and Australian myths of Pundjel and Qat, which correspond so closely with the tale of Prometheus? How would he explain the myth of the origin of the Red Indian mysteries, in which the Manitou console Manabozho for the loss of Chibiabos, as Demeter was consoled for the loss of Persephone, by performances which afterwards become the mystic ritual of the race; while Chibiabos, like Persephone, is made ruler of the dead? And how would he deal with the fact that Persephone is claimed for Hades in consequence of her having eaten a pomegranate seed there; while the Melanesian woman, who descends to the Melanesian Hades (*Panoi*), is warned there that she will never return if she tastes food in *Panoi*. The Persian story of Ahura Mazda and Angra Mainyu, as given in the Zend Avesta, is repeated more rudely in the Melanesian story (Pentecost Island) of Tagar, who made things wisely, and Suque, who made them wrong again. These are mere casual instances of the way in which savage and Aryan myths repeat each other; as, to take another instance, in the Maori and Hesiodic myth of Uranus and Gaia, Rangi and Papa, and in the various Bushman and Australian myths which correspond to the Hesiodic tale of Cronus and Zeus. As to the minor myths, savage legend is simply a tangle of *catasterismos*, like the story of Callisto and Arcas. This being the case, and borrowing being, if not a "sneaking," at least a scarcely possible hypothesis, it would be interesting to have Sir George Cox's explanation of the similarity of Aryan and savage myths. For no one maintains that Melanesians, Australians, and Eskimo have passed through the philological processes (dubious as they are) which are ascribed to the essentially civilised, undivided Aryans.

These remarks, which might be extended to any length, contain the gist of our objections to the system of Sir George Cox.

By way of example of his processes, we may take one instance. Sisyphus with him is "a word or saying about the Sun," who is *σοφός*, "the wise being." The undivided Aryans, in place of saying "it is morning," said "the wise being is rolling the ball up the heaven," and in the afternoon remarked, "the great ball is rolling down the heaven." To this we have to remark that the sun does precisely what it is Sisyphus's torture that he cannot do—namely, rolls his ball down the *further* side of the hill. The sun does not roll back eastwards at noonday, as the ball of Sisyphus rolled down hill. Again, even if Sisyphus is a form of *σοφός*, and even if the sun was called "the wise being," it does not follow that everyone named "wise" is the sun. Once more, if the myth belongs to the undivided Aryans, where are the Hindu, Scandinavian, Celtic, and German forms of it? We know nothing so near it as the Red Indian *Red Swan* is near the story of Odysseus. And we can imagine wild philologists who, in the Algonquin hero that returns from Hades, finds his brothers wooing his wife, and shoots them with his arrows, would recognise a Red Indian Odysseus. For the Algonquin wanderer's name is *Odjibwa*, which is not so very unlike Odysseus.

A. LANG.

*The Relations of Science and Religion.* Being the Morse Lecture, 1880. By Henry Calderwood, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Edinburgh. (Macmillan.)

ACCORDING to its Preface, this book aims at showing the measure of harmony traceable between recent advances in science and "the fundamental characteristics of religious thought," and the extent to which harmony is possible. Further on we are told that its object is to consider the relations of science to "the Christian religion, as authoritatively revealed in the Bible, and as understood and accepted by those who profess themselves Christians." Finally, Prof. Calderwood so far extends his ground from the first point of view, and so far limits it from the second, as to discuss belief in a creator and ruler of the universe, belief in the miracles of Jesus, and belief in the efficacy of prayer—making no mention of the doctrine of the atonement, which assumes man's free-will, nor of the doctrine of a future life, the scientific relations of which are obvious.

While "ready to maintain that the most irrational idolatries have more of reason in them than the life which has been emptied of religious faith and exercise," the author treats his subject with entire temperateness. Religion, he says, has a rational basis, and should accept all really scientific conclusions which have general scientific consent, and, seeking to gain the furthest possible insight into the divinely organised system of the world, should be the sincere friend of science.

He holds that much seeming antagonism between the two has been due to misunderstandings and false expectations. It is not surprising that in this connexion he should describe in some detail the collapse of supposed experimental evidence for "spontaneous generation," since a contrary result would have removed one of the *crucis* of scientific

materialism. But it is surprising that he should not add (as he does of the Darwinian theory) that, if organic evolution from the inorganic were demonstrated, other arguments for "the divine existence and government" would be as valid as before, while the design-argument would even be strengthened. And, when he speaks of the conception of "spontaneous generation" as "implying uncaused existence," and again of its coming (when "rigidly interpreted") "wonderfully near a contradiction of scientific thought itself, which seeks for causes, and repudiates uncaused occurrences," one marvels what man of science ever hinted at uncaused generation, and whether Prof. Calderwood is not attributing to the theory a fault which lies only in the looseness of the name.

From a consideration of the inorganic elements of the universe, the author concludes that it does not carry *within it* an explanation of its beginning. But his arguments to show that it must have had a beginning are entirely unsatisfactory. He urges that matter cannot have been eternal, because it is constantly operated on by outside energy; nor energy, because it is constantly changing, and the mutable must be dependent on something immutable. These propositions are by no means the intellectual necessities which he clearly takes them to be. Nor is an appeal to Prof. Tait's deductions from the phenomena of energy in the least conclusive. Doubtless all energy is *tending* to become "degraded" into heat of a uniform temperature, and the universe consequently *tending* to become a lifeless stagnation. But, when it is argued that the universe, if pre-existent from eternity, would now be in such a state, the answer is obvious—that the eternal frustration of these tendencies is provided for by attraction, which leads to the collision of cooled celestial bodies, resulting in the generation of intense heat and the evolution of fresh suns and planets. This answer may, indeed, be scientifically rebutted if we assume the extent of matter to be finite, but apparently not otherwise; and Prof. Calderwood, who sees its applicability to the future, should observe that it is equally applicable to the past, of the universe. Even if the premisses of the argument from the dissipation of energy were accepted, the conclusion would be illegitimate; there would be nothing to prevent anyone from believing that the universe pre-existed from eternity if he were willing to admit the co-eternal pre-existence of a ruler of the universe.

After dwelling at some length on the Darwinian theory, the relations of flowers and insects, and the civilisation of ants, in all of which he finds nothing adverse to religious belief, but rather much in favour of it, Prof. Calderwood considers the structure, and especially the nervous structure, of the "higher organisms," which advances in complexity the higher the organism, until in the highest organism, man, it attains its fullest development. He then urges that scientific research has not succeeded in localising in any parts of the brain (except hypothetically) the mental and moral faculties of man, who is distinguished by an intellectual superiority, and a government of conduct, which physiology cannot account for. The

adequacy of his discussion of the mental question may be judged from the fact that he makes no allusion to the wide cerebral and intellectual differences between existing races of men, or to the low intellectual type of the earliest human skulls yet discovered. The adequacy of his discussion of the moral question may be judged from the fact that, ignoring all low standards of morality in the past of civilisation and the present of barbarism, he states it to be "an essential law of human life, having daily application, that man shall so act as to make the good of his fellow-man the express end of his action"—by which he appears, from the sequel, to mean that everyone is either willing or is expected to be willing to assist in saving life and alleviating misery. Beyond an admission that "our nature, with all the special phases of individuality, has been inherited by us," whence arises "a science of the specialities of individual nature," the hereditary transmission of mental and moral tendencies receives no notice. Beyond a like recognition of "the full bearing of outward influences and inward tendencies upon human action," there is no allusion to the influence of the body on the mind. The natural conditions which would tend to produce man's intellectual and moral pre-eminence are passed by in silence. Of the intellectual faculties of the lower animals it is considered enough to say that they obviously "give proofs of intelligence," and that "whether some of the animals may possess an inferior order of mind is a question which need not be here discussed;" while the moral qualities often exhibited among them receive the most inadequate notice. Nor does it seem to occur to the author for one moment that, if the Darwinian theory be true (and he does not venture to deny it), *man* was once an animal of low mental and moral type. Indeed, of any recognition of general mental or moral evolution, either anterior or subsequent to the formation of human society, there seems not a trace in the book.

There is reason for much further criticism on Prof. Calderwood's treatment of this part of his subject, but space only remains for a few words on his discussion of the miracles of Jesus, and for still fewer on his explanation of the efficacy of prayer. Distinctly admitting that the idea of special as well as general divine regulation is not irrational, and that Jesus may have wrought miracles under conditions which all men of science ought to allow to be convincing, I regret that Prof. Calderwood ignores the fact that many men who disbelieve or doubt the miracles of the Gospels do so on the ground, not that miracles are incredible, but that the evidence of *these* miracles is insufficient to induce belief in what is contrary to all verifiable experience. And one is simply lost in amazement at the analogy drawn by Prof. Calderwood between the credibility of the miracles of Jesus and that of a series of successful operations in ovariectomy "being performed in Edinburgh, and being repeated at intervals of two or three weeks, which have hitherto been declared by the profession to be impossible." His theory of the efficacy of prayer seems to be that God does not answer it by introducing any new physical factor into the series of physical

causation, but that (for moral ends) he exerts an influence on human mind which creates a moral co-factor determining the result. The section on this subject is, however, so vague that it is difficult to say what precise explanation, if any, is in the author's mind.

EDWARD B. NICHOLSON.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Margaret the Moonbeam.* By Cecilia Lushington. (Marshall, Japp & Co.)

*Who did It? or, Holmwood Priory: a Schoolboy's Tale.* By the Rev. H. C. Adams. (Griffith & Farran.)

*The Braes of Yarrow.* By Charles Gibbon. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low.)

*The Love that Loves Always.* By E. O. Blackburne. In 3 vols. (F. V. White & Co.)

*The Old Rectory.* By William Westall. In 3 vols. (Tinsley Bros.)

*Till Death do us Part.* By Mrs. J. K. Spender. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE authoress of *Margaret the Moonbeam* is surely moon-struck. She heads each of her chapters with a hackneyed quotation in praise of the moon, ends it with another by way of epilogue, and almost exhausts the remaining repertory of lunar verse in the course of her narrative. Her heroine is a singularly good little girl, who discourses about her dear moon as though she were born no Christian child, but had been early taught to bow down to the host of heaven. An excellent uncle is privileged to drink in these rhapsodies, and seems quite to enjoy them. The other characters are his little dog Luna and the Ladies Cynthia and Selene—a foot-note sentimentously remarks "Greek for the moon"—Richmond. The talk and quotation is incessant. Margaret is no mean poetess for her years, which are only seven; but for the couplet,

"Medway smooth is still your name,  
For two thousand years the same,"

her uncle is really responsible, who darkened her young intelligence with such doctrine as this:—"Do you know what the old name of Medway means, dear? Water of honey. That was the name which the old Britons gave it more than two thousand years ago." Little girls will learn quite soon enough to gaze and gape at the moon; meanwhile, plenty of sun and healthful play will do them much more good than all this moonshine.

We had gathered somewhere or other an impression that Mr. Adams was a successful writer of boys' books, and so were unpleasantly disenchanted by as many of these 400 closely printed pages as we could manage to digest. From a grown-up point of view, the book is almost destitute of ability, and entirely of interest—a mere clumsy and long-winded daily chronicle of a certain number of "halfs" in the history of a select boarding-school. We say clumsy because, plunging *in medias res*, Mr. Adams is always presenting retrospective events by absurd conversations between bosom friends—"I say, Smith, tell me why Jones was expelled last half!" or, "What was all that row about Robinson?"

as though these burning questions were not certain to have been discussed all over a school in a thousand different lights. But Mr. Adams's young gentlemen are never sparing of their peculiarly "tall" and priggish verbiage; nor are their pens less facile than their tongues. We have a specimen letter from Master Alford to a school-fellow. It would fill about six of these columns, and contains long *verbatim* accounts of conversations—at which, by-the-way, he was not present—picturesquely dished up as by some skilful novelist. Fancy a boy narrating in the *oratio directa* introduced by such phrases as "said the solicitor, as he ran his eye over the paper;" "observed Tom," "said Bowles, dryly," and so forth. Such a monster may perchance exist, if only to prove the benign rule of nature, but surely not a whole schoolful of them. All this, however, is perhaps not the question, for the book is not meant for us, but for schoolboys. Yet we fear that a vast majority of the young barbarians now at play in our various academies will mislike it as heartily as ourselves. We may be wrong; we judge only from our own half-forgotten experiences; but it seems that at school one has more than enough of school. Schoolboys do not want to read of schoolboys, but of bright scenes and stirring adventures, whose every line is a protest against the gray monotony and heart-strangling discipline of school, and so, spirited away hundreds of miles and hundreds of years from their iron cage, to taste beforehand the rich, free, splendid, heroic life which can never, alas! be theirs. And if ever they do hail one of their own kind in the pages of fiction, we fear it is rather the schoolboy who runs away from school after grievously assaulting the master, and who, consorting with Indians or smugglers, performs many beautiful and ruffianly exploits. This bad taste is, no doubt, most distressing; but Mr. Adams will hardly purify it by his new edition of *Sandford and Merton*—with the Merton left out.

Youthful critics will surely bid Mr. Adams "yield the prize" to Mr. Gibbon, who, instead of deifying the mortal schoolboy, has indeed "drawn an angel down," for it is the spirit of old romance, with all its careless exaggeration and vigorous improbability, which inspires his pen. Unfortunately, in its three-volume form *The Braes of Yarrow* is likely to escape the notice of congenial readers, while the most insatiable novel-reader who has not finished his Scott to the last line—and lives there a man to-day who has achieved that feat?—will never face Mr. Gibbon's cannonade of blood, fire, and peril. Not that he is by any means so good or so bad as Scott; his personages can hardly be called characters at all, but mere stage heroes, heroines, and villains. On the other hand, he is never prosy; and though his kings and queens do not exactly speak the Scotch of the sixteenth century, they do not mix up antique oaths with the superfine parlour remarks of our grandmothers.

Miss Blackburne's plot is rather silly to begin with, and collapses miserably in the end. The heroine is beloved by the village doctor, loves an artist, and ends by marrying

a baronet. However, she is a very good girl, and knows how to behave herself, which, for a heroine, is saying a great deal. There is some humour in the description of the Irish heiress, and the Welsh scenery is pleasantly portrayed. It is a pity the authoress has dragged in that most tiresome of characters—the conventional operatic Circe—for she can be original when she likes; and has, indeed, invented quite a new catastrophe in the form of a lamp explosion. The young baronet goes in for lamps, and blows himself up with his patent "ollioleum." This enables Alice, who narrowly escapes herself, to bandage and nurse him, and so the plot thickens. By a singular coincidence, when Miss Blackburne has at last got her plot into a dreadful mess, Alice, with the help of a paraffine lamp, manages to blind and nearly kill herself, and so in turn is nursed and finally married by Sir Cyril. This is really too much. Why could not Alice break her leg, or have brain fever and rave, and then sit out in the garden in pallid convalescence watching the setting sun and being proposed to like a respectable heroine?

*The Old Factory* is a comfortable book, not remarkably clever, but then not in the least ambitious. What if many of the conversations are commonplace, and most of the descriptions unnecessarily minute? Mr. Westall has actually something to say, though he does not say it very skilfully. He is evidently a Lancashire man, and wants to tell us what he knows and has picked up about that curious generation of men, now passed away, who made Lancashire what it is. The type was a peculiar one, never likely to be repeated, and will bear drawing again and again. The character of the manufacturer is wonderfully well studied, no doubt from life, and his love-story is most tenderly and powerfully told. His children are excellent specimens of the second generation of self-made families. The mysterious disappearance of the son is, however, a clumsy expedient, confusing the plot to no purpose.

We have kept Mrs. Spender till last, that want of space may restrain our useless indignation, for we fear remonstrance is in vain. With her practised powers and her high moral purposes, she still persists in sacrificing her whole story to the portrayal of a single detestable character—a pale, perfect, mulish, stupid, ill-used wife. This Alison Patience, "whose complexion was naturally of a warm pallor," is but our old enemy, the Godwyn of *Godwyn's Ordeal*, returning to the attack, with a few fresh megrims in the form of hysteria and assumed idiotcy. Her unflinching resource in difficulties is to press her hand to her throbbing brow with the words, "I do not understand." Having engaged herself, in her first or hysterical period, against her mother's wish, to an excellent youth, this precious paragon impudently jilts him, sneaking out on the sly to coquet with his false friend. Even him she does not love, but at a ball, having flirted an hour or two in the conservatory, she chooses to believe his nonsense when he says she is thus compromised, and so fetches her ulster and elopes to Paris with him, forgetting to leave behind the family diamonds she was wearing.

This husband, however, does not murder her, but only swindles, forges, and dies. Her sailor-lover has remained faithful, and she scruples not to avail herself of his folly in pecuniary and other ways. When between forty and fifty she thinks it is time to yield; but the poor man is mercifully spared the dire effects of her condescension, as he dies of joy at the very thought. The third volume is, as usual, the most trying, as we have to explore to its gloomiest recesses the chaos of Alison Patience's soul in its most luxurious hours of woe. Mrs. Spender's young men are fine fellows. Why does she seek her ideal woman in a pig-headed dolt? She shall never make the British husband pity her Alison Patience; in revenge for the *ennui* and despondency that she has caused us, we positively gloated over her protracted agonies.

E. PURCELL.

#### THE EARLIEST OF THE GIFT-BOOKS.

*Goody Two-Shoes*: a facsimile reproduction of the Edition of 1766. With an Introduction by Charles Welsh. (Griffith and Farran.) This unpretending little book deserves a warm reception as a contribution to *Culturgeschichte* no less than as a curiosity. On its first publication by Newbery, the literary ancestor of Messrs. Griffith and Farran, in 1765, it took the juvenile public by storm; and the partial, but only partial, decline of its popularity in 1802 is regretfully noted by Charles Lamb. Its name is still a household word; but it may be doubted whether very much more of it, at least in its authentic form, lives in the memories of the present generation of children. The reason is not far to seek. The tone of the little story is too avowedly and frankly didactic for an age which prefers suggestion to precept, which believes in art for art, and abhors a novel with a purpose. But for those who appreciate the men and manners of the eighteenth century, this typical eighteenth-century tale will have considerable interest. There is something peculiarly direct and masculine about its style and language, as about the characters which it helped to form. There is not much show of fancy or imagination; but there is sound and rational teaching on matters of morals and religion—a plain and straightforward inculcation of certain virtues and habits which are certainly as necessary in the nineteenth century as they were in the eighteenth, and perhaps less common. It is interesting to find the duty of tenderness to animals so prominently put forward at that day. The reader must form his own opinion as to the Goldsmithian authorship of *Goody Two-Shoes*, to which Mr. Welsh unmistakably inclines; and the evidence here adduced, together with the impression derived from the book itself, will enable him to do so. He will possibly not be convinced; but the plea is worth considering. As to the present reprint, it is in all respects satisfactory, the photograph bringing out well the bold type and the rude, but characteristic, wood-cuts of the scarce original. The times are changed with children's books as with all else; but *Goody Two-Shoes* will always deserve a place in a well-regulated nursery by its literary merit, by the purity and loftiness of its tone, and by the good service it has done, in the days of generations now passed away, towards training up children in the way they should go. And it is not wholly as a bibliographical curiosity that the "children of six feet high" whom it speaks of will give it a place on their shelves.

*Mother Goose; or, the Old Nursery Rhymes.* Illustrated by Kate Greenaway; engraved and

printed by Edmund Evans. (Routledge.) Miss Greenaway has, for several years past, added a new pleasure to Christmas, which, to tell the truth, having lost a good many of its ancient pleasures, was rather in need of new. The handy and sightly little book for which we have now to thank her, illustrating no fewer than forty-four of the most familiar nursery rhymes, is charming from half-title to colophon. Though it is impossible to avoid a mental comparison with the *Baby's Bouquet* and the *Baby's Opera*, in which many of the same subjects are necessarily selected for illustration, the difference between the talent of Mr. Walter Crane and that of the lady artist is very striking and piquant, and the relation between the two is that of contrast rather than of imitation. And, what is yet more remarkable, it is surprising how little, with all her facility, Miss Greenaway repeats herself. One might have thought that, after her earlier productions in the same line, she would have well-nigh worked out this peculiar vein of illustration; but a glance at such delightful vignettes as that of the cat that ran up the plum-tree, Elsie Marley with her embroidered counterpane, the two little sisters dressed in green, Humpty-Dumpty (in which there is surely a dim reminiscence of Persian art), Pippin Hill and the milkmaid, will reassure the most exigent. For very many of our children, and for some, we suspect, of their elders, this will be "the book of the season;" and we have reason to believe that it will meet with a warm welcome from a public wider even than that which speaks English.

*Gudrun, and other Stories, from the Epics of the Middle Ages.* By John Gibb. (Marshall, Japp and Co.) It was a happy thought which prompted the collection of these international epics into one volume, and in a form suitable for youth; but it is difficult to imagine what could have induced Prof. Gibb to adopt the order in which the stories are here arranged. The young folks for whose benefit the volume has been compiled will be somewhat puzzled after completing the romance of "Gudrun," wherein the heroine's parents die and are buried, to be introduced to those relatives in the following chapter as again alive and well, and going through the wooing which precluded Gudrun's existence. The succeeding section will redouble their surprise, as it records the adventures and marriage of Gudrun's parent's parent. It is the pursuance of this same eccentric arrangement, apparently, that has induced Prof. Gibb to place his introductory chapter at the end of the book, where his less persevering readers may never think of looking for it. The Chinese are not the only people who deem it requisite to ennoble the ancestry of any person who has made a position in the world; but even they consider it more fitting to tell the story of the parent before they begin the history of the child, and the grand-parent's before either. Apart from its incomprehensible system, this volume will be certain to charm youthful readers; and a safer or more acceptable gift-book it would be difficult to find. Although as full of wonders and bloodshed as the "Seven Champions," these archaic legends are not, probably, without a slight substratum of fact, and, at any rate, they afford glimpses of the manners and customs of our remote ancestry; they depict comprehensible human beings and, in some cases, exhibit characters which, despite exaggeration, are not unworthy admiration. Gudrun, in the romance of that name, is all that is natural and womanly; while magnificent traits of heroic mind are displayed by "Beowulf," in the story of that king—as, for instance, when, restoring to Hunferth, who had insulted him, the sword he had borrowed, he refrained from telling him that it had failed in the fight, "for Beowulf was a high-souled chief." In the old



Gothic story, too, of "Walter and Hildegund" there are many passages of noble pathos and true heroism. Without some such work as that bearing Prof. Gibb's name on its title-page, these precious prototypes of Anglo-Germanic romance would have remained sealed volumes for all youthful readers; they therefore owe a debt of gratitude to him who has translated, condensed, and put them into a popular prose form for their perusal.

*Black and White.* By H. A. Forde. (S. P. O. K.) In this very substantial addition to the "Home Library" series, Miss Forde furnishes thirty-three papers on missionary work in this country and in more distant fields of labour, as she thinks most people have neither the time nor the power to collect such information for themselves. We cannot, of course, pretend to describe the contents of such a number of miscellaneous sketches, which succeed one another without any apparent attempt at order or grouping. We suppose such a work has its circle of readers, but the perusal of 548 pages of this sort of matter appears to us a formidable undertaking.

*Slavers and Cruisers: a Tale of the West Coast.* By S. Whitechurch Sadler, R.N. (S. P. O. K.) This is a book of quite a different description, and narrates the experiences of Claude Sefton, as first-class volunteer of H.M.S. *Wasp*, in cruising after slavers. The volume contains all the elements necessary to make it interesting and attractive to boys; it treats of the sea, embraces plenty of stirring adventures, and ends with love-making. It would, however, have been much improved, from the boys' point of view, by the addition of a few more illustrations of a better class.

*Under the Trees.* By Harriet L. Child-Pemberton. (S. P. O. K.) The author of *Round my Table*, not having therein exhausted her budget of stories, continues them in the present volume. Those now given are "Arthur Fairfax' Ideal," "On the Staircase," and "Rachel Rayner." They are supposed to have been read to a juvenile party by one of their number under the trees; hence the collective title of the book. The stories are pretty and readable.

*Harry's Discipline.* By Laura M. Lane. (S. P. O. K.) The gist of this story may be described as an exposition of the difference between the thrifty habits in which young people in France are brought up, and the carelessness which is unfortunately so prevalent in this country. The hero of the story begins by being recklessly extravagant, but afterwards takes a turn for the better, and shows that he is truly repentant for his previous misdeeds by saving all he can for his aged mother. Being convinced of the sincerity of the change, Marie, the heroine, who is French, and has been trained in more careful ways, finally agrees to take Harry for better, for worse.

*Unto his Life's End: a Book for Choir Boys.* By Ursula. (S. P. O. K.) In this little volume Ursula tells us a pretty tale about a number of village boys, bringing out their different dispositions, and showing how they were variously influenced for good and for evil. The subject is, on the whole, well treated, but the conclusion of the last chapter reads uncommonly like a *verbatim* extract from some sermon. We are inclined to think that in judicious hands the book will prove a very good one for reading to boys. There are three illustrations of the ordinary type.

*Bryan and Katie.* By Annette Lyster. (Griffith and Farran.) The author has written another book, entitled *Those Unlucky Twins*, and possibly allured by the way in which that venture was received in some quarters has tried twins again, and we think the experiment

is rather rash. She treats of twin children in a large family, the head of which loses his money, and so they pass into the care of an uncle. Among the incidents of the story we may mention the stock one of sending Bryan to sea and bringing him back at the end of the book. What would the writers of these stories do without the aid of Neptune in some form or another? We cannot say that we care very much for the tale; and there is a something in the way in which it is told which we do not exactly like. It contains four page illustrations by Harry Furniss, and six smaller ones in the text.

*Aunt Kezia's Will.* By S. M. Silwell. (S. P. O. K.) Aunt Kezia was an old woman who in her youth had been soured and rendered hard by misfortune, having lost the one thing in life for which she cared—her little sister. Owing to domestic bickerings after the death of their father, Aunt Kezia was on unfriendly terms with her step-brother and his family. At last she was won over by her step-niece, a little blind girl, on whom she spends her hoarded money. She takes her to a London doctor, by whom an operation is performed, which results in the restoration of her sight. Afterwards Aunt Kezia dies; and it is found that she has left nothing behind but the cottage for her step-brother, and has almost literally starved herself for his daughter. The story is very prettily told, and the moral of the book is a most excellent one.

Those who in their own young days derived both pleasure and profit from *The Boy's Own Toy Maker* (Griffith and Farran) will be glad to hear of a new edition, revised and enlarged under the editorship of its original author, Mr. E. Landells. Special attention has been paid to boat-building, angling, and golf; and a very modern chapter is added on "Scientific Toys." Recollecting our personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that, when a present of permanent worth is wanted for a boy, the sum of half-a-crown could not be better laid out than upon this book.

MESSRS. DEAN AND SON, the well-known publishers of *Debrett*, who also claim to be the oldest manufacturers of valentines and Christmas cards in the trade, have sent us two sets of their nursery books. Both of these deserve attention for their novel features, though we do not think that both are equally successful. In our opinion, the smaller, or "Favourite Nursery" series, distinctly bears the palm, though some of these also are unequal. They are characterised (or, rather, most of them are characterised) by a use of neutral tints and a general softness of colouring which we have never before seen in cheap chromo-lithographs. In design, they are not so strong; though here, too, some of them at least show commendable originality. The larger series, to be known as "New Style One Shilling Books," are intended to combine instruction with amusement, for they exhibit the costumes (however incongruous) of various countries and of various periods. They are printed in three chalk tinctorette colours—a cheap process, which allows eighteen pages of pictures to be given instead of six, as in the popular "Aunt Louisa" series. The best of this series are those drawn by "André" (*sic*) who possesses a highly imaginative pencil, but he has not avoided the common fault in those who draw for children, of overcrowding his page. In these matters spelling is of importance; and so we would call attention to a Germanism at the foot of p. 4 in *Olden Rhymes for Modern Times*.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. EDWARD DOWDEN has edited a volume, to be published almost immediately as one of the Dublin University Press series, entitled *The Correspondence of Robert Southey with Caroline Bowles, to which are added Correspondence with Shelley and Southey's Dreams*. In the letters to Shelley, Southey drives home an attack on Shelley's principles as influencing his conduct in his marriage affairs, while Shelley vehemently protests his innocence.

THE fourth part of Prof. Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary* will contain, besides the completion of the vocabulary, a list of prefixes, a discussion of suffixes, a list of Aryan roots appearing in English, with examples showing their occurrence in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, &c., and a select list of derivatives from them which appear in English. Also a list showing the distribution of all the leading words in the language, in which the true English words are put into one group, the Scandinavian words in another, and so on. The Latin group is the largest, and the Greek is not small. There is also a very full list of homonyms, another of doublets, and another of selected English words that illustrate Grimm's law. Lists of *errata* and of books consulted, with a Preface, complete Prof. Skeat's important work.

PRINCIPAL TULLOCH, of St. Andrews, has definitively ceased to edit *Fraser's Magazine*.

MANCHESTER, although a Roman station, did not attain to the dignity of a municipal corporation until 1838. Previous to that date, it was under the rule of a lord of the manor, who held a court-leet twice a year; at which orders for the good government of the town were framed, and offenders against the civic weal duly admonished and amerced. The records of these courts from 1552 to the present century are contained in sundry folios now in the Town Hall. Alderman Thomas Baker, the present mayor, has suggested the propriety of having these records printed, and a committee is now considering the matter. The first volume, containing the entries from 1552 to 1586, mysteriously disappeared about 1861, and was as mysteriously restored last week to its rightful owners. The volume from 1686 to 1731 is missing, but this never was in the possession of the corporation. It may possibly still be in existence among the muniments of the Mosleys of Rolleston, the former lords of the manor. It is much to be desired that these records should be published, for, in addition to their purely local interest, they would undoubtedly throw much light on municipal life in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries.

BROWNING societies in connexion with the parent society in London are in course of formation both at Cambridge and Oxford. At Cambridge the organisers are Mr. Robert Somervell, of King's, and Mr. E. M. Symphon, of Caius; and their head, or at least adviser, will be the leading theologian of the university, Prof. Brooke Foss Westcott. At Oxford, Mr. Sidney Ball, of Oriel, Mr. S. L. Lee, of Balliol, and Mr. E. C. Gonner, of Lincoln, are forming the society; and their head or adviser will be the Rev. the Hon. Arthur Lyttelton, tutor of Keble, and president-elect of Selwyn College, Cambridge. At the Ladies' College, Newnham, Cambridge, Miss England is forming a Browning reading club. At Dublin, Miss Jane Lee, the Rev. T. Carson, and Mr. John Bury are doing the like; while in the United States, Prof. Cornell's five-year-old Browning reading party is to be supplemented by another at Princeton College, in course of formation by Mr. W. W. Scudder. The great want of all these societies is a cheap edition of Browning's works.

PROF. SEELEY's address to the Birmingham Historical Society, of which we spoke last week, will appear in the next number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. Prof. Seeley is now lecturing at Cambridge on the History of our Colonial Empire, and showing that this determined the whole course of English policy in the eighteenth century, and was the cause of Napoleon's Continental wars. England shut him out of the rest of the world.

WE are informed that the Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of *From Log Cabin to White House*, published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, of which work 7,000 copies have been sold within six weeks of publication.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. have in the press, for early issue, a new work by Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., entitled *The Need of Reform in Parliament to Clear the Block of Public Business*.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER AND Co. announce the publication of an edition of the *Works of Henry Fielding*, in ten volumes, edited, with a biographical essay, by Mr. Leslie Stephen. Each volume will contain eight illustrations from drawings by Mr. Henry Small; and the first volume will have as a frontispiece Hogarth's portrait of Fielding. The edition will be limited to 1,000 copies for Europe and 250 for the United States. The issue will begin in January next with the first volume of *Tom Jones*, and a volume will be published in each following month.

THE next addition to the series of "Epochs of Modern History" will be *The Epoch of Reform, 1830-1860*, by Mr. Justin McCarthy.

MR. THOMAS ARNOLD has in the press a companion volume to his *Manual of English Literature*, entitled *English Authors*. It will contain specimens of English poetry and prose from the earliest times to the present day.

MRS. PFRIFFER's new volume, entitled *Under the Ashens; Lyrical and Dramatic*, will be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. towards the middle of November. It will contain three long and various shorter poems, including twenty sonnets and a five-act drama of modern life in blank verse.

MESSRS. BENTLEY AND SON announce, as usual, a considerable number of attractive books in the department of biography and autobiography. These include a sequel to *Records of my Girlhood*, by Fanny Kemble; *Some Experiences of a Barrister's Life*, by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine; *The Letters of Bishop Thirlwall*, the first volume edited by the late Dean Stanley, the second by the Dean of Peterborough and the Rev. Louis Stokes; and a further instalment of the *Memoirs of Metternich*, covering the period from 1830 to the revolution of 1848.

THE same publishers also have in hand two volumes of papers by the late Dr. Doran, to be entitled *In and About Drury Lane*; the *Diary of an Idle Woman in Sicily*, by Mrs. Elliot; *The French Court in the Reign of Louis XVI. and during the First Empire*, by Lady Jackson; and the fifth volume of Duncker's *History of Antiquity*, translated by Dr. Evelyn Abbott.

MESSRS. LONGMANS will publish in the beginning of next year a new volume of essays by A. K. H. B., entitled *Our Little Life*.

SIR J. H. RAMSAY will contribute to the next number of the *Antiquary* an article on "Accounts of the Reign of Richard II." The revenue and expenditure accounts exhibit some considerable fluctuations; but it is satisfactory to find that the fluctuations in revenue were due not to the arbitrary practice of the Government, but to the will of Parliament. Richard was a man of artistic tastes. In his twenty-

first year we find one Thomas Prince established at Court as "Pictor Regis."

MESSRS. SKEFFINGTON will issue next week two new works by the Rev. S. Baring Gould—*The Village Pulpit*, a series of sermon outlines and illustrations for the whole year; and *Village Sermons for all the Saints' Days*.

AMONG MESSRS. James Clarke and Co.'s forthcoming volumes are: *The Old Abbot's Road: a Novel*, by Lizzie Alldridge, author of *By Love and Law*; *Penelope's Story*, by Emma Jane Worboise; *The Moral Pirates and The Cruise of the Ghost*, by W. L. Alden, with twenty-five illustrations; *The Rosebud Annual*, a nursery volume, with nearly 200 illustrations; *The Christian World Annual*, containing Christmas stories by Louise M. Alcott, author of *Little Women*, Minnie Worboise, Maggie Symington, M. S. MacRitchie, and others; and *Christopher Crayon's Christmas Stories*.

MR. SYDNEY SHADBOLT has written a series of original fairy tales, for which special illustrations have been executed; and the work will be shortly published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., under the title of *A Moonbeam Tangle*.

*Cities of the World* is the name of a new serial work to be commenced next month by the same publishers.

*The Steadfast Aim* will be the title of this year's Christmas annual of the *Quiver*, which will contain contributions by Bishop Oxenden, Sir G. J. Elvey, the Rev. P. B. Power, Mrs. G. Linneus Banks, and Messrs. Edward Garrett, Christian Redford, F. M. F. Skene, and George Weatherley.

DR. GEORGE MACDONALD's new story will, we believe, appear in the *Sunday Magazine* for 1882, beginning in January.

THE serial stories in *Good Words* next year will be written by Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Charles Gibbon, and Mrs. Oliphant; while among the leading contributors will be the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Peterborough, Mr. Froude, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. B. W. Dale, Prof. Robertson Smith, the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, Canon Barry, Prof. Osborne Reynolds, and Mr. Richard Jefferies.

DR. T. H. PICKERING, the resident English physician at Monte Carlo, has a work in the press on the Principality of Monaco from a holiday and health point of view. Mr. M. Trautshold will contribute several illustrations to the book.

MR. QUARITON's trade-sale on the 14th inst. was remarkable as having brought together not merely the members of the London trade, but also buyers from far-off places—Liverpool and York, Chicago and New York. It is noteworthy, as a sign of reviving interest in the remains of Aztec civilisation, that several copies of Lord Kingsborough's *Mexico* were sold, this noble work having for a long time lain neglected in the market notwithstanding the small number of copies that remain for sale.

THE Royal Institution session will commence with a course of six lectures on astronomy, adapted to a juvenile audience, by Prof. R. S. Ball, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal in Ireland. Dr. Wm. Huggins will give a discourse on comets at the first Friday evening meeting, January 20, 1882.

THE Institution of Civil Engineers has just issued to its members of all classes the fourth and concluding part, for the current year, of its *Minutes of Proceedings*, being the sixty-sixth volume of the series. This has been accompanied by a subject-matter Index to fifty-eight volumes of the *Proceedings* and to three volumes of the *Transactions*, which were published in the early days of the society, but have long since been discontinued.

ON Wednesday, October 26, Dr. Congreve will deliver an address on Positivism in the rooms of the Zetetical Society, 8 Conduit Street, W. The meeting commences at eight p.m.; and discussion is invited after the address.

THE *Scotsman* is publishing a characteristic series of "Highland Sketches" by Prof. Blackie.

DR. JOHN KOCH, of Berlin, is preparing a critical edition of some of Chaucer's Minor Poems, with an account of the classes into which the MSS. of the several poems fall as put forth by Mr. Furnivall for the Chaucer Society.

WE have received from Spain an interesting piece of news, which shows that the historic connexion between Granada and the Moors is not yet without influence. Prof. Antonio Almagro Cardenas, of the University of Granada, when recently sent on an official mission to Tangiers, was invited by a magnate of that town to read at a public reception his last work, entitled *The Book of the West*. This is an Arabic prose poem, narrating the entire history of the Musalman kingdom of Granada from its foundation to its downfall. We hear that there is some probability of this work soon appearing in an English translation.

MR. BROWNING's "*Pied Piper of Hamelin*:" a Child's Story (written for, and inscribed to, W. M. the Younger)," is such a favourite throughout the whole English-speaking world that we are sure the following account of its "W. M." and its origin from Mr. Furnivall's forthcoming *Browning Bibliography* will be welcome to a far wider circle than that of our own readers:—

"This [W. M.] was William Macready, the eldest boy of the great actor, William Charles Macready. He died in Ceylon a few years ago. He had a talent for drawing, and asked Mr. Browning to give him something to illustrate; so Mr. Browning made a short poem—still unprinted—out of an old account of the death of the Pope's Legate at the Council of Trent. For this young Macready made such clever drawings that Browning tried at a more picturesque subject for him, and wrote *The Piper*: a thing of joy for ever to all with the child's heart, young and old. I needn't say that there is no ground whatever for Mr. H. C. Bowen's conjecture—in his *Simple English Poems*, where the *Piper* is reprinted—that the last four lines of it 'very probably contain a sly hit at' Macready for some breaches of promise in his transactions with 'Robert Browning—writer of plays.'"

WE congratulate the accomplished Irish lady who still chooses to remain anonymous as the author of *Hogan, M.P.*, upon the success that may be inferred from the publication of a new and cheap edition of *The Hon. Miss Ferrard* (Macmillan). Among the younger generation of novelists we know none who writes so manifestly from the heart, and at the same time fully satisfies the demand of the critic for literary grace, whether in her longer or her shorter pieces. To become popular a writer must be in the houses of the people, to be read more than once, and to pass from hand to hand. On this ground we always welcome a cheap edition more cordially than an *édition de luxe*.

#### FRENCH JOTTINGS.

WITH reference to the announcement of the publication of Talleyrand's *Memoirs*, so impatiently awaited, the comtesse de Mirabeau has addressed a letter to *Le Figaro* which should give us pause. She traces the legal representation of Talleyrand's estate to her mother; and states that one of the intermediate representatives, M. de Bacourt, her own uncle, prescribed a further term of twenty years' delay, in addition to the original period of thirty years imposed by Talleyrand himself. Talleyrand died in May 1838; and, conse-

quently, the publication of his *Memoirs* is postponed to 1888. It should be added that M. de Bacourt, who died in 1865, appointed MM. Châtelain and Andral his literary executors, and bequeathed to them the MSS. of Talleyrand, enriched with his own annotations, subject to the proviso mentioned above. But we believe that French law (as indeed English law also) would support the comtesse de Mirabeau in her contention that these gentlemen cannot anticipate the date of publication enjoined by Talleyrand's personal representative. It is stated that the *Memoirs* consist for the most part of an informal diary, written up by the Prince from day to day. The heavy labour of editing was practically completed by M. de Bacourt before his death.

M. HOVELACQUE, the distinguished philologist, who has been for some time a member of the Municipal Council of Paris, was elected the other day one of the secretaries of that body. He sits among the Radicals.

THE French Société des Gens de Lettres, which has sometimes been blamed for its political exclusiveness, has just admitted M. Henri Rochefort to the rights of membership.

DURING the autumn the busts of the following deceased members of the Académie française have been placed in the hall of the Institut:—Victor Cousin, P. Gratry, the duc de Broglie, Saint-René Taillandier, Berryer, Mérimée, and the comte de Ségur.

M. ANDRÉ THEURIET's new novel, *Sauvageonne*, which has been appearing in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, is now published separately by M. P. Ollendorff.

THE French Radical papers are strongly supporting the proposal to erect a statue to Danton. Arcis-sur-Aube, where he was born, is suggested as the place; and the following quotation from one of his speeches for the inscription:—

"Quand vous voulez enseigner le vaste champ de la République, vous ne devez pas regarder au prix de la semence; après le pain, l'instruction est le premier besoin du peuple."

A VERY important contribution to folk-lore, by M. Achille Millien, is announced in the *Revue critique* as about to be published by M. Ernest Leroux. It is entitled *Littérature populaire, Traditions et Mythologie du Nivernais, Contes, Chansons, Légendes, Coutumes, Superstitions, Croyances médicales, Prières, Incantations, Dictons, Sobriquets, Enigmes populaires, recueillis et annotés*. The whole work will appear in five volumes, three of which will be devoted to songs; and in these each song will have its own original music, written out by M. G. Pénavaire. Each volume will consist of from 450 to 500 pages, with fifteen engravings. The publisher promises every advantage of type and ornamentation. The work is to be published by subscription, the price ranging from 75 frs. to 175 frs., according to the quality of the paper, &c. The total number of copies struck off will be 800; but the printing will commence as soon as 200 subscribers are secured. If the undertaking prove successful, M. Leroux proposes a similar work for each of the other provinces of France.

AMONG the announcements of forthcoming books by MM. Charavay, we notice the following:—*Histoire d'Henriette d'Angleterre et Mémoires historiques*, by Mme. de la Fayette; *Contes et Poésies fugitives de Voltaire*; *Des Prodiges d'un Fermier général, complément aux Mémoires de Madame d'Épinay*, by M. Em. Campardon; *Jules Favre et son Fauteuil académique*, a critical and biographical study, by M. H. Moulin.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY has just been published (Paris: Leroux) of all the books treating of the Albanian hero Scanderbeg; but it contains no single reference to any English publication. We

note also that a very interesting article on Scanderbeg, in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, likewise has no mention of any English work on the subject.

#### GERMAN JOTTINGS.

IN Germany, as well as in England, the work of revising the standard translation of the Bible has been going on for some time; and Luther's Bible, it must be remembered, is clothed by popular opinion with even more sanctity than our own Authorised Version. The German Revisers, who are mostly university professors, hold their meetings every spring and autumn in various towns of Central Germany. About ten years ago they terminated the revision of the New Testament, and they are now occupied at Halle upon their final consideration of the Old Testament. Dr. Frommann, of Nuremberg, has been asked by them to lend his aid to settle some vexed questions of literary style; and negotiations for undertaking the printing have already been opened with certain leading firms of publishers.

THE great German novelist, Berthold Auerbach, is said to be writing the *Recollections of his Youth*.

HERE A. DUNCKER, librarian at Cassel, has discovered there an unpublished MS. of Herder. This is a memoir of Winckelman, which was written (unsuccessfully) for a prize offered in 1778 by a literary association at Cassel on this subject. Herr Duncker proposes to publish the memoir.

THE first volume of a German translation of Miss Bird's *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan* has just been published by the firm of Costenoble, of Jena.

A STUDY of Sir John Suckling and his works, by Hermann Schwarz, has recently appeared at Halle.

HERE STREHLKE's *Goethe's Briefe, Verzeichnisse derselben*, &c., of which the first part has just appeared, promises to supply one of the most pressing wants of the Goethe student, for few persons have been so fortunate as to procure a copy of Diezel's MS. *Verzeichnisse*. Herr Strehlke does not, like Diezel, catalogue the letters throughout chronologically, preferring to classify his references under the names, alphabetically arranged, of Goethe's correspondents.

A COMPLETE collection of Goethe's letters to the Chancellor von Müller will shortly be published, under the editorship, we believe, of Dr. Burkhhardt.

A NEW illustrated Cyclopaedia of Education, by Dr. Gustav Ad. Lindner, is about to be issued in parts by the firm of A. Pichler's Witwe und Sohn, of Vienna.

DR. LUDWIG BÜCHNER, the author of *Force and Matter*, is about to publish (Leipzig: Th. Thomas) a new work under the title of *Licht und Leben*. The book will be divided into three sections:—(1) The Sun and its Relations to Life, (2) The Correlation of Force and the End of the World, (3) The Philosophy of Procreation.

UNDER the title of *Jus Primæ Noctis*, Dr. Karl Schmidt, judge of the provincial court of Colmar, has produced a learned historical essay (Freiburg-i-B.: Herder) on the origin of that strange feudal custom.

HERR OTTO VON LEIXNER is steadily working upon his comprehensive history of the literature of non-German countries, now being published by Spamer, of Leipzig, under the title of *Illustrirte Geschichte der fremden Literaturen*. In the opinion of competent German critics, Herr Leixner is to be commended for the industry which he has brought to bear upon the

collection of his materials, not less than for the possession of that critical faculty without the help of which no literary historian can succeed.

#### OBITUARY.

DR. HOLLAND.

LAST week we briefly announced the death of Josiah Gilbert Holland, editor-in-chief of *Scribner's Monthly* from its foundation in 1870. The leading facts of his life may be briefly stated. Born at Belchertown, Massachusetts, on July 24, 1819, the son of a machinist and inventor, he was sent to college; but his career there was shortened by ill-health. He next entered the office of Drs. Barret and Thomson, of Northampton, as a student of medicine. Having taken the degree of M.D. at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, in 1845, he practised for a time at Springfield. But with his strong literary tastes, he quickly drifted into literature, and joined the *Springfield Republican* as associate-editor. In its pages appeared a series of letters to young men under the nom-de-guerre of Timothy Titcomb, which found a wide public both in England and America upon their republication. Other and more important works flowed from his pen, and he also became widely known as a lecturer both in the North and West. His *History of Western Massachusetts* appeared in 1855; followed by the novels *The Bay Walk* (1857), which first attracted attention to him as an author; *Bitter Sweet*; *Miss Gilbert's Career*; *Arthur Bonnicastle*; *Sevenoaks*; and *Nicholas Minturn*, by far his ablest and most influential novel. Some of these novels were widely admired and read in *Scribner* as they appeared from month to month. Of essays and public lectures he issued *Gold Foil*, *Lessons in Life*, *Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects*, &c. His poetry has been exceedingly popular. *The Mistress of the Manse* is a pathetic tale of the American War; and of *Kathrina*, his strongest poem, 40,000 copies were sold within six months of publication. Collections of notes, which appeared from month to month in *Scribner* under the heading, "Topics of the Time," have also met with a good reception in book-form. The most notable event in his literary career, however, was his association, in the founding and editorship of *Scribner's Monthly*, with Mr. Roswell Smith. The November number of this periodical will appear, for business reasons, under new publishing auspices, and under the title of *The Century*. A portrait of Dr. Holland, which will have an increased interest now that he is gone, is promised to subscribers of the American edition.

One great secret of Dr. Holland's power over his readers was his high-toned morality, and the fact that he never divorced literature from daily life. To read his novels is a perpetual inspiration, and to the young, with their imaginative vigour, nothing could be more healthful. In 1872 he was a member of the New York Board of Education; he was afterwards chosen its president; and was also chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College of New York. A recent number of *Harper* gave an illustration of his summer residence, "Bonnicastle," on the St. Lawrence; for many years his town residence was Park Avenue, New York. America has produced few working editors whose influence has been so paramount and far-reaching; and few have displayed so much talent—which closely approaches to genius—as a poet, lecturer, essayist, and as a pure and high-minded novelist who could sketch with remarkable power all that is best and worst in American society.

ROBERT COCHRANE.

We regret to announce the death of Mary

Emma Ebsworth, widow of Joseph Ebsworth, professor of music (who died at Edinburgh in 1868), and mother of the Rev. J. Woodfall Ebsworth, the well-known antiquary, and Vicar of Molash, in Kent. Mrs. Ebsworth was herself the author of many successful dramas, several of which have been printed and reprinted, as well as acted. Among these we may mention *The Two Brothers of Pisa*; *Oureka*, the *Orphan of Senegal*; and *Payable at Sight*. She also wrote other plays in conjunction with her husband. She died in London, at the residence of her daughter, on the night of October 14, having just completed her eighty-seventh year.

WE have received news from Bern of the sudden death, in his forty-third year, of Dr. Rudolf O. Ziegler, the editor of the *Sonntagsblatt* of the "Band" of Bern. Dr. Ziegler was one of the ablest of the modern Swiss school of novelists who follow in the footsteps of Jakob Frey, his predecessor as editor of the *Sonntagsblatt*, and Arthur Bitter. He was both a realist and humorist. Dr. Ziegler was a native of Solothurn, and practised for some time as a physician in that town. He was for many years an esteemed feuilletonist on some of the German and Swiss papers. A collection of his tales and essays, in three volumes, under the general title of *Heinrich und Fremde*, was published by Hallberger, of Stuttgart, in 1876. Dr. Ziegler was a devoted Old Catholic, and President of the Catholic Kirchengemeinde of the city of Bern.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

QUARTERLY issue, part ii., of the *Western Antiquary*; or, *Devon and Cornwall Note-book*, is now to hand. Mr. Wright, the indefatigable editor, has spared no pains to make the number as full of value and interest as possible; and the embellishments which adorn its pages are both ably executed and of permanent value. Since the appearance of Mr. Andrews' *Punishments in the Olden Time*, much attention has been directed towards this subject, as the pages of the *Western Antiquary* will show. As Mr. Andrews subscribes for this publication, he will be able to share the fruits of brotherly toil in places inaccessible to himself directly. It would be impossible to note more than a few of the many interesting questions dealt with in these pages, the great majority of which are of more than local value and interest. Pedigrees and heraldry come in for a good share of notice; and as families are now widely scattered, and persons in the North, East, and South hail from the West, it often happens that such notices as these elicit much valuable information. Some of the local customs in the West, like many of the words in common use, have a long and interesting history, and help towards their study is here afforded. It is to be hoped that the number of subscribers will be sufficient to pay for the undertaking; and such an issue as the one before us is in itself almost worth the yearly subscription.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* opens with a pretty little story of Paul Heyse. Its most noticeable article is on "Gambetta," by the Freiherr von der Goltz, who amply recognises the integrity and patriotism of Gambetta's policy, but points out the analogy between his position to-day and that of Napoleon III. twenty years ago; the problem is to put France on a contented and peaceable basis. Herr Ferdinand Hiller begins a series of articles called "Besuche im Jenseits," which are meant to be amusing reflections on society and literature and music, thrown into the form of a conversation in dream-land with Heine, Spohr, and other celebrities; they lack lightness of touch necessary to carry off the artificial form. An article on "The Emperor Nicolas of Russia and the July Revolution"

publishes some more Russian State papers to which the *Rundschau* has shown lately that it has access. Herr Floerke writes a pleasant little sketch of experiences of banditti in Italy. Herr Heine publishes some letters of Karl Benedict Hose about his visit to Paris in 1801, in which he gives his impressions of the social state of France under the Consulate.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ARS MORIENDI. Ed. W. H. Rylands. (Helbain Society.) Trübner. 81s. 4d.  
BARTLEY, J. The Shakespeare Phrase Book. Macmillan. 12s. 6d.  
BELLIARD, A. Le Public et les Hommes de Lettres en Angleterre au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle (1680-1744). Paris: Hachette.  
BETHES, E. Wirt v. Gravenberg. Eine Niterahistor. Untersuchung. Berlin: Weidmann. 3 M.  
BUTLER, R. F. Camoes: his Life and his Lusitana. Quaritch. 16s.  
DEMYTH, A. Keramik-Studien. 1. Folge. Leipzig: Schloemp. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
GOODY TWO SHOES. Facsimile Reprint of the Original Edition. Ed. C. Welsh. Griffith & Farran. 2s. 6d.  
HEWSTON, H. B. The Life and Works of Robert Hewstons, Boy Painter and Poet. Sonnenschein & Co. 42s.  
HUE DE GRAYS, Graf. Handbuch der Verfassung u. Verwaltung in Preussen u. dem Deutschen Reich. Berlin: Springer. 7 M.  
HUGHES, Mrs. T. F. Among the Sons of Han. Tinsley Bros. 12s.  
HUNTER, W. W. The Indian Empire: its History, People, and Products. Trübner. 16s.  
JANNSEN, H. Mithras u. Sagen d. estnischen Volkes. 1. Lfg. Dorpat. 2 M.  
KARASCH, J. Die perische Nadelmalerei Susandachtrd. Ein Beitrag zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Tapiserie de Haute-lisse. Leipzig: Seemann. 10 M.  
MADDER, F. W. Coins of the Jews. Trübner. 42s.  
MARIEU-MICHEL, MM. La Reuvre française commerciale et industrielle depuis l'invention de l'imprimerie jusqu'à nos Jours. Paris: Morgand & Fatout. 50 fr.  
NICOLAI, H. G. Das Ornament der italienischen Kunst d. 15. Jahrh. 2. Lfg. Dresden: Glibert. 10 M.  
POPE, Alexander, Works of. ed. W. Elwin. Poetry, Vol. III. Ed. W. F. Courthope. Murray. 10s. 6d.  
RICHARD, J. L'Enseignement du Dessin aux Etats-Unis de l'Amerique. Paris: Delagrave. 4 fr.  
RUSSELL, W. H. Hesperiden: Notes from the Western World. Sampson Low & Co. 21s.  
SKEIN, Wirt. Rambles and Studies in Old South Wales. Sampson Low & Co. 18s.  
SMITH, Goldwin. Lectures and Essays. Macmillan. 10s. 6d.  
THACKERAY, W. M. Extracts from the Writings of, chiefly Philosophical and Reflective. Smith, Elder & Co. 7s. 6d.

##### THEOLOGY.

- GASS, W. Geschichte der christlichen Ethik. 1. Bd. Berlin: G. Reimer. 7 M.  
MALLERON, F. A. The Acts and Epistles of St. Paul. Hodder & Stoughton. 12s.  
NONNI Pancopitanti paraphrasis S. Evangelii Joann. Ed. A. Sobieski. Leipzig: Teubner. 4 M. 50 Pf.  
UELMOR, G. Die christliche Liebes-thätigkeit in der alten Kirche. Stuttgart: Gundert. 6 M.

##### HISTORY.

- BECKET, Thomas. Materials for the History of. Vol. V. Ed. J. C. Robertson. Rolls Series. 10s.  
BRITANNUS zur Geschichte der österreichischen Kavallerie. 2. Lfg. Wien: Seidel. 6 M.  
BERNHARDT, Th. v. Friedrich der Grosse als Feldherr. Berlin: Mittler. 21 M.  
BRUNNER, S. Ein Österreicherbuch. Würzburg: Woerl. 8 M.  
FLORENT, Die Urselt v. Hallas u. Italien. Ethnologische Forschungen. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 4 M.  
GRUBER, K. Johannes Busch, Augustinerprophet zu Hildesheim. Ein kath. Reformator d. 15. Jahrh. Freiburg: Herder. 2 M. 60 Pf.  
JACKSON, C. Doncaster Charities, Past and Present. Workop: White. 12s. 6d.  
OBERLIN, G. F. Aus dem schweizerischen Volkleben d. 15. Jahrh. Bern: Delp. 5 M.  
PARVY, L. Etude d'Ensemble de la Guerre franco-allemande de 1870-71. Paris: Hachette. 200 fr.  
RUOS, A. Geschichte unserer Zeit von den Freiheitskriegen bis zum Ausbruche d. deutsch-französischen Kriegen. Leipzig: Winter. 5 M.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- CARLEZ, G. Précis de Zoologie médicale. Paris: G. Masson. 7 fr.  
DIAMILLA-MULLER, D. E. Le Leggi delle Tempeste (secondo la Teoria di Faye). Torino: Loescher. 4 fr.  
DOMENICHINI, P. Manuale ittiologico del Mediterraneo. Parte I. Parte II. Fasc. I. 7 fr. 50 c. Palermo.  
NEUMANN, F. Vorlesungen über die Theorie d. Magnetismus, namentlich üb. die Theorie der magnetischen Induction. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M. 60 Pf.  
REPORT on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger. Zoology. Vol. III. Echinoides and Pyrosomata. Trübner. 50s.  
RUEHLMANN, M. Vorträge über Geschichte der theoretischen Maschinenlehre u. der damit in Zusammenhang stehenden mathematischen Wissenschaften. 1. Hälfte. Braunschweig: Schwesbke. 5 M.  
SCHUMANN, S. Gould. Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution. Williams & Morgate. 4s.

WEINHOFF, A. F. Physikalische Demonstrationen. 3. Lfg. Leipzig: Quandt & Hindel. 8 M. 50 Pf.

##### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ALANT, B. J. Documents sur la Langue catalane des anciens Comtes de Roussillon et de Cerdagne. Paris: Maisonneuve.  
COMMENTAIRES philologiques Iennenses. Ed. seminarii philologorum Iennensis professorum. Vol. I. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M.  
FLASCHKE, H. Die gelehrten Wörter in der Ohanson de Roland. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
GRAEBER, G. Quasidionum Ovidianarum pars I. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
HARTMANN, F. De Aoristo secundo. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 1 M.  
HERZBER, E. Homerische Aufsätze. Berlin: Weidmann. 4 M.  
HOLZER, Ein Beitrag zur Quellenkunde Diodors. Tübingen: Fues. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
KNAPPE, C. Oh. De Tibulli Libri IV. elegis inde ab II. usque ad XII. disputatio. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 1 M. 30 Pf.  
PAPPAEOROS, P. N. Kritische u. paläographische Beiträge zu den alten Sophocles-Scholien. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M.  
PLAUTI, T. M. Miles Gloriosus. Ed. O. Ribbeck. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 60 Pf.  
ROBERT, C. Archaische Beiträge zur Geschichte der griechischen Heldensage. Berlin: Weidmann. 5 M.  
STRENTZ, P. Specimen der Náyáhamakabá. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
UPHAGE, K. Die Definition d. Satzes. Nach d'n platon. Dialogen Kratylus, Theaetetus, Sophistes. Landsberg-W.: Schönbuch. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
VERHAULDEMAN, der Versammlung deutscher Philologen u. Schulmänner in Stettin. Leipzig: Teubner. 10 M.  
VETULANCIANAE, die in den Recensionen d. Cvadras u. Uganzenen, m. krit. Commentar hrag. v. H. Uile. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 8 M.  
VOLLMER, A. Die Quellen der 3. Dekade d. Livius. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 20 Pf.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE RECENT DISCOVERIES AT THEBES.

Malaguy, near Geneva: Oct. 10, 1881.

Allow me to add a few remarks to the most interesting articles of Miss Amelia B. Edwards on the recent discoveries at Thebes.

It is quite certain that the papyrus belonging to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the papyrus at Paris of the Queen Netém or Netém, are the two halves of one single roll which has been cut in two by the Arabs. It has been written for the first Queen of the Twenty-first Dynasty, whose name reads Netém; or more accurately Netém, if the final t was pronounced, which seems to me doubtful. In her cartouche her name is generally preceded by the signs of the plant and the vulture, which read Suten Mut, the royal mother. These two signs are not part of the name; they are the first title of the lady, and as such are enclosed in the cartouche. A similar instance occurs in the case of the mother of Ramses II., Queen Tua, whose cartouche is written either Tua or Mut Tua, the mother Tua. At the end of the papyrus, where the titles of the Queen are stated in full, her name is only Netém, without the usual Suten Mut, which seems to me a sufficient proof that those words do not belong to the name itself. Nor can I admit the reading Netém Mut, or Notemit Maut, which would be the name of the last Queen of the Eighteenth Dynasty, the wife of Horemheb. I see no reason for omitting the sign of the plant, which reads Suten, especially as in the course of the text it is found with the two complementary signs t and n. Suten. I therefore read the name of the Queen Suten Mut Netém, the royal mother Netém. I still adhere to the view which I have advocated elsewhere, that she was the mother of Her Hor, and that, belonging to the family of the Ramessides, she transmitted her rights to her son, who was not a mere usurper, as was supposed until the papyrus was discovered.

As for the text itself, it bears the character of the funeral texts of the Twenty-first Dynasty. It is written by a scribe who did not understand the signs which he copied, and therefore it is full of gross mistakes. It had probably been written in the first instance for some dead person who was not a member of the royal family. Like several papyri of the



Eighteenth Dynasty, it has two pictures of the weighing of the heart, one towards the beginning, and the other towards the end; the text of the chapter being copied with the last one. A curious fact is that in both pictures the deceased herself is represented in the scale, instead of her heart. Unfortunately, the papyrus is divided between two museums. Such inconveniences are often met with, and I can quote another instance derived from two English collections. The Liverpool Museum has the first part of a papyrus of the Eighteenth Dynasty, the end of which is at the British Museum—No. 9938. It is a very good text, and was written for a man called Aahmes. Most likely his family did not pay for the roll, or they did not like it; for the name was carefully erased everywhere, in order that the papyrus might be sold for another dead person, and there remain only very faint traces of the name of the first owner.

Miss Edwards has pointed out several objects which may have been found in the tomb at Deir el Bahari, if, as seems likely, that precious mine has been known to the Arabs for at least ten years. There is only one slight error, which arises from a similarity of names. The papyrus of Nebeni—No. 9900 of the British Museum—does not come from the hiding-place at Thebes. The deceased was a priest of Pthah of the Eighteenth Dynasty; and he lived at Memphis, where he was buried, and where his papyrus was found. The Nebeni whose mummy-case has been discovered is the father of a Queen of the Twenty-first Dynasty; we know his name from one of the papyri of Boolak.

It is to be regretted that Anastasy has left us such scanty accounts of the places he excavated. It seems probable that he came across some tombs of the Twenty-first Dynasty. All the mummies of these kings and priests had not been gathered into the tomb of Deir el Bahari, for we know of several objects belonging to them which have been found elsewhere; and some of these objects have been in the museums for more than forty years. Thus one of the large papyri of Leyden—No. iii.—belongs to the priestess of Amen, Taou-Her,\* whose coffin was lately discovered. We know from her papyrus that her father was Ohonsu-Mes and her mother Tentamen. I would refer also to the same family the papyrus of Tsi-em-Cheb, in the British Museum. I dare say that all the large collections have some relics of the family of the high-priests of Amen.

The discoveries made at Thebes furnish striking proof that immense treasures are still buried in the sand of Egypt. There is hardly one spot in Egypt which would not yield important results if it were only properly excavated. I earnestly hope that the successes of M. Maspero may impress upon the mind of the public in England the necessity of making thorough excavations in the Delta, and chiefly at Sān, the capital of the Hyksos kings, which has hardly been touched, and where we may reasonably expect to make most interesting discoveries concerning the neighbouring nations of Syria and Palestine. EDOUARD NAVILLE.

#### AN OLD SYRIAC MS. LOST OR HIDDEN IN ENGLAND OR IRELAND.

Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: Oct. 19, 1881.

I have much pleasure in informing Dr. Nestle, with reference to his letter (ACADEMY, October 15), that the Syriac MS. containing the "Invention of the Cross," for which he has so long searched, is, according to all probability, still in existence.

\* The Ta-Hirt of Prof. Maspero's memoir written for the Orientalist Congress.

Dr. Nestle was on the right track when he enquired for it at Dublin. In the list of the MSS. of Trinity College, there is one in Syriac, numbered 726 (586) in Bernard's Catalogue, which contains, together with some homilies of Severus and other matter, an article—"De Inventione S. Crucis." I have very little doubt that this was the MS. which Dudley Loftus used for his book entitled *A History of the Twofold Invention of the Cross*. In his address to the reader, he states that "it is contained in a Bialogie [sic] of Eastern Saints, written in a fair Estrangalar [sic] character." It is true that the former part of this description is, to judge from the printed account, by no means an accurate summing-up of the contents of the MS.; but it may be, to some extent, justified by the character of certain tracts in the volume. That the Dublin MS. is written in Estrangela I can state on the authority of Prof. Wright, who casually looked at it a few years ago.

In conclusion, I may observe, with regard to some incidental remarks of Dr. Nestle, that all the Syriac MSS. of Dr. Huntington are not in the Bodleian, for a copy of the *Ecclesiastical History of Bar Hebraeus*, which once belonged to him, is preserved in the University Library of Cambridge; and, from internal evidence, it may be proved that this was the MS. from which Dudley Loftus made his translation.

ROBT. L. BENSLEY.

#### NUÑEZ DE ARCE.

Fern Bank, Higher Broughton, Manchester:  
Oct. 15, 1881.

The readers of the Rev. Wentworth Webster's interesting notice of Nuñez de Arce will, I think, be glad to see another specimen of that poet's writings, and I therefore send you the latest sonnet he has published. It appeared in *El Imparcial* of the 10th inst. :—

#### ANTE UNA PIRÁMIDE DE EGIPTO.

Quiso imponer al mundo su memoria  
un rey, en su soberbia desmedida,  
y por miles de esclavos construida  
erigió esta pirámide mortuoria.

¡Sueño estéril y vano! Ya la historia  
no recuerda su nombre ni su vida;  
que el tiempo ciego, en su veloz corrida,  
dejó la tumba y se llevó la gloria.

El polvo que en el hueco de la mano  
contempla absorto el caminante; ha sido  
parte de un siervo, ó parte del tirano?  
¡Ah! todo va revuelto y confundido;  
que guarda Dios para el orgullo humano  
sólo una eternidad: la del olvido.

This fine sonnet may be instructively compared with that on Ozymandias, in which Shelley has dealt with the same grand but sombre subject,

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Oct. 24, 7.30 p.m. Aristotelian: "Plato"  
7.30 p.m. Education: "When, and in What Order,  
should Subjects be Introduced," by Mr. F. G. Flay.  
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Joins," by Prof.  
John Marshall.  
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, 8 p.m. Zetetical: "Positivism," by  
Dr. Richard Congreve.  
FRIDAY, Oct. 28, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Muscles,"  
L., by Prof. John Marshall.  
8 p.m. Browning Society: Inaugural Meeting, "The  
Characteristics of Mr. Browning's Poetry and Philo-  
sophy," by the Rev. J. Kirkman.  
8 p.m. Quakers.

#### SCIENCE.

*Vegetable Mould and Earth-worms.* By  
Charles Darwin, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. (John  
Murray.)

MR. DARWIN'S powers of work are inexhaustible, and not less remarkable than his genius. Here is another delightful book from

his pen, for which all intelligent readers will feel the heavy obligation which they are already under to him greatly increased. With all the other vast amount of original investigation of the utmost importance on his mind, the fruits of which have so deeply affected the world, he has, nevertheless, ever since 1837, when he read a short paper on "The Formation of Mould" before the Geological Society of London, been steadily accumulating the observations and making the experiments the results of which are set forth in the present fascinating volume. We read with astonishment of such experiments as that of his spreading a layer of chalk over a patch in one of his fields in 1842, and patiently awaiting to exhume his result until 1871.

Mr. Darwin has long kept worms in confinement in pots of earth in his study, and the first chapter is devoted to their habits. Worms, though they must be considered as terrestrial animals, are nevertheless able to live under water, and Perrier kept several large worms for nearly four months alive thus submerged. They are nocturnal in their habits, but seldom wander far from their burrows, though sometimes after heavy rain they crawl as great a distance as fifteen yards. They probably then never find their old burrows again, but have to make fresh ones. They often lie for hours almost motionless close beneath the mouths of their burrows, probably, as Mr. Darwin believes, for the sake of warmth. They line the upper parts of their burrows with leaves with great skill and neatness, filling up the interstices between the leaves with small stones and such objects as beads and bits of tile when these are strewn near their burrows. That the tubes are thus lined with leaves is a discovery of Mr. Darwin's. It is in keeping with the great skill in tube building exhibited by numerous marine annelids, though not hitherto suspected of earth-worms. Worms, though destitute of eyes, are not entirely insensible to light. But light takes some time to act upon them, and must be intense to do so. Only the anterior extremity of the worm's body is sensitive to light, which acts apparently directly on the cerebral ganglia. Possibly their progenitors had eyes, which were lost on their taking to underground habits; and the sensitiveness of the cerebral surface may be a last trace of a former more complete power of vision. When the attention of worms is taken up by work at leaf dragging, or some such occupation, their sensibility to light seems to fall into abeyance. Worms kept in the dark, from habit still come out in the night and withdraw into their burrows during the day. Though they are entirely deaf, they are extremely sensitive to vibrations of the earth in which their burrows are made. This was proved by putting two pots of earth with worm burrows in them on a piano. Single notes struck in either bass or treble sent the animals into their holes forthwith. The worms kept in confinement found out little bits of food buried near the mouths of their burrows apparently by means of a sense of smell. They like raw fat better than anything else to eat, and next to that onion. They swallow earth in enormous quantities in digging their holes,

coming to the surface tail first to eject it in the well-known heaps called castings. They also swallow it as food, and extract the digestible matter from it. They seize objects either by taking hold of them between their upper and under lips or at their edges, or by using their mouths as suckers. One of the most curious of their habits is that of protecting the entries of their burrows. They often pile little heaps of stones over these. Their strength is extraordinary, for one stone dragged over a gravel-walk to the mouth of a burrow weighed two ounces. Usually they plug the mouths of their burrows with leaves, leaf-stalks, sticks, &c. Anyone who looks about him will see plenty of worms' burrows with such things sticking out of them. They show very great intelligence in the selection of the substances which they use as plugs, and in choosing which ends of them they shall seize and drag in first. They do not seize most leaves, for instance, by their stalks, which would seem most handy to lay hold of, but by their tips, because the leaves are most easily dragged down into the holes when thus introduced; but when the basal parts of the leaves are narrower than the apices they do take hold of the stalks. Mr. Darwin made a series of most interesting experiments with triangles of paper and other objects, with the result of proving the marked intelligence exhibited by worms in this matter.

The latter part of the book deals with the modification of the earth's surface by the action of worms, and is of the utmost importance to the agriculturist, the antiquary, and the geologist. "Farmers are aware that objects of all kinds left on the surface of pasture land after a time disappear, or, as they say, work themselves downward." Mr. Darwin describes how a field of his, after being ploughed, in 1841, showed very scanty vegetation, and was thickly covered with small and large flints, some of them half the size of a child's head. The smaller stones disappeared soon, and after a time all the larger ones, till when thirty years had elapsed a horse could gallop over the compact turf "from one end of the field to another without striking a single stone with his shoes." This burying work, though contributed to slightly by ants and moles, is almost entirely performed by the worms; they swallow the earth below the stones and eject it again as castings above them. All superficial mould passes in a few years again and again through their intestines. Hensen, from his observations on gardens, calculates that there are 53,767 worms, or 356 pounds weight of them, to an acre of ground. Mr. Darwin takes the half of this quantity as living in an acre of old pasture-land as a safe estimate. Anyone who, when a boy, has poured water in which the husks of walnuts have been pounded on the ground to get bait for eel-fishing must have been utterly astonished, on the first occasion, at the numbers of poisoned worms which came hurrying up out of the soil in all directions, appearing as if by magic, from the small area affected. Mr. Darwin cites an instance in which bad vinegar, when upset in a field, produced a similar effect. He has not himself made any direct estimate of the numbers of worms in a given area. It could probably be tolerably

well arrived at by the use over measured areas of such liquids poisonous to the animals, which make them all hurry to the surface. As the result of various careful observations and weighings of castings, the author concludes that fifteen tons of earth are annually thrown up as castings on an acre of old pasture-land. The accumulation of soil thus formed upon objects placed on the surface of the ground amounts to a layer of about one inch in thickness every five years. It is estimated by the author from examination of sections of the soil of fields on which cinders, lime, broken brick, or similar well-recognisable substances were spread either intentionally for experiment or simply for farming purposes many years ago. The buried layers are found to maintain their continuity as such in a remarkable manner, the fragments composing them sinking at a nearly uniform rate all over a large area.

The burial of most of the remains of Roman villas and pavements scattered over the country, as well as numerous other ruins, is shown by Mr. Darwin to be principally due to worms. Thus were the remains of Silchester and Uriconium preserved to make antiquaries happy. It would seem at first thought impossible for worms to penetrate tessellated pavements set on concrete, but Mr. Darwin has watched such pavements when freshly exhumed and cleaned, and has found worm-castings to be thrown up all over them persistently. The worms not only penetrate the pavements, but the foundations of the walls, and heap mould on these also. It is due to the fact that the worms work pretty evenly that the pavements, like the layers of ashes on the surfaces of fields, subside as wholes without breaking up. They are, however, often bent and inclined a good deal, from unequal excavation beneath them, from firm support at their sides, and from other causes. The old walls, when their foundations are not very deep, being also undermined by the worms, sink with the pavements, and the cracks in the walls of many ancient buildings are probably due to unequal subsidence thus produced.

"Archaeologists ought indeed to be grateful to worms," writes the author in his conclusion, and so, no doubt, they will be in future for this much. But he seems to forget, in making the general statement, that not much further on in the book he shows also how the same worms, in a most provoking manner, spite archaeologists of Canon Greenwell's proclivities by inhabiting earth-works, such as ancient encampments and tumuli, and gradually lowering them. This effect is thus produced. When worms inhabiting grass slopes eject their castings, which, when first emitted, are soft and plastic, a certain larger proportion of each casting falls below the mouth of the burrow than falls above it. The excess falling below is so much earth carried down towards the bottom of the slope; by repetition of this process, for long periods of time, a large amount of earth must, aided by the rain, be carried down the slope to be finally washed away. The castings, moreover, when dried, break up into pellets, which roll downhill and aid in the same process. The two processes are constantly at work on every grass-covered

slope, which is thus perpetually undergoing denudation, although its covering of grass remains intact and its inclination may remain the same. Very many of the series of small, narrow, terrace-like ledges seen on grass-covered slopes, which are usually attributed to the constant tread of animals when feeding, are believed by Mr. Darwin to be formed by accumulations of pellets of castings arrested in their roll downhill. Castings, when both moist and dry, are moved to leeward by the wind; and a not unimportant movement of soil, especially as dust, may thus be caused in some countries, though not much in Great Britain.

Worms triturate in their gizzards the particles of sand and small stones swallowed by them; and, though their digestive fluid is alkaline and allied to the secretion of the pancreas, their castings, when fresh, are acid, various humus acids being produced in their intestines by the decomposition of swallowed vegetable matter. These acids act as solvents of the mineral constituents of the superficial earth. Thus the process of denudation is further aided by worms.

Worms drag great quantities of leaves into their burrows, sift the superficial earth free from all but the finest stones, mix it up with their partially digested food, saturated with their secretions, and thus form the dark rich mould so necessary for the growth of most plants which cover so much of the surface of the land. It may, indeed, as Mr. Darwin concludes, "be doubted whether there are many other animals which have played so important a part in the history of the world as have these lowly organised creatures."

One of the charms of the present work is that it is extremely easy to read, the nature of the subject requiring the use of no technicalities. It will delight everyone, every page being full of interest. In very many of his observations Mr. Darwin has been largely aided by his sons—indeed, the book may, to some extent, be regarded as representing the results of a family research conducted under his directions.

H. N. MOSELEY.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

MR. A. H. KEANE is writing the volume on *Asia* in Mr. Stanford's "Compendium of Geography and Travel." Sir Richard Temple will write a Preface to it, and his name will appear on the title-page as nominal editor.

MR. FREDERICK COURTENEY SELOUS, the most famous hunter in all South Africa, and scarcely less well known for his hospitality and advice to travellers in that region, has written an account of his nine years' *Wanderings in Africa*, which will be published this autumn by Messrs. Richard Bentley and Son. It will include notes of his explorations beyond the Zambesi, on the Chobe, and in the Matabele and Mashuna countries. As might be anticipated, special attention will be given to the natural history of the larger mammalia, about which probably no man living knows more than the author. The work will contain twenty-one full-page illustrations and a map.

In travel literature Messrs. Bentley also announce the following:—*East of the Jordan*, a record of travel and observation in the countries of Moab, Gilead, and Bashan, by Mr. Selah Merrill, archaeologist of the American Palestine Exploration Society; *Sport in the Crimea and Caucasus*, by Mr. Olive Philipps-Wolley, late British vice-consul at Kertch; *A*

*Chequered Career; or, Fifteen Years' Vicissitudes of Life in Australia and New Zealand; and With the Cape Mounted Rifles*, by an Ex-Rifleman.

MR. J. WEMYSS REID, best known for his monograph on Charlotte Brontë, has gone on a holiday excursion to Tunis.

MOST contradictory rumours and hypotheses are being circulated in the United States as to the fate of the *Jeannette* exploring expedition in the Arctic seas. At the beginning of this month a whaling captain reported at San Francisco having heard from natives of a wreck far to the eastward of Behring Strait; and he advanced the theory that the *Jeannette* had endeavoured to make her way round North America, mentioning as corroborative evidence that the Indians had shown him a new brass kettle from the wreck, which he believed to be of American manufacture. This was not very satisfactory; and now Prof. Nordenskiöld telegraphs to New York that Capt. Johannessen, of the *Lena*, which has just returned from Yakutsk, reports having heard from a native that a steamer, supposed to be the *Jeannette*, was seen at the mouth of the *Lena* on September 13, 1879. The *Louise* again, whose return to Hammerfest we have lately recorded, brings the news that some Samoyedes from the mouth of the Yenisei last winter found two European corpses; and, as no European crew is known to have been lost there last year, these are believed to have belonged to the *Jeannette* expedition. Capt. Johannessen's supposition seems to be quite untenable, for, unless we are much mistaken, the *Jeannette* was seen by a whaler not far from Wrangel Land on September 2, 1879; and a letter from Capt. de Long, written from Cape Serdze Kamen on August 29, 1879, reached New York last year. These facts taken together show almost conclusively that the *Jeannette* could not have reached the *Lena* by September 13, 1879.

COMMENTING on the above telegram from Prof. Nordenskiöld, an evidently inexperienced writer in the *Times* seizes the opportunity of giving the world his views of American Polar expeditions, which will certainly be read with amazement on the other side of the Atlantic. He tells us that nothing has yet been heard of the *Jeannette* relief expedition in the United States steamer *Rodgers*, which left San Francisco last June, while news of her was published in the ACADEMY of October 1. Again, he speaks of the well-known revenue cutter, *Thomas Corwin* as the *Cowan*; but, worst of all, he says that the objects of Lieut. Greely's party at Lady Franklin Bay "have not been very definitely stated." Clearly he has never heard of Polar stations and observatories.

AN evening contemporary lately published some particulars respecting four Belgian expeditions which were to start simultaneously from various parts of Africa. The names of the leaders of these, as well as their routes, were given. Unfortunately, the writer omitted to verify the statements of the Brussels papers from which he obtained his startling news, for which one of the supposed leaders says there is no foundation whatever.

THE Canadian Department of the Interior has published its new map of the North-west territories, and it is stated that another edition will shortly be issued showing the route of the Pacific Railway.

News has been received of Herr Carl Book, whose book on Borneo has just been issued by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. He is now engaged in explorations in Siam, and has lately been collecting specimens of the fauna of the West coast. As soon as the rainy season is

over, he intends going to the Northern interior, where he will remain several months.

THE Paris Municipality have lately published an atlas containing reproductions of all the known old maps of the city at various periods, and they have also in preparation a work on the topography of ancient Paris.

THE new number of the *Revue scientifique* contains a long article on the geography, races, and explorers of New Guinea, by M. Ad. T. de Fontpertuis, who starts rather badly by speaking of Mr. A. R. Wallace as "M. William Russell Wallace."

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Embryonic Trilobites*.—In the current number of the *American Journal of Science* Mr. S. W. Ford describes and figures some interesting embryonic forms of trilobites, which he has lately obtained from the Primordial rocks of Troy, in New York. His specimens belong to the genus *Olenellus*, and serve to show that the macropleural and brachypleural types under this genus can no longer be regarded as indicative of fixed groups. Some of the deeper problems of organic evolution suggested by these specimens are briefly discussed, and the importance of fossil embryonic forms strongly insisted on.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, Cambridge, has taken a noteworthy step by transforming an effete lectureship into a fund for the encouragement of original research. In place of what is known as the Thurston Speech, the governing body have decided that in future there shall be given triennially about £54 in money, or in any other form that may be thought best, to that member of the college who has published in the course of the preceding three years the best original investigation in physiology (including physiological chemistry), pathology, or practical medicine, the person to whom the prize is awarded being required to give an account of his investigation in the form of a lecture (or otherwise as the governing body may think best) in the college.

THE Smithsonian Institution will issue during the present year Prof. S. H. Scudder's Index of names used for genera in zoology; new tables of the rainfall, with charts of the precipitation of moisture from the air during the four seasons, by Mr. Charles A. Schott; a *Nomenclature of American Birds*, by Mr. Robert Ridgway; a synopsis of the fishes of North America, by Prof. D. S. Jordan; and directions for collecting specimens of natural history, with special reference to deep-sea dredging, by Mr. Richard Rathban.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

M. DEREMBOURG has read a paper before the Académie des Inscriptions advocating the high antiquity of the Siloam inscription. He first showed that the word Siloah meant "conduit" or "tunnel," and must consequently have been applied to the locality after the construction of the tunnel, the excavation of which is recorded by the inscription. He then pointed out that "the waters of Shiloah" are alluded to by Isaiah (viii. 6) in the time of Ahaz as though the name were already a well-known one, and that consequently both tunnel and inscription must belong to an earlier period—at least as far back as the beginning of the ninth century B.C.

PROF. ZUPITZA, of Berlin, is seeing through the press the last sheets of his new editions both of Koch's *Historical English Grammar*, vol. i., and his own *Specimens of Old and Middle English*. He has also done good part of the transliteration of, and critical notes on,

the autotype facsimiles of the unique MS. of *Beowulf*, which he and Prof. Müllenhoff are editing for the Early-English Text Society.

DR. CARL ABEL's *Origin of Language*, with other linguistic essays, having already passed through three editions in Germany, will shortly appear in English, from the house of Messrs. Trübner.

THE twelfth volume of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, a work of 383 pages in doublecolumn, consists of Prof. Whitney's Index Verborum to the published text of the *Atharva Veda*. The printing throughout is in Roman characters. Apart from certain specified exceptions, this Index is intended to be absolutely exhaustive, every word and form being given in every instance of its occurrence.

THE professors and students of the philosophical faculty at Jena have begun to publish, with Teubner, a periodical under the title of *Commentationes philologicae Ienenses*.

THE last addition to the "Bibliothèque orientale elzévirienne" (Paris: Leroux), forming the thirty-first volume, is the *Kitabi Kulsum Naneh*, or Book of the Persian Ladies, translated, with notes, by M. J. Thonnellier.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—(Friday, Oct. 14.)

OPENING meeting of the ninth session.—Mr. FURNIVALL, Director, in the Chair.—M. James Darmesteter, one of the society's French vice-presidents, was present.—In the words of the committee's Report, the Chairman proposed, and Dr. P. Bayne seconded, the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—(1) That the New Shakspeare Society desires to express to Mrs. Garfield and her family, and to the mother of the late President Garfield, its heartfelt sympathy with them in the grievous loss which they have sustained by the death of the late President of the United States, long a member of this society. (2) That as a slight tribute of admiration for the loving devotion shown by Mrs. Garfield during the long and painful illness of the late President, she be, and hereby is, elected the first honorary member of the New Shakspeare Society. (3) That in memory of the late President Garfield's connexion with Hiram College, U.S.A., and with the New Shakspeare Society, a set of the society's publications be presented to the library of the said college. (4) That H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, one of the vice-presidents of the society, be requested to communicate these resolutions to Mrs. Garfield." The rest of the Report was then read, commenting on the deaths of the society's late members, James Spedding, Tom Taylor, and Richard Johnson (the donor of the edition of *The Two Noble Kinsmen*); reviewing with gratification the society's eight years' work—its publications, branches, prizes, &c.; and announcing that a *Monthly Abstract of Proceedings* would be published.—The paper read was by Mr. J. W. Mills, B.A., "I have much to say in the behalf of that Falstaff." Mr. Mills not only contended that Falstaff was a blessing to humanity, on account of the unceasing merriment he provided them, but that the fat knight's account of his own delinquencies was so greatly and humorously exaggerated that the present age—which was full of hypocritical vices and basenesses—had no right to flout Falstaff for his sins of the flesh. Mr. Mills also argued that Falstaff was no coward, that all his inferiors loved him, and that he was, on the whole, a far better man than many who affected to find fault with him. In the discussion—in which Mr. Furnivall, Dr. Bayne, Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Spalding, M. Darmesteter, Miss Hickey, &c., took part—strong opinions were uttered against Mr. Mills' views, except as to the good off-laughter.

## FINE ART.

## SOME ART PUBLICATIONS.

As companion to his picture of *Windsor Castle at Sunrise*, Mr. Richard Elmore has lately painted *Carnarvon Castle at Twilight*, which has also been reproduced by the Autotype Company with most admirable effect. Mr. Elmore in this picture, as in the previous one, seeks to express the poetry of light and shade. Though we have not in it the glorious burst of light that floods over Windsor Castle, the time of twilight has ever been full of suggestion to the lover, the poet, and the artist; and Mr. Elmore has studied its mystic effects with earnest attention. We have before given an account of how these large autotypes are produced from a monochrome drawing made by the painter himself upon the first autotype taken from his picture. That the process is thoroughly satisfactory is proved by the numerous delightful works both by old and modern masters that the Autotype Company now offer to the public.

THE October number of the *Etcher* (Sampson Low and Co.) contains an etching of an elephant's head by Mr. Heywood Hardy, and a landscape of the Fens by W. W. Burgess; but it is rendered remarkable by Mr. C. O. Murray's delightful little etching of Old Edinburgh—a most delicate drawing on the copper, with quite a Méryonish feeling, of the Bakehouse Close, Canongate. While there is still time, will not Mr. Murray etch for us, with as sensitive a touch, some of the quiet and quaint old corners yet left us in London?

THE identification of Caer Pennsuelcoit as the site of a metropolis of a pre-Roman nationality in the South-west of Britain is re-asserted by Mr. Kerslake in a treatise, with a plan, just published. This has been occasioned by two reports of the Somersetshire Society and their assessors, Prof. Boyd Dawkins, Gen. Pitt Rivers, and the late Prof. Rolleston; and it will be presented to any member of the Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, or other archaeological societies who may send his address to Mr. Kerslake, 14 West Park, Bristol.

AN important work has been published (Antwerp: Buschmann) by M. Vanden Branden upon the history of the Antwerp school of painting. Unfortunately, the book is written in Flemish; but we take the following account of it from an elaborate review by M. H. Hyman in the *Athenæum belge*. The author is assistant-keeper of the archives in the city of Antwerp; and, consequently, while his art criticism appears to be weak, he has been able to establish many interesting biographical facts from the unpublished materials at his disposal. Thus he has disproved the received tradition that Quentin Metsys was the son of the locksmith Jean Metsys; while he has traced several descendants of this painter. As regards Rubens, nothing is added to the exhaustive studies of MM. Baschet, Gachard, and Génard; but the biographies of Vandyke and Jordaens are described as positive creations. M. Vanden Branden has also given many interesting details about the visit of Albert Dürer to Antwerp. He has identified the house in which he lodged, and corrected the name of his host from "Planckfelt" to "Blancwalt"—"il est là sur son terrain."

UNDER the title of *Jernalderens Begyndelse i Nord Europa*, or "Beginnings of the Iron Age in Northern Europe," Dr. Ingvald Undset has published (Christiania: Cammermeyer) an elaborate work upon this department of pre-historic archaeology. Starting from the well-known "fnds" at Bologna and Hallstadt, he traces the course of civilisation, as exemplified by the use of iron, northwards to Scandinavia; and he is inclined to regard the Etruscans as

the commercial intermediaries, and pioneers of progress, between the Mediterranean and the Baltic. Unfortunately, Dr. Undset's work is written in Norse.

THE *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* is enriched this month with two of W. Unger's magnificent etchings, one being from a picture by Bernhart Fabritius in the Cassel Gallery depicting the "Naming of St. John the Baptist," a work which might well be mistaken for a Rembrandt, and the other a portrait of Goethe, etched from an oil painting by G. O. May. This was first published in Dr. Hermann Rollett's work on Goethe's portraits which is reviewed in the present number. Besides this, there is not much of interest, the number being devoted principally to exhibitions. Harr C. von Fabriczy, however, takes a more comprehensive view than that afforded by a single exhibition in his well-considered criticisms on "French Sculpture of the Present Day." He is especially severe on "religious monumental sculpture," saying of it that it is "wanting throughout in the breath of inspiration."

FRANZ LIPPERHAIDE, of Berlin, is publishing a series of large size photographic reproductions of sketches of celebrities, royal, literary, and artistic, by A. Schubert. These portraits have, one and all, a distinct artistic value, and are sold at the very moderate price of fifty pfennings, or about sixpence, each. The literary portraits include likenesses of Dingelstedt, Thakla von Gumpert, Wilhelm Jensen, Fanny Lewald, Karl Stieler, and Julius Wolf.

## THE EXHIBITION OF THE TURNERS' COMPANY.

THE encouragement of good work and of skill and invention in the practice of the industrial arts is a matter of so much national importance that it is to be hoped that these annual exhibitions of the Turners' Company will engage a good deal of public interest, although they are necessarily remarkable rather for ingenuity and dexterity than artistic beauty. The precise merit of some of the work is, from its nature, difficult to detect; and probably for this reason there is a regulation that the exhibitor shall state in writing the grounds upon which he thinks his work deserves reward. This rule, though at first sight it does not seem calculated to inspire modesty in the exhibitor or confidence in the insight of the judge, is probably wholesome to the one and necessary to the other. At all events, it is very useful to the visitor, even if he be a critic. Without some such clue we confess honestly that we should never have known that A. E. Nelson's "flattening rolls for flattening pendulum spring wire" were made of such hard steel that it was necessary to turn them with a diamond before they could be got quite true. Nor do the difficulties in the way of turning large objects in stubborn clay appeal to the eyes of the observer of the finished work. More than this, the not very beautiful appearance of some of the ornamental objects blinds the inexpert to their technical merit; and our respect for A. Coulson's vases in mixed woods, which have obtained the first prize for wood-turning, is certainly very much increased by reading that one wood had been turned to show different aspects of its grain; that others were harder; that both hard and soft had been turned together; that some of the inlaying is oval; &c., &c. Thus informed, it becomes evident that these vases are the result of so much careful labour and professional skill that they and their author deserve the honour they have obtained.

The honour of a first prize is not inconsiderable, for it includes a silver medal and the freedom, not only of the Turners' Company,

but of the City of London, if the Corporation approve. The prizes are so numerous that we cannot mention them all; but the most fortunate of the exhibitors are as follow:—*Metal*: First, A. E. Nelson; second, H. A. Alexander; third, G. J. Barber. *Wood*: First, J. A. Coulson; second, F. Nickolay; third, T. MacDonald. *Pottery* (Class A): First, A. Dupuis; second, T. Ellis; third, W. Bolton. (Class B): First, H. Hollin; second, T. Blyth; third, A. Dupuis. (Class C): First, T. Colbeck; second, Marshall Watson; third, W. Millward.

There are also prizes for apprentices and amateurs. Of the latter, Mr. A. Balsham takes the first prize for an ivory tankard and a goose's egg mounted in ivory and black wood—a very dexterous piece of work; and Col. Lloyd the second, for a number of objects not only exquisitely turned, but of delicate beauty. The first prize for apprentices has been well earned by L. Lewis for some vases turned out of a block composed of veneers of various coloured woods, the effect of which is very curious and pretty.

## OBITUARY.

RAFFAELLE MONTI, the Italian sculptor, who died in London on Sunday last at the age of sixty-four, was, if the truth must be told, one of those artists who achieve success rather by sensational expedient than by the possession of sterling merit. His most popular work, exhibited, we believe, in the International Exhibition of 1882, had for title *The Sleep of Sorrow and Dream of Joy*, and it was at the same time sufficiently romantic in sentiment and sufficiently dexterous in execution to compel attention. Raffaello Monti was indeed a man of some fire of disposition and of seeming originality of work; but no profound learning nor appreciation of simple grace lurked under his display of adroitness and of skill. His life, though, on the whole, prosperous, was chequered. He was for a time concerned with Italian politics.

THE death is announced of M. François Bonhomme, a French painter who confined his talent almost exclusively to painting the interiors of iron-works and mines. In this line he made a considerable reputation.

## NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

It is said that the collection of prints, by the German Little Masters, or, at least, those of Beham, formed by the Rev. W. J. Loftie, will shortly be sold by auction in Frankfurt.

WITH the number for November, that begins the new volume, the *Magazine of Art* will be edited by Mr. W. E. Henley.

THE winter exhibition of the United Arts Gallery in New Bond Street, conducted by the London International Exhibition Society, will open on Monday, October 24. The private view is to-day.

THERE is about to be published by Messrs. Gillespie Bros., draughtsmen, of Glasgow, a collection, in album-form and for subscribers only, of about fifty original sketches in black and white, by members of the Glasgow Art Club. Sir Daniel Macnee, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, is one of the contributors. This work is the result of the success which attended the recent exhibition of works of this class at the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts, whose secretary, Mr. Robert Walker, supplies the literary portion of the volume.

M. CLERMONT GANNEAU, in a letter to the Palestine Exploration Fund, announces the discovery of a hitherto unnoticed door in the Haram Wall at Jerusalem. It is in the eastern



side, about 140 feet from the south-east corner, and near the column built into the wall on which Muhammad is to sit on the Judgment Day. At this place there is an inscription stating that a quantity of stones have been placed below, which may be used at any time when the repairs within the Haram require them. The Turks are still continuing the renovation of the Dome of the Rock, and they were digging for these stones when the door was discovered. M. Clermont Ganneau states that he had long before suspected the existence of an entrance at the spot. He does not say at what height it is, but we may assume that it is beneath the present surface of the ground. The Golden Gate is on the same wall, but farther to the north. There is also a small postern to the south of the Golden Gate—these two entrances are built up. This discovery now gives us three entrances on the east side of the Temple area.

THE autumn exhibition at the Royal Manchester Institution is remarkable both for its extent and excellence. Without having any single picture of the commanding interest of that which is the chief attraction at Liverpool—the *Dante's Dream* of Rossetti—it contains many notable and attractive works. The attendance of visitors has been unusually large. Many of the most important pictures have already appeared in the metropolitan exhibitions. The local artists show considerable development; and the so-called "Manchester school" is adding to the landscape painting which formed its chief strength a really remarkable talent for artistic portraiture, of which the most noteworthy examples are those contributed by Mr. J. H. E. Partington.

A new work on the History and Architecture of Waltham Abbey, with twenty-two illustrations, folio size, will shortly be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MESSRS. DOWDESWELLS are arranging to exhibit in their gallery in New Bond Street a collection of sketches in water-colours painted in Yorkshire during the past season by Mr. Sutton Palmer. The scenes are taken chiefly on and near the Rivers Wharfe, Ure, Tees, Swale, Eak, &c., and other well-known localities, including the coast at Whitby and Filey.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL will publish next month a translation of Muntz's *Raphael: his Life, Works, and Times*, edited by Mr. W. Armstrong, with forty-one full-page plates and 155 wood-engravings.

MR. W. C. PERRY's popular introduction to the history of *Greek and Roman Sculpture*, to which we have before referred, is announced by Messrs. Longmans as nearly ready for publication. It will be illustrated with upwards of 300 wood-engravings.

THE name of Mr. Millais appears as one of four from which a selection will be made by the Académie des Beaux-Arts to fill up the foreign membership left vacant by the death of Herr Stracke, the Berlin architect.

MR. JOSEPH ANDERSON delivered the first of his second series of Rhind Lectures in Archaeology in Edinburgh on October 17. The subject chosen is "Scotland in Pagan Times;" and the lecturer pointed out, from the "finds" of silver and other ornaments that have been made in the Northern and Western islands, the influence both of a Scandinavian element in the population and of Oriental commerce at some time subsequent to the beginning of the tenth century.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition at Paris of the works of Meissonier, in a hall which is now being erected at the side of the Madeleine as a permanent home for the Société des Aquarellistes.

WE hear from Dresden that Hans Makart's large picture, *The Summer*, has been sold to an English collector for 75,000 marks (£3,750), and that the same gentleman has also purchased (direct from the artist) the important work, entitled *The Wise and Foolish Virgins*, which Herr E. von Piloty, of Munich, has only just completed. In this case the price given was 60,000 marks (£3,000). The latter painting is to be exhibited during the coming winter in several German cities before being brought to England.

ON October 11, the members of the Italian Academy of Sciences and Arts visited Pompeii, and excavations on a new site were conducted in their presence, which yielded many interesting objects.

THE Roman aqueduct at Bologna, which is generally attributed to the age of Augustus, is now again supplying the city with water, brought from a distance of more than eleven miles.

THE comte Lepic has been appointed painter to the French Admiralty, an office that has been held by Joseph Vernet, Gudin, and Morel Fatio.

IN the labels upon the antiquities from Tunis collected by the comte d'Hérissou, and now exhibited in the Louvre, blunders have been detected so gross that M. Henzey has felt called upon to disclaim all responsibility for them.

THE Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch has just presented to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts two fine casts from the celebrated monument to Peter the Great executed by the French sculptor Maurice Falconnet, and considered to be his finest work.

THE custom of employing artists to paint the outside of houses with artistic designs which formerly prevailed not only in the South of Europe, but also largely in Germany, has lately been revived in Munich. The *Kunst Kronik* this week gives an account of two houses that are exciting much admiration at the present time from the beauty of their exterior decoration. One is an hotel, and has been painted in the rich style of the later Renaissance; the other is the house of an artist, and is said to offer a rare combination of fitness and aesthetic worth. The process employed in this kind of painting is not fresco nor the water-glass method used by Macleise in his great wall-paintings at Westminster, but some kind of mineral painting (*Keimische Mineralmalerei*), of which we are promised further particulars. If it can withstand the influences of climate, it will be undoubtedly of the greatest service.

THE great mediæval philosopher, Albertus Magnus, is to have a colossal statue raised to him in his native town of Laningen, in Swabia. The statue, which has already been cast successfully at Munich, is the work of the sculptor Ferd. von Miller. It represents Albertus in the dress of the Dominican Order, and is said to be a powerful work.

AN art exhibition is again being organised at Pau, to be opened during the winter season. This exhibition affords an admirable opportunity to artists for the sale of their pictures, for not only does the town purchase a certain number each year for its museum, but the large number of rich and distinguished visitors who make Pau their winter residence renders purchases more numerous than at most provincial exhibitions.

UNDER the title of *Rubensbriefe*, Dr. Adolf Rosenberg has published (Leipzig: Seemann; London: Williams and Norgate) a complete edition of the correspondence of Rubens, in the language in which each letter was written, with an Introduction and notes. The letters preserved in the archives at Mantua are here published for the first time in the original Italian. We hope to notice this work at length.

## THE STAGE.

*Hours with the Players.* By Dutton Cook. In 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE body of literature that deals with the English stage—dramatic history and criticism as distinguished from the drama—is still somewhat scanty, and in our own time it has hardly received even a proportionate increase; for, while there can be no rapid multiplication of well-weighed books upon the Theatre, the issue of idle writing, once so popular, has been so much discouraged that it has almost been abandoned. The truth is, publishers and authors do not seem to have yet taken account of the fact that we are living in a day of revived interest in the Stage—a thing shown not merely by the profitable building of new theatres and the commercial triumph of colossal tours, but by the excellence of much of the theatrical criticism that appears every morning, and by the social consideration given to "the players," of whom Hamlet would never now-a-days have thought it necessary to proffer the caution that they must be "well bestowed." That poorer writing—the idle writing of which we have spoken—became unsaleable when popular interest in its subject waned; and for about half-a-century there was little inducement to publish scandalous memoirs under the cover of authentic biography, or to issue reckless and spicy attack under the name of criticism. Nor, of course, could a period when intelligent and educated people went little to the theatre be prolific of such writing as was meant for those who cared seriously for the stage. Even in the public prints there was little good dramatic criticism. Competent men were of inconvenient amiability, and plainness of speech generally proceeded from those who were lacking in judgment.

The publication of such a book as Mr. Lewes's *On Actors and the Art of Acting* could hardly have been delayed so long had there been any real interest in its subject to count upon. The matter was confessedly not new—though it was suggestive—and when it appeared in volume-form some of it had already aged. And the book had few successors. Between it and Mr. Dutton Cook's new volumes there has been hardly anything of substance but a volume itself by the writer of *Hours with the Players*. And *A Book of the Play*, good as it was, would have gained by weeding. It savoured too much of a popular magazine. In it, amid its mass of entertainment and instruction—it was a very encyclopædia of theatrical information—the writer had not had time to be brief. The volumes before us are of terser and robust quality. They deal with subjects on which it is less difficult to write substantially and with sequence. They are definite studies, biographical and critical, of a group of players brought together from the beginning and the end of our theatrical history. Opening with Colley Cibber's report of Will Mountford, the volumes close with Mr. Cook's own report of Fechter.

It requires much art to discourse with freshness upon familiar names and stories; and, scanty as may have been the supply of good theatrical writing, the world knows well

the histories of Peg Woffington and of "Perdita." In addition, however, to the interest in Mistress Woffington's art, there will always be some interest to take in her relations with Garrick. So much mixed up with Garrick was she that it is probable that when she essayed the performance of tragic parts she owed much to his judgment. In more private matters she owed him little. When she kept house for him, he became dissatisfied; his frugality was at war with her extravagance, and in the presence of Sir Joshua Reynolds he aired his greatest grievance—she put too much tea into the teapot. She was of real assistance, though, to the success of his tours, and she was a drawing power in London. His behaviour to her was discreditable. When he addressed her in indifferent verse as "lovely Peggy," he said only what all the world thought; but, going further than compliment, he importuned her with love, and, at length tiring of her, was careful to retain, "as a memento of her," a present which she had given him that had obvious money value.

"Perdita's" life—or rather the romance of Mary Robinson—was issued by her daughter at the heroine's own desire. Mr. Dutton Cook has taken it with a grain of salt; and, in his writing on the lady whose success at the theatre was but one of several claims to distinction, he has wisely relied greatly on contemporary dramatic record, and on memoirs less inspired than her own. The interest of pity has always belonged to her story. Mrs. Siddons described her as "the poor charming woman," and did so in a letter which expressed her own longing for "the possibility of being acquainted with her." Mrs. Siddons was too prudent to cherish the *intention*. "I shall long for the *possibility* of being acquainted with her. I say the *possibility*, because one's whole life is one continual sacrifice of inclinations." The career of Mrs. Robinson had indeed been indiscreet. She had incurred the reproach of George III. for too publicly presenting herself and her attractions to the notice of the youthful Prince of Wales; and on one occasion, when she was a too conspicuous spectator at some place of public entertainment, she had, if the gossip of the Gazette is accurate, been requested to withdraw. But this had little effect upon her popularity, and, though she was certainly not an actress of potent genius, she was an actress of charm. "She could be arch and sparkling, or tender and pathetic." Her appearances, however, were neither numerous nor prolonged. Her career was shortened by premature retirement, at the instance of her royal "Florizel;" while, when she was engaged at the Haymarket, there was one season during which, though of course she drew her salary, she never once was seen upon the stage. That was owing to the presence on it of other women who shared with her the favour of the town, and notably to the presence of Miss Farren, who somewhat imprudently took from her the part of "Nancy Lovel" in the *Suicide* of Colman. "Nancy Lovel" wanted little beyond good looks and a graceful figure to be displayed in male attire. "Now it was generally admitted," says Mr. Cook, "that Miss Farren was seen to more advantage in the dress of her sex." Art, indeed, had done

more for her than Nature. She had talent more abundantly than *physique*. Mr. Dutton Cook probably knows that her appearance in male dress lost her much admiration. If a rare contemporary memoir is to be trusted, through it she forfeited her hold on Charles James Fox, that great man allowing himself on the occasion a remark which is distinctly unquotable. But, though Miss Farren was ill-advised in declining to surrender Nancy Lovel, Mrs. Robinson had a full revenge next winter at Drury Lane. There she was Cordelia, Imogen, Rosalind, Viola, to the complete satisfaction of the public.

Mr. Cook, in his skilfully wrought book, lights upon a less familiar character when he discourses of Mrs. Abington. Her comparative obscurity, or eclipse, in our own day, is difficult to account for. She might have lived, one would have thought, in our imagination, through the canvases of Sir Joshua, or at all events through the engravings after them; for Sir Joshua painted her as Roxalana in *The Sultan* and as Miss Prue in *Love for Love*, and gave length to her figure and a curious suavity of grace when it was she whom he selected to hold the mask of the Comic Muse. Probably there never appeared an actress so fitted to cope with many parts. Her talent was extraordinarily flexible. She was without regularity of beauty; and, fascinating as it is conceivable she may have been, her face, as Miss Prue, suggests to us that Garrick was not quite unjustified when he wrote on the back of one of her letters the complimentary inscription: "From the worst of bad women." Yet much must be remembered in condonation of her faults, and much is to be said in her praise. Coming from the gutter and from a training of vice, she lived to give pleasure to the best judges of her art, and she could be courtly and sedate quite as well as she could be impudent. And that her physical charm was one of the least of her attractions is proved by the fact that on the day of her first assumption of the character of Lady Teazle—it was she who, in modern phrase, "created" the part—she was full forty years old. Generally, a Lady Teazle is nothing if not young. It is to youth alone that the faults of Lady Teazle belong, or, at least, in youth only that they are to be excused. Mrs. Abington's skill must have been great. It is well, moreover, to note that the first representative of Lady Teazle at once took the only view of the character that can be consistently upheld. Her Lady Teazle was a young woman of grace and of fashion. She was naturally distinguished, and art had improved her. How else—not to speak of the sentiments of Sir Peter—could she have had the cordial admiration of Charles, and the dangerous, though chilly, worship of Joseph? With Mrs. Jordan began another view of the character, or, rather, another rendering of it, based, very likely, on the differing personality of the actress. Mrs. Jordan and some of her successors—the most ill-advised, or the most unfortunate—have represented Lady Teazle as rustic, justifying themselves by words which Sir Peter does certainly use of her, but torturing into seriousness what was spoken only in a pet. It is not by emphasising the significance of isolated passages that we

arrive at the understanding of a character. The process may be productive of a novelty, and may make a momentary effect; but it is to the leading lines of the drama that we must go back at last, for the interpretations of the *dramatis personae* that really hold the stage, when curiosity is exhausted, are those only that are based on the broad foundations of common-sense. **FREDERICK WEDMORE.**

#### STAGE NOTES.

THE illness of Mrs. Kendal has necessitated the postponement of the re-opening of the St. James's Theatre, and with it the production of *Home*, the late T. W. Robertson's adaptation of *L'Aventurière*, and of *The Cape Mail*, Mr. Clement Scott's little piece founded on the lines of *Jeanne qui pleure et Jeanne qui rit*. But, as early in the week the public were informed that Mrs. Kendal's recovery might be speedily looked for, it is likely that by the time these words are before our readers some date may have been announced for the re-opening.

*La Mascotte* is the piece of the week. This comic opera, one of the most popular of the compositions of M. Audran, was produced a few nights since at the new theatre in Panton Street under the direction of Mr. Alexander Henderson, which is called the Comedy Theatre. It had previously been played at Brighton by the same company, so that on the first night at the new playhouse there was little of the air of a first performance. The music is held to be rather agreeable than original; the story, treated with the freedom of the French stage, must have been decidedly cynical. But at the Comedy Theatre propriety is carried to the verge of dullness, and it needs all the good spirits of Miss Violet Cameron to sustain the interest of the audience. This actress has been steadily advancing, and she skilfully contrives to be seen to great advantage in the new part. M. Gaillard, a singer from the music-hall whose abilities justify his appearance at the theatre, and Mr. Lionel Brough are perhaps the only two other performers whom it is necessary to mention. We have implied that the piece has lost something of its original savour; but the inevitable manipulation of Messrs. Reece and Farnie has left it still acceptable to the public.

MR. HENRY IRVING will, about the first week in November, open the session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution by his address on the Drama. Mr. Irving and his company will be performing in Edinburgh at the time.

#### MUSIC.

##### THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.

THE Festival held last week at Norwich has fortunately proved both an artistic and a financial success. The venture was a bold one, for the directors not only introduced novelties, all by English composers, but they announced a series of works none of which (with the exception of the *Messiah*) had been heard at any previous festival in Norwich. Mendelssohn's *Athalie* and St. Paul, Berlioz' *Faust*, and Sullivan's *Martyr of Antioch*, a symphony by Haydn (one of the Salomon set), Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, and Beethoven's *Egmont* were included in the scheme. In appointing Mr. Randegger as conductor of the Festival, the committee must have had some cause for anxiety, for Sir Julius Benedict had been for very many years connected with the Norwich Festival, and the newcomer had not only to prove himself fit for his task, but to conquer the prejudice which by necessary consequence

must exist under such circumstances. We may at once state that from first to last Mr. Randegger proved himself a most able and efficient conductor: he is enthusiastic, yet temperate; he has a firm and clear beat, and wields the *bâton* with power and dignity. He conducted everything with the greatest care; but we would single out for special praise the symphonies of Haydn and Schubert, the *Hungarian March*, and the two dances of Sylphs and Will-o'-the-Wisps from *Faust*. The orchestra was composed of the best London players, with Mr. Carrodus as leader. The chorus consisted of local amateurs, 275 in number; they had been carefully trained by Dr. Horace Hill, and sang with taste and intelligence, though at times the intonation was not of the purest. The performance of Mr. Cowen's cantata was by no means satisfactory, but on the other hand the *Athalie* and some portions of the difficult *Faust* music were exceedingly well rendered. The principal soloists were M<sup>me</sup>. Albani, M<sup>rs</sup>. Osgood, Miss Mary Davies, M<sup>me</sup>. Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. M'Guckin, and Mr. Santley; and, as their names are all well known, it will suffice to say that they sang the music allotted to them in a most efficient manner, and well deserved the enthusiastic applause bestowed on them. The verses in *Athalie* were declaimed with considerable effect by Mr. Santley.

Long rehearsals were held on Monday and Tuesday (October 10 and 11), the Festival really commencing on the evening of the second day with *St. Paul*. On Wednesday morning came the performance of *The Martyr of Antioch*, conducted by the composer, and in the evening Berlioz' *Dramatic Legend*. Mr. E. Prout's concerto for organ and orchestra was one of the chief features of interest in the miscellaneous programme of the morning concert. It cannot properly be styled a "novelty," for it was produced more than nine years ago at the Crystal Palace (organ, Dr. Stainer); but, though frequently performed in the provinces, it has been heard, we believe, only twice in London. The themes in the various movements reflect the spirit of the past rather than that of the present (and in the opinion of many this will be a matter for praise and not blame), but, whatever be the intrinsic value of the subject-matter, the clear form of each movement, the skilful and yet labourless thematic developments, the treatment of the solo instrument, and the pleasing orchestration combine to render the work an honourable specimen of English art. The concerto was played by Dr. Bunnett, and conducted by the composer.

*Saint Ursula*, a sacred cantata, by Mr. F. H. Cowen, the principal novelty, was given on Thursday morning. The well-written poem by Mr. R. E. Francillon is founded on the ancient and well-known legend. We have first the scene at the Court of Dionotus, King of Cornwall, the father of Ursula. A pleasing and well-written chorus leads to the "Vision of Ursula." She is betrothed to Conan, Prince of Brittany, but an angel has come to her in a vision, and promised her a heavenly crown and a heavenly spouse. The "Vision" music is decidedly original, and the orchestration very delicate and interesting. A chorus follows, and a quaint duet between Ursula and Conan. The second scene is entitled the "Sailing of Ursula." She is about to make a pilgrimage to Rome. This is one of the most skilful numbers of the work. We have first the "Song of the Sailors" and then the prayer of Ineth (companion to Ursula) and her maidens; these are afterwards combined, leading to a powerful and effective climax. A clever figure for violins to imitate the wind accompanies the sailors' song. The third and last scene is at Ologne. The "Chorus of Huns" is full of life and character, and the tone-colour of the orchestral accompaniments exceedingly happy. Ursula refuses to share

the throne of the chief of the Huns, and she and all her companions are slain. Ursula thus wins the crown of martyrdom, and becomes the bride of Heaven. The *finale* is not the most striking portion of the work, and in our opinion it does not, as it should, exceed in interest and effect the *finale* of the second scene. There is a song for Conan in the third part which, though graceful and pleasing, is scarcely in keeping with the dramatic situation and the rest of the music. A much longer notice than we can give would be required to do full and proper justice to a work in which the composer has endeavoured with all earnestness to produce something worthy of himself and of his art. The cantata was conducted by the composer, who was warmly applauded at the close.

At the evening concert was performed a choral ode, *The Sun-worshippers*, by Mr. A. G. Thomas. The English words are adapted from the French of Casimir Delavigne by Mr. C. N. Scott. The music throughout is essentially pleasing; it is overflowing with melody, and the style and orchestration are French in character. The work, if not possessing marked individuality, is one of considerable merit. The composer, who is young, will without doubt be encouraged by the favourable reception accorded to this work to write something more elaborate. An overture to Shakspeare's *Henry V.*, by Mr. Walter Macfarren, was the other novelty of the evening. This composition is from the pen of a practised musician; the thoughts are well expressed and the orchestration sound, but reason seems to have had a larger share than imagination in the creation of the work. Mr. Macfarren conducted his overture.

On Friday morning the *Messiah* attracted the largest audience, and in the evening there was a miscellaneous concert. The programme, however, contained a novelty—*The Harvest Festival*, a symphonic poem for orchestra and chorus, by Mr. J. F. Barnett. There are four parts—"Gleaners in the Field," "Reapers entering the Church," "Dance of Reapers and Gleaners," and the "Hymn of Thanksgiving." Mr. Barnett evidently writes *currente calamo*; and the music cannot fail to please all who like simple rhythm and tuneful melodies.

We will conclude our notice of the Festival by giving the resolution of the committee presented to Mr. Randegger through Lord Suffield:—

"That the especial thanks of this committee be awarded to the conductor for his great and untiring exertions in promoting the best interests of this Festival, and this committee sincerely hopes that Mr. Randegger may be enabled to occupy the position of conductor at the next Festival, and that he will compose some new work for the occasion."

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

#### MUSIC NOTES.

WE understand that the vocal score of Richard Wagner's latest dramatic work, *Parsifal*, is in the engraver's hands, and will appear shortly after Christmas. The full score will appear later on, but hardly before the Bayreuth performance of the work next summer. The firm of Schott and Co., of Mayence and London, have acquired the copyright for all countries, and Mr. Corder's translation will be added to their edition.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN AND CO. have in preparation for publication in serial form an *Illustrated History of Music*, by the Rev. Emil Naumann, Director of Music at the Chapel Royal, Dresden, translated by Mr. Ferdinand Praeger. The work will be revised and edited by the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford.

## F. V. WHITE & CO.'S

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### WITH COSTS.

By Mrs. NEWMAN,

Author of "Jean," "Too Late," &c. 3 vols.

"... Is both clever and entertaining."—*Athenaeum*.  
"Nora Grey is a loveable heroine."—*Academy*.

NEW NOVEL BY E. OWENS BLACKBURNE.

### THE LOVE THAT LOVES ALWAYS.

By E. OWENS BLACKBURNE,

Author of "A Woman Scorned," &c. 3 vols.

At all the Libraries, in 2 vols.

### ALICE WARNER.

By Mrs. JOHN ALLEN.

"Will please the majority of novel readers."  
*Court Journal*.

### A RUINED LIFE.

By C. C. DE ROCFORT.

Translated by S. RUSSELL. 2 vols.

[Next week.

HARRIETT JAY'S NEW NOVEL.

### TWO MEN AND A MAID.

By HARRIETT JAY,

Author of the "Queen of Connaught," &c. 3 vols.  
[Immediately.

### TWO RIVAL LOVES.

By ANNIE L. WALKER,

Author of "Against Her Will," &c. 3 vols.

[November.

CHEAP EDITION OF FLORENCE MAREYAT'S NOVELS.

In crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. each.

### A BROKEN BLOSSOM.

"A really charming story."—*John Bull*.

"Deserves to be ranked as the most artistic and altogether the best work of fiction its clever and prolific author has yet written."—*Scotsman*.

### MY SISTER THE ACTRESS.

"The best novel we have had the pleasure of reading from the pen of Miss Marryat."—*John Bull*.

"The three volumes will be read through with avidity."  
*Court Journal*.

"A skilfully told and remarkably interesting story."  
*Court Circular*.

"It is both clever and amusing."—*Daily News*.

\* \* Other volumes are in preparation.

Messrs. WHITE & CO. will also issue during the season new novels by Mrs. EILOANT, FLORENCE MAREYAT, Mrs. COMPTON READS, ROBERT BUCHANAN, and other Popular Writers.

LONDON:

F. V. WHITE & CO.,  
31, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND.

## BLACKIE & SON'S PUBLICATIONS.

ON NOVEMBER 1st WILL BE PUBLISHED,  
Vol. I., imp. 8vo, cloth, 25s.; or half-morocco, 31s. 6d.,

## OGILVIE'S IMPERIAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

NEW EDITION, REVISED AND  
LARGELY AUGMENTED.

Edited by CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A.

ILLUSTRATED BY ABOVE THREE THOUSAND  
ENGRAVINGS.

•• The Work will be published in Four Volumes. Vol. I. on November 1, and the remaining Three at interval of four months.

Fully Detailed Prospectus, with Specimen Pages, may be had from the principal Booksellers, or will be sent, post-free, by the Publishers, on application.

## DESCHANEL'S NATURAL PHIL-

OSOPHY. An Elementary Treatise, Translated and Extended by J. D. EVERETT, D.C.L., F.R.S.E., Professor of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, Belfast. Illustrated by 783 Wood Engravings and Three Coloured Plates. Sixth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Medium 8vo, cloth, 18s. [Just published.]

Also separately, in Four Parts, limp cloth, 4s. 6d. each. Part I. MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS, and PNEUMATICS. Part II. HEAT. Part III. ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM. Part IV. SOUND and LIGHT.

"Systematically arranged, clearly written, and admirably illustrated, it forms a model work for a class in experimental physics." *Saturday Review*.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

**THE UNIVERSE; or, the Infinitely Great and the Infinitely Little.** A Sketch of Contrasts in Creation and Marvels Revealed and Explained by Natural Science. By Professor F. A. PORCHET, M.D., of Paris. Illustrated by 273 Engravings on Wood, of which Fifty-six are Full-page size. Sixth Edition (Twentieth Thousand). 580 pp., medium 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d. [Just published.]

"We can honestly recommend this work, which is as admirably as it is copiously illustrated." *Times*.

"As interesting as the most exciting romance, and a great deal more likely to be remembered to good purpose." *Standard*.

"Scarcely any book in French or in English is so likely to stimulate in the young an interest in the physical phenomena." *Fortnightly Review*.

"A capital present to young persons." *Athenaeum*.

## A HISTORY of the BRITISH

EMPIRE. With Numerous Pictorial Illustrations, Genealogical Tables, Maps, and Plans. By EDGAR SANDERSON, M.A. 411 pp., 16mo, cloth, 2s. 6d. [Just published.]

## THE TWO HEMISPHERES: a

Popular Account of the Countries and Peoples of the World. By GEO. G. CHISHOLME, M.A. Illustrated by more than 1300 Wood Engravings. Demy 8vo, cloth, 16s. [In November.]

## WILLIAM WORDSWORTH: a

Biographical Sketch. With Selections from his Writings in Poetry and Prose. By A. J. STAMINGTON. 2 vols., fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5s. Being the New Edition to the "Men of Light and Leading" Series.

The previous Volumes of the Series are:—THOMAS MOORE, 2s. 6d.; SAMUEL JOHNSON, 2s. 6d.; and W. C. BRYANT, 2s. 6d.

## SUGGESTIONS in DESIGN: a

Series of Original Sketches in various Styles of Ornament. By JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A. With Descriptive and Historical Letterpress by JAMES K. COLLINS, F.R.I.B.A. Comprising 102 Plates and 300 Wood Engravings. Royal 4to, cloth, 42s.

London: BLACKIE & SON, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

## GEORGE BELL & SONS' NEW BOOKS.

In 1 vol., 752 pp., demy 8vo, price 18s.

## A SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH

GLOSSARY. Containing 12,000 Words and Meanings occurring in English Literature not found in any other Dictionary. With Illustrative Quotations. By T. LEWIS O. DAVIES, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary Extra, Southampton; Author of "Bible English."

Demy 8vo, price 4s. 6d.

## JEWISH CHRISTIANS and

JUDAISM: a Study in the History of the First Two Centuries. By W. R. SORLEY, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; Shaw Fellow of the University of Edinburgh. [Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, & Co.]

Immediately, in 2 vols., price 21s.

## ELEMENTARY RELIGIOUS

TRUTHS gathered from the Five Books of Moses, forming a Suitable Foundation for a Solid Religious Education among the Rising Population, and more especially that of the Jews. In a Course of Sermons compiled from the Notes of the Rev. R. CECIL, late Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, London. Edited by the Rev. W. CECIL, M.A., Rector of Longstanton St. Michael, Cambs. [Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, & Co.]

New Edition, complete in 1 vol., with new Portrait, crown 8vo, cloth gilt, price 8s. 6d.

## LEGENDS and LYRICS: a Book of

Verses. By ADLAIDE ANNE PROCTER. With an Introduction by CHARLES DICKENS.

Medium 16mo, cloth gilt, bevelled boards, price 2s. 6d.

## THE ANGEL'S STORY. By Ade-

LAIDE ANNE PROCTER. With Eight Illustrations by Charles O. Murray.

Crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d.

## WHAT SHALL WE ACT? or, a

Hundred Plays from which to Choose. With Hints on Scene-Painting, &c. By M. E. JAMES.

In Bohn's Library binding or fancy cloth, price 3s. 6d.

## MARCO VISCONTI. By Tommaso

GIOSI. Translated from the Italian by A. F. D. The Ballads rendered into English Verse by C. M. P.

Small crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d.

## A SHORT TREATISE on the

GREEK PARTICLES and their COMBINATIONS. By F. A. PALMY, M.A., Editor of the Greek Tragic Authors, Examiner in Classics to the University of London, &c.

[Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, & Co.]

New Volume of the Cambridge Texts, with Notes, price 1s. 6d.

## THE ANTIGONE of SOPHOCLES.

A Revised Text, with brief English Notes for School Use. By F. A. PALMY, M.A., late Examiner in Classics to the University of London.

[Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, & Co. London: WHITTAKER & Co.]

New Volume of the Cambridge Texts, with Notes, price 1s. 6d.

## THE OEDIPUS at COLONUS of

SOPHOCLES. A Revised Text, with brief English Notes for School Use. By F. A. PALMY, M.A., Examiner in Classics to the University of London.

[Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, & Co. London: WHITTAKER & Co.]

## BELL'S READING BOOKS.

Post 8vo, strongly bound, price 1s. each.

**GREAT ENGLISHMEN: Short Lives.** For Young Children.

**SELECT TALES.** By Maria Edgeworth.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, York-street, Covent-garden.

## W. SATCHELL & CO.'S LIST.

Now ready, medium 8vo, cloth, gilt top, price 25s.: Large Paper, 30s.

## THE BOOK OF BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY.

By JOHN P. ANDERSON, of the Museum Library. "The Book of British Topography" is of a kind which rejoices the hearts of persons who have to do with books. . . . For convenience and thoroughness the plan appears to be excellent. Mr. Anderson estimates the number of his entries at something like 14,000. *Saturday Review*. "Few bibliographies are adapted to be more practically serviceable to an extensive compilation to the topographer and antiquary will be of great use at once. . . . Contains . . . an immense number of minor publications, of which the topographical enquirer is little likely to hear of without the aid of such a catalogue as Mr. Anderson's. . . . His diligence and accuracy are beyond all praise." *Illustrated London News*.

"The work will be of value to the student all the way over. It will enable him to discover the name of every important volume which has been published on the local history of the United Kingdom. . . . We can speak with confidence of its completeness and accuracy." *Notes and Queries*.

"A book of very great importance for topographers and archaeologists. . . . Beautifully printed and got up." *Scotsman*.

Nearly ready, crown 8vo.

## BELCARRO. By Vernon Lee.

A Collection of Essays on Aesthetics, by a new writer of singular ability, and likely to increase the great reputation gained by the "Studies in Italy."

Royal 8vo, price 14s.

## STUDIES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY IN ITALY.

By VERNON LEE.

"One of the most fascinating books that it has been our good fortune to meet with for a very long time. . . . A singularly delightful and very able volume." *Westminster Review*.

"Of the 'fascination of this work there can be no question.'" *Daily News*.

"We shall be surprised if this eminently suggestive book has not the effect of turning many other enquirers into the same field." *Academy*.

"Can be cordially recommended as treating an important and little-known theme with conspicuous ability." *Athenaeum*.

"Throughout the volume we are in the presence of a subtle and imaginative critic, of a picturesque and vigorous writer, of one who has profoundly studied a subject in which he takes passionate interest, and who has written of Italy and Italian art with a wonderful artistic intuition, comparable only with that shown in some of Robert Browning's poems on Italian subjects." *Fanfulla della Roma*.

Now ready, square 16mo, cloth, gilt top, price 3s. 6d.

## POEMS. By May Probyn.

"These 'Poems' are a new sensation—they are so tenderly true to the best side of human nature; and, brimming over with arch little conceits, they, like the rippling laughter of happy girls, seem to exhale an atmosphere of intellectual purity refreshing to the mind." *Derby Mercury*.

"Very sweet, very simple, and very skilful. We incline to believe that May Probyn is a man, and a man who is a scholar, and who has a good mind. Mr. Austin Dobson should be pleased with this his best pupil." *Vanity Fair*.

Crown 8vo, Ten fine Plates, cloth gilt, 4s. 6d.

## GOD, SAINTS, AND MEN.

By EUGENE LEE-HAMILTON.

"Readers will find him, as before, a Browning without his obscurity." *Graphic*.

"Quaint, medieval legends and traditions, most of which have a strong savour of the supernatural, in strong, tuneful, and artistic verse." *Scotsman*.

Crown 8vo, price 1s.; cloth, 2s.

## ON THE ART OF GARDENING: A Plea for English Gardens of the Future, with Practical Directions for Planting Them.

By Mrs. J. FRANCIS FOSTER.

"A pleasant and unpretending little volume." *Saturday Review*.

"The chapter on the literature of gardening is particularly attractive. . . . A vigorous protest against the bedding-out system." *Gardener's Chronicle*.

"A pleasant book." *Athenaeum*.

Third Edition, crown 8vo, cloth, Portrait and Twelve Plates, price 7s. 6d.

## MY LIFE AS AN ANGLER.

By WILLIAM HENDERSON.

A New and Cheaper Edition.

"No modern book about angling with greater chances of charming." *Athenaeum*.

"The sweet feeling which pervades these pages will be their highest praise." *Daily News*.

"Will amply reward the general reader." *Spectator*. "An extended series of press notices of this delightful book will be forwarded on application. A few large-paper copies of the first edition, price 6s., remain on hand.

Fcap. 4to, Six Plates, cloth, price 6s.

## THE ANGLER'S NOTE-BOOK.

Contains Miscellaneous Papers by William Henderson, T. Westwood, Joseph Crawhall, and many others; the only English translation of Herasbach's "De Piscatione," and Two Articles by the Rev. Prof. Skeat on "Anglo-Saxon Fish Names," and on the "The Oldest English Treatise on Fishes," by Archbishop Alfrie, &c. "A very charming volume." *Prof. Brown Goods, U.S. Fisheries Commissioner*.

12, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, W.C.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881.

No. 495, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Life of Richard Cobden.* By John Morley. In 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

WHEN Cobden died in 1865, at the untimely age of sixty-one, Disraeli said of him,

"There are some members of Parliament who, though they may not be present, are still members of this House, are independent of dissolutions, of the caprices of constituencies, and even of the course of time. I think that Mr. Cobden was one of these men."

The disposition to cavil at the greatest of Cobden's achievements, which bad seasons and party tactics have lately evoked, will test the truth of this utterance; and Mr. Morley's opportune work will unquestionably aid in sustaining the principles of Free Trade. But there is matter much more novel and attractive in these volumes than that which relates to Cobden's career within the walls of Parliament. To the English of the younger generation Cobden is personally quite unknown. They cherish his name as one inseparably connected with the blessing of untaxed bread, with the marvellous commercial prosperity which this country has enjoyed, and with those ideas of non-interference and pacific arbitration which since his day have been put in practice by our statesmen with benefit to international relations. Even the elders of our time have much to learn which it is very useful for them to know concerning Cobden. Hasty conclusions which have been formed as to his views concerning the reign of peace and the policy of arbitration; misconceptions as to the ideas with which he framed the French Treaty, and as to the expectations he had of the results of that beneficent work; unkind judgments begotten of the bitter strife of the war against Protection—all these may pass away in the light of these authentic pages. But that which will above all revivify and endear the memory of Cobden among Englishmen is contained in the hitherto unseen annals of his career outside the glaring arena of public discussion.

The life of Cobden, as displayed by Mr. Morley, contains one of the noblest lessons of self-help which the history of this country, so rich in such examples, can afford. The force of this teaching, and the affection which the narrative inspires, are heightened rather than diminished by the fact that Cobden now and then leaned somewhat heavily upon the help of others. But it may be observed in this matter, that when he accepted the assistance of friends as necessary to his support, it was never owing to any failure upon the immediate line of his life. In that, he was

throughout always of himself sufficient. It was when—having virtually been carried away from the paths of private endeavour in the honorary service of humanity—he had been constrained to neglect his personal interests, that he accepted the means of continuing his career of splendid usefulness. We trace his life in these volumes, and find no lack of self-reliance in Cobden's character. We see a mind eager and anxious to acquire knowledge; not enjoying the acquisition for the sake of empirical success, but for the enrichment of a most genial nature and the better performance of his work. We are led to revere the memory of Cobden as that of the greatest politician and statesman whom the common life of this country has produced; the man of simplest, sweetest, and most candid quality, the most free from prejudice and passion, in all the ranks of our varied public life. There are and have been greater orators than Cobden; in fact, he was no orator at all; there have been many greater members of Parliament, and many endowed with higher capacities for serving their country as Ministers of State; but Cobden outshines them all in qualities which touch what we call the hearts and minds of men. And Mr. Morley seems to suggest that this is possibly because, "in his intrepid faith in the perfectibility of man and society, Cobden is the only eminent practical statesman that this country has ever possessed."

Cobden lies buried near his birthplace in Sussex—in the county where, if tradition be true, his ancestors had been settled for five centuries. His mother, unlike "her kindly, helpless husband, was endowed with native sense, shrewdness, and force of mind, but the bravery of women in such cases can seldom avail against the shiftlessness of men. Poverty oozed in;" the farm was sold, and, when Cobden "returned to his native place, he found that many of those who were once his playfellows had sunk down to the rank of labourers, and some of them were even working on the roads." His schooldays, for the most part contained in a five years' stay in a sort of Dotheboys Hall in Yorkshire, must have been the most wretched of his life. "The unfortunate boy, from his tenth to his fifteenth year, was ill-fed, ill-taught, ill-used; he never saw parent or friend." In 1819 he was in a better position as a clerk in his uncle's warehouse in Old Change; in 1825 he rejoiced with "keen elation upon preferment from the position of clerk to that of traveller;" so welcome because of "the gratification that it offered to the master-passion of his life, an insatiable desire to know the affairs of the world." In 1828, he began business as a commission agent in Manchester with the small capital of £200.

"His imagination had evidently been struck with the busy life of the county with which his name was destined to be so closely bound up. Manchester, he writes with enthusiasm, is the place for all men of bargain and business. His pen acquires a curiously exulting animation as he describes the bustle of its streets, the abundance of its capital. He declared his conviction, from what he had seen, that if he were stripped naked and turned into Lancashire, with only his experience for a capital, he would still make a large fortune. He would not give anybody sixpence to guarantee him wealth, if

he only lived. And so forth, in a vein of self-confidence which he himself well described as Napoleonic."

If, at this humble beginning of his fortunes, when he told his brother Frederick, "I wish I could impart to you a little of that *Bonapartian* feeling with which I am imbued," a voice had whispered in his ear that, in fewer than thirty years, the power of the Bonapartes would be greater and more firmly established in France than it had ever been before; that he himself would be the trusted envoy of his country to the then most powerful Sovereign of Europe, and would write of that Bonaparte, not inappropriately, as his pupil in a commercial policy of world-wide freedom which was to link in friendship theretofore unknown the peoples of the United Kingdom and of France, and that in that work he should be hailed as the foremost man of that great city upon which his labours had conferred untold benefits—would not even his ardent spirit have rejected this as the wildest dream of an absurd and impossible fancy? His business, however, rapidly grew towards great success. Cobden became known in Manchester as a clever and prosperous man, gifted with excellent taste in the selection of patterns—a matter of no slight importance in the affairs of a calico printer. But his intellectual faculties were always in at least equal progress. The restless activity of Cobden's nature, the just balance of his mental faculties, the natural refinement and tune of his mind, made literary production irrepressible. Thousands of Englishmen who honour the name of Cobden have no knowledge of the gaiety which was part of his character, and which first found vent in the writing of two very unsuccessful plays, of one of which Mr. Morley says "it is entirely without quality; and, if the writer ever looked at it in riper years, he probably had no difficulty in understanding why the manager of Covent Garden Theatre would have nothing to do with it." But as a political pamphleteer Cobden was undoubtedly successful. Mr. Morley's judgment upon "the literary excellence of [these performances]" is

"that they have a ringing clearness, a genial vivacity, a free and confident mastery of expression, which can hardly be surpassed. Cobden is a striking instance against a favourite plea of the fanatics of Greek and Latin. They love to insist that a collegian's scholarship is the great source and fountain of a fine style. It would be nearer the truth to say that our classical training is more aptly calculated to destroy the qualities of good writing and fine speaking than any other system that could have been contrived. These qualities depend principally, in men of ordinary endowment, upon a certain large freedom and spontaneity, and, next, upon a strong habit of observing things before words. These are exactly the habits of mind which our way of teaching, or rather of not teaching, Latin and Greek inevitably chills and represses in anyone in whom the literary faculty is not absolutely irrepressible. What is striking in Cobden is that, after a lost and wasted childhood, a youth of drudgery in a warehouse, and an early manhood passed amid the rather vulgar associations of the commercial traveller, he should, at the age of one-and-thirty, have stepped forth the master of a written style which, in boldness, freedom, correctness, and persuasive moderation, was not surpassed

by any man then living. He had taken pains with his mind, and had been a diligent and extensive reader, but he had never studied language for its own sake. It was fortunate for him that, instead of blunting the spontaneous faculty of expression by minute study of the verbal peculiarities of a Lysias or an Isocrates, he should have gone to the same school of active public interests and real things in which those fine orators had, in their different degrees, acquired so happy a union of homeliness with purity, and of amplitude with measure. These are the very qualities which we notice in Cobden's earliest pages; they evidently sprang from the writer's singular directness of eye, and eager and disinterested sincerity of social feeling, undisturbed as both these gifts fortunately were by the vices of literary self-consciousness."

This judgment, which is one of the finest specimens of the biographer's art in these volumes, is, it may be said, as true of the texture of Cobden's speeches as of his writings. Of course, all the portions of his speeches were not equal, for he was not given to careful composition in regard to his public addresses. Perhaps his success as a speaker would have been far less than it was had he spoken pamphlets. "No one," says Mr. Morley,

"has ever reached Cobden's pitch of success as a platform speaker with a style that seldom went beyond the vigorous and animated conversation of a bright and companionable spirit." "Those who listened to him were delighted by mingled vivacity and ease, by directness, by spontaneousness and reality, by the charm, so effective and so uncommon, between a speaker and his audience, of personal friendliness and undisguised cordiality."

The relations of Cobden with Sir Robert Peel, and his great influence with that distinguished Minister, are honourable to both. Peel's confession and assertion, now for the first time made known—

"I could, perhaps, have parried even your power, and carried on the government in one sense for three or four years longer, if I could have consented to halloo on a majority in both Houses to defend the (not yet defunct) Corn Law of 1842, 'in all its integrity'"—

implies by the way his condemnation of the man who did consent to halloo on the majority of both Houses in a futile chase which was abandoned only in 1852. Cobden would doubtless have been a member of Lord John Russell's Cabinet in 1846 but for the circumstance "that there would undeniably have been some difficulty in giving high office in the State to a politician whose friends were at the time publicly collecting funds for a national testimonial of a pecuniary kind." He declined to join the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston in 1859, when Lord Palmerston said, "I offer you the seat because you have a right to it," and when Lord John Russell urged upon Cobden as "a duty" acceptance of the office of President of the Board of Trade, because, as he said to Lord Palmerston,

"My case is this: For the last twelve years I have been the systematic and constant assailant of the principle upon which your foreign policy has been carried on. I believed you to be warlike, intermeddling, and quarrelsome, and that your policy was calculated to embroil us with foreign nations. At the same time, I have expressed a general want of confidence in your domestic politics. Now I may have been alto-

gether wrong in my views; it is possible I may have been; but I put it candidly to you whether it ought to be in your Cabinet, while holding a post of high honour and emolument from you, that I should make the first avowal of a change of opinion respecting your public policy."

The zenith of Cobden's fame and power was reached when he was acclaimed, not only the chief liberator of British commerce, but the author of the strongest link which ever united the interests of England and France. His *prestige* was so great, even in the neighbouring country, that Prince Napoleon, a shrewd politician, suggested that he, rather than Lord Cowley, should be Ambassador of Great Britain at the Court of the Tuileries. Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, listened to his earnest counsel that Austria should give up Venetia, and admitted that his antecedents "upon the question of peace, and the extension of commerce, were a justification" for the tender of his advice. He died at a time fortunate for his fame, full of honours such as no Sovereign can render; and his place among the most illustrious men in our political history will never be shrouded by neglect or ingratitude while this admirable memoir which Mr. Morley has produced reminds the remote posterity of our time how great were his services to his country and to mankind.

ARTHUR ARNOLD.

"Diocesan Histories." *Durham*. By the Rev. J. L. Low. With Map and Plan. (S. P. C. K.)

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is doing a good work in issuing the handy series of "Diocesan Histories," to which Mr. Low has now made so excellent a contribution. Original research into such matters is impossible to the many, but a handbook in which its results are well put together may be read by anyone, and be the means of much diffusion of such Christian knowledge as the society was founded to promote. And the Tract Committee have done well to secure, even at the sacrifice of unity of plan and treatment, the services of various local writers. No one man could write a series of Diocesan Histories which should all exhibit the same life and spirit. But the local historian dwells *con amore* on matters which have long been familiar to him; and the work of such a man, supposing him to be well qualified in other respects, is sure to be better done than that of one whose interest and knowledge are only of a general kind. The local feeling which inspired the words, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning," is strong in Mr. Low. The "lordly home" of St. Cuthbert is his "Jerusalem," and right lovingly does he tell the story of her birth and of her life.

Now, perhaps the best way in which a Diocesan History could be written would be in the manner of Mr. Green's *History of the English People*, rather than in that of the ordinary books of English kings. For it should not be forgotten that a diocese includes, as does a kingdom, the ruled as well as the rulers. "The small and the great are there." And we are glad to learn all we can, not only about saintly or lordly prelates, but about

the ordinary clergy, and the people committed to their charge. The ways of monks and friars were probably much the same all over England; but the parochial clergy and the chantry-priests, whether those in the towns and larger villages or the hill-priests and the hedge-priests of the Northern diocese, probably had a character of their own, and we should have been glad if Mr. Low had been able to tell us more about them. He has, in fact, written a book which might almost borrow a title from the work of Bishop Godwin, *De Prasulibus*. His pages are occupied chiefly with short Lives of all the bishops of whom there was anything particular to be told; and, if we hear of other clerks, it is scarcely of any but of great clerks. He does, however, dwell at considerable length on some matters of general Church history which have a distinct bearing on that of the diocese, and his chapter on "The Reformation" is quite one of the best in the book, and in every way an admirable summary. In earlier parts of the volume we have accounts of the Roman and Scottish missions, and of the Scottish wars; while later on we have the Great Rebellion, the Restoration, the Wesleyan movement, and the foundation and beginning of the University of Durham. Mr. Low has nothing to say with regard to the present condition and prospects of the Northern university, and evidently feels more at home in the past than in the present life of his *alma mater*. In a note, however, at p. 126, he gracefully acknowledges help in his work received from four friends, all members of his own university, quaintly remarking that the church of St. Cuthbert can still produce her own Haliwerfolc. We believe, by-the-way, although Robert Surtees and Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy might be quoted in his favour, that Mr. Low is here, and on p. 124, where he says it means "Holy-work-people," under a mistake. The term by which the men of the bishopric were anciently designated is "Haliwerfolc," the middle element being apparently connected with *werian*, to defend. The MSS. have Haliwerfolc, -warfolc, -worfolc, &c.; but never, so far as we know, a *c* or a *k* after the *r* (*cf.* German *Landwehr*). Indeed, the verb to "were," or "ware," is still used in the North in this sense. Mr. Low rightly remarks that the "folk" in question were the guardians of the body of St. Cuthbert; they were, in fact, the "Saint's defence folk."

Mr. Low's book is pervaded by a sense of reverence and by a sense of humour—characteristics by no means inconsistent one with another. He seldom passes by a picturesque incident, a characteristic anecdote, or a *bon mot*; and he does not spoil things in the telling. He is very happy in his reproductions of choice bits out of Bede and other old writers—as, for instance, when he tells how St. Cuthbert rebuked the brethren for not liking to be waked up out of sleep; what companionship he had with various kinds of birds; how he "always knew what to say, to whom, when, and how to say it." In later times Bishop Lewis Beaumont appears in a less edifying light. He stuck fast at the word "Metropoliticae," and affirmed by St. Lewis that he was not courteous who put so hard a word as

"aenigmat" into the Ordination Service. A good deal of attention is devoted to Mr. Peter Smart, the Puritan prebendary, who said to his hearers in the cathedral, "Duck no more to our altar when you come in and goe out; I assure you it is an idol, a damnable idol, as it is used," and who held it illegal to sing or to stand at the Nicene Creed because it was not expressly so ordered, and in his opinion "omission was prohibition."

Mr. Low seems to have a keen eye for curious or interesting coincidences. He notices how the case of St. Outhbert and the Venerable Bede adopting the Roman Easter was similar to that of our adopting the Gregorian Calendar in 1752, and that in neither case did the making of the change afford any indication of a willingness to submit to the Pope in all things. He remarks, too, how the body of the Earl of Derwentwater was found entire ninety years after burial—a parallel to the incorruptibility claimed for the body of St. Cuthbert; how John Wesley's journal contains as many miracles as the life of St. Cuthbert; how Bishop Baring's visits to the wilds of Teesdale "recalled the times of St. Cuthbert;" and how the Castle of Bamburgh, which sheltered the infant church of Northumbria, is the only one of the castles on the Northumbrian coast that is not now in ruins. He has written what may perhaps not inaptly be described as an *anecdotal* history, and such a history is sure to find many readers.

Perfection we must not expect, least of all in a first edition; but there is really very little ground for adverse criticism. The book might, no doubt, have been, as we have hinted, more comprehensive in some directions; but, had it been so, it might still have been wanting in some things wherein its special merit now lies. We do not know who is responsible for the armorial design on the cover. The coronetted mitre and the sword seem scarcely appropriate now that the Palatinate jurisdiction has been transferred to the Crown, and the maxim "*Solum Dunelmense Stola judicat et Ense*" no longer holds good. As F. W. Faber wrote, on the death of Bishop van Mildert,

"Yon kingless throne is now for ever bare."

And it is, perhaps, well for good Bishop Lightfoot's neck that he lives in the reign of Queen Victoria, and not in that of King Henry VIII. We have noticed a few misprints—e.g., on p. 52, "they shall not *hunt* nor destroy in all my holy mountain;" and, on p. 155, where Bishop Philip de Pictavia is made to die in 1802. The *licentia studendi*, referred to in a note at p. 179 as if it were something peculiar, is commonly met with in episcopal registers, and was generally a mere excuse for leave of absence. The map which faces the title page is very good, but would have been better still if Bedlingtonshire, Islandshire, and Northumbria (see p. 123) had been distinctly marked off, and if the line of the Roman wall had reached from beyond the Cumberland border to Wallsend on the Tyne; and the plan of the abbey buildings, though excellent in itself, is less useful here than would have been one showing the relation of the castle to the abbey, with the Wear winding round

the peninsular stronghold, even though this had been on a smaller scale and with fewer details. These little matters might be remedied in a new edition; and, meanwhile, we may congratulate the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge on having secured the services of one so competent as the Vicar of Whittonstall to undertake the book, and the diocese of Durham on adding him to the goodly company of its historical writers.

J. T. FOWLER.

*Angling Literature in England.* By Osmund Lambert. (Sampson Low.)

THE scholarlike character which, from the very beginning of English angling literature, has attached itself to the art of fishing as a recreation has led to two results. A multitude of books on angling have flowed from the press, especially during the last half-century; and an eager desire for collecting the best of these has prevailed among fishermen. When disabled by hard weather, or, as some think, still harder fence months, from plying their rod, they love to justify that taste for meditation, with which they are popularly credited, in the chimney corner over the experiences of a brother-angler. Hence arises the fact, so gratifying to writers of angling books, that few publications more quickly go out of print. A cynic might assert that this springs from the difficulty many find in catching fish; that, in short, men prefer reading of others' captures to the trouble of catching trout for themselves. The truth is that a good angling book is a treasure. If interesting, it may be discursive; it should contain a little of the science, but much on the art, of fishing, and be written in a homely, yet a scholarlike, spirit, with abundant enthusiasm for the beauties of nature, which show themselves in such profusion to the wandering angler. The rippled music of the brook, now in merry, now in graver, tones, must run through its every page; and, above all, it must be pervaded by a chastened sense of thankful devotion and a warm love for mankind, especially for those who are anglers.

Angling, again, is emphatically the poor man's sport, if he does not set his mind on catching salmon in the Tweed, Namsen, or Godbout. Hence its popularity in our great manufacturing towns. London at present contains 13,855 members of different angling clubs; but Sheffield, with the natural love of Yorkshiremen for sport, boasts no less than 20,650. Other English cities are credited with some 14,000. If to these large figures be added the numerous fishermen in every rural district, it is evident to what a vast constituency the writer of a good angling book appeals, and how many are more or less interested in the literature of their craft. English authors largely predominate herein; but, judged by a critical standard, few of their performances can be placed in the foremost rank. Many are good, many more indifferent, not a few simply execrable. No thorough survey of the whole field has yet been made. Indeed, the present lists of English angling books are very imperfect, although a new one is announced which bids fair to be a great boon to scholars and book-lovers. We opened

Mr. Lambert's little book in the hope that we should find a comprehensive view of his subject, but the contents scarcely answer to its title. His review of the long line of angling writers from Dame Juliana Berners to William Henderson is superficial and meagre. Had it been entitled "*A Short Account of a Few Celebrated Angling Books*" it might have been commended so far as it goes. As it is, it keeps the word of promise to our ear and breaks it to our hope.

After a short account of the bibliography of angling works, Mr. Lambert devotes a chapter to some notices of fishing in Greek and Latin writers, put together on no method, and most incomplete. Angling, as we practise it for a recreation, was a customary amusement with the rich among the ancient Egyptians; but both Greeks and Romans deemed it an ignoble handicraft, and abandoned it to the poor and needy. Mr. Lambert might have quoted the lines in which for the first time the art is mentioned in the classics; we will remind him of the passage, as it agrees with the above assertion. When Menelaus is detained, by stress of weather, for twenty days at Pharos, the isle off Egypt, his provisions fall short, and his hunger-bitten men employ themselves in roaming round the island "fishing with bent hooks." The hero, however, proudly holds aloof (*Od.* 4, 367). This passage is noticeable in another way; it contradicts those who have asserted that eating of fish was unknown in Homer's days. When the author does quote one of the last notices of the art in classical writings, which is also famous with fly-fishers as being the first known instance of using the artificial fly (*Aelian, De Nat. Animalium*, xv. 1), the passage is spoilt by two misprints, *Beroea* for *Beroea*, and *Astracrus* for *Astraeus*. Much amusing fish-tattle may be found in Oppian; and the translation of his *Halieutics* by Jones and Draper, Oxford, 1772 (not *Diaper*, as Mr. Lambert prints it), is well worth looking into. For fire and vigour their musical lines will compare favourably with any of the English poetical translations of the classics which were so popular in the first half of last century.

Omitting a few pages on modern guides to fishing localities near London and the like, the body of the book disposes of English angling literature in one chapter containing less than forty pages. It is manifest that these narrow limits only allow a glimpse at the leviathans of Mr. Lambert's subject. Dame Juliana Berners, authoress of the first English fishing book—as, *pace* Mr. Blades, we shall continue to believe—of course occupies the post of honour; and a few well-known passages are quoted from the quaint black-letter *Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angler*. At the very beginning of English angling books, this one stamps the fisherman with that character of devout meditation which has ever since marked the chief votaries of the craft. It is amusing to read the aristocratic proclivities of the dame in her avowal that she will not publish her *Treatyse* in the form of a little "plau-n-flet" for fear lest it should fall into the hands of the common people, and then to contrast her views with the spectacle of some thousand Sheffield anglers taking a day's

holiday this August to contend, by catching coarse fish in the dismal waters of Dogdyke, for £100 in prizes. And yet no angler worthy of the name will grudge these hard-working operatives their chosen recreation, though his own enjoyment of the art might demand the charms of solitude and a slightly more varied landscape than the Lincolnshire prospect. On Izaak Walton Mr. Lambert writes very pleasantly. These appreciative pages are the best in the book. John Dennys, Gervase Markham, and Barker, that curious compound of cook and angler, in the seventeenth century, are also carefully characterised. From the rare volumes which treat of angling spiritualised, Mr. Lambert turns to the poetry of the craft. We should summarise it as commencing with the admirable stanzas of "J. D. Esquire" (1613), and concluding with Mr. Crawhall's "Right Merrie Garlands for North Country Anglers" (1864), while Gay's didactic poem and a few well-known lines of Thomson pretty well fill up the interval. The poetry of angling is to be sought elsewhere than in books. A well-merited tribute is paid to "Salmonia" and Charles Kingsley's charming "Chalk Stream Studies." Penn's "Miseries of Fishing" always strike us as being overrated. Mr. Lambert quotes three or four of them. More amusing paragraphs may, to our mind, be found in Jesse and other writers. Ample justice is done to "Ephemera," the clearest and best guide to the mysteries of fly-fishing for salmon and trout, the highest branch of the craft. Nor should Mr. Lambert's eulogy on Ronald's "Fly-fisher's Entomology" be neglected by any lovers of scientific fly-fishing. We should like this central chapter to be stretched on the bed of some piscatorial Procrustes till it assumed the dimensions of the whole of Mr. Lambert's book. As it is, in his endeavour to give a comprehensive survey of every book in the least bearing upon fishing, the author has given us a pleasant little volume, but missed the opportunity of writing a really useful book.

M. G. WATKINS.

*The Marriages of the Bonapartes.* By the Hon. D. A. Bingham. In 2 vols. (Longmans.)

THERE is at last a prospect of the career of the first Napoleon being dealt with in a satisfactory fashion. Hitherto his name and life have been used far too much to point moral essays and justify partisan dogmatism; from the purely historical point of view, the laudation of M. Thiers is no more final than the depreciation of De Quincey. A recent remarkable paper by Prof. Seeley in *Macmillan's Magazine* is a singular proof how difficult it is even yet to write of Bonaparte without forming "a theory" of him; the gradual withdrawal by the late Mr. Carlyle from his original comparatively high estimate of the man "who never canted," until in his latest years he came almost to hate the "colossal Dick Turpin," is evidence that it is not less difficult to adhere to any adopted theory. There are symptoms, although by no means too many of them, that the actual facts of the most extraordinary life of modern times will yet be accurately

ascertained and calmly stated, and the bases thus laid for sound generalisation. Even works like Arthur Böhtlingk's *Napoleon Bonaparte*, though not without their faults, indicate the beginning of the end. It is highly probably, however, that the hundred years which Burns predicted would be required after his death for justice to be done him are at least as necessary in the case of the more complex personality of Napoleon.

Indirectly rather than directly, and no doubt unconsciously rather than consciously, Mr. Bingham, in his *Marriages of the Bonapartes*, gives a contribution towards the formation of a scientific estimate of Napoleon. He makes no pretence of writing an historical work of the "new departure" order; he does not disguise his British dislike of his hero's peculiar ethics—or disregard for ethics. He merely collects and does fuller justice than any historian of Napoleon to the facts that illustrate one side of his nature. That side, beyond question, is the most unlovely one. It is in his relations with women that Napoleon appears to least advantage, and justifies at once the *Jupiter Scapin* admission of Mr. Emerson, and the "scamp Mahomet" theory substantially held by Prof. Seeley. Of all the schemes, too, which he formed for the furtherance of his ambition, his matrimonial ones met with least success. He made or unmade almost as many marriages as he fought battles. Mr. Bingham does not exaggerate when he says, "There was a marriage scheme mixed up with almost all the important events of the Empire—with the fatal march to Moscow as well as with the rash and iniquitous invasion of Spain."

Yet there is hardly one marriage which he arranged that accomplished the end for which it was made. From the higher ethical point of view, it is impossible not to condemn Napoleon's treatment of women. Yet it seems to us that Mr. Bingham, by the spirit of his book rather than by definite accusation, scarcely does justice to him. Granted that in theory he was a polygamist and in practice somewhat of "a cold-blooded sensualist," it should never be forgotten that he actually had a theory of the relations between the sexes, not so revolting to our modern notions as Plato's. Then, again, in detailing Napoleon's behaviour to Josephine, Mr. Bingham leans too much to the weaker side. Josephine, whether she was unable to resist her own Creole temperament, or had been permanently vitiated by the morals of the Directory, which converted the widow of Beauharnais into the mistress of Barras, was confessedly guilty of numerous infidelities while her madly passionate lover-husband was fighting in Italy. Her conduct was really the first step in the progress of Napoleon's demoralisation, which, apparently, began with his counter-intrigues, and ended in his considering the tie between them so little sacred that he dissolved it in order to marry Marie-Louise, strengthen his throne, and secure an heir. The more, indeed, we consider Napoleon's career—his private as well as his public life—the more we are forced to the "helplessly human" conclusion that circumstances made him as much as he made himself.

Mr. Bingham's work neither invites nor

needs minute criticism. The subject of it would make it readable were it not so in itself. Since the time of the Borgias, no family that has figured in history has been so enveloped in romance and scandal as that of the Bonapartes. It is all here—the "glorious unscrupulousness" of Napoleon, the feline morals of *la jolie Paulette*, the misfortunes and frailties of Hortense, the adventures of Jerome, the affair of the heart that connects by a sentimental tie the third Napoleon's two periods of exile in England with Camden House. The style of the book, too, is admirably adapted to the subject. It is clear and lively, without being either pretentious or undignified. Many of the facts belong to the shady borderland between history and gossip, and yet Mr. Bingham treats these after the manner of the *flâneur*, not of the scandal-monger; although it may be asked why a whole chapter should be devoted to Comte Léon, one of the first Napoleon's illegitimate sons, and why the other, Comte Walewski, whose birth was as interesting and whose public career was far more important, should receive but passing notices. Mr. Bingham's book is valuable in spite of the modesty of its aims, if not rather in virtue of them. The marriages made or marred by Napoleon are so mixed up with his more important and truly historical acts that a history of the one means an entertaining narrative of the other. The author has evidently been at great pains to collect, verify, and arrange his facts; and the public are certain to appreciate what he has done.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

#### THE TWO LAST HAKLUYT VOLUMES.

*The Voyages of William Baffin, 1612-22.* Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S.

*Narrative of the Portuguese Embassy to Abyssinia during the Years 1520-27.* By Father Francisco Alvarez. Translated from the Portuguese, and edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by Lord Stanley of Alderley. (Printed for the Hakluyt Society.)

THESE volumes, to which we called our readers' attention in our number for September 3, will keep up the reputation of the Hakluyt Society. Mr. Markham has chosen a subject full of interest in itself, and one which he is specially qualified to handle; indeed, his treatment is a model of learned and careful editing.

Celebrated as Baffin is as a discoverer, we are yet absolutely ignorant of his life till within ten years of its close. With all his diligence and research, Mr. Markham has been unable to discover a single fact respecting the history of Baffin before the first of his voyages recorded by Purchas, when he must have already been a skilful and experienced seaman. Mr. Markham is rather hard upon Purchas for not having preserved to us all Baffin's writings and maps; should we not rather be grateful to the old compiler for what he has published? And, indeed, without him our knowledge of Baffin would be much more limited than it is.



This voyage, in which Baffin served as chief pilot to Capt. Hall, was fitted out in 1612 by Hall and the great London merchants, apparently to visit a supposed silver mine on the coast of Greenland. Purchas gives a fragmentary account of it written by Baffin himself, which Mr. Markham has reprinted, together with a narrative of the earlier part of the same voyage by John Gatonbe, originally published in Churchill's collection. In the following year Baffin made his second recorded voyage, again as pilot, in a fleet of seven vessels fitted out for whale fishing on the coast of Spitzbergen, or, as it was then called, Greenland. Greenland itself is variously spelt as Greenland, Groenland, Gronland, Groinland, Groineland, Groyland, and Groyneland. Baffin wrote an account of this voyage, published by Purchas, which Mr. Markham has reproduced; as well as another narrative of the same voyage, written by one Fotherby, and first printed by the American Antiquarian Society in 1860. Baffin served again in 1614 in Spitzbergen. Purchas has an account of this voyage from the pen of Fotherby, which Mr. Markham has given us. Baffin's fourth recorded voyage to Hudson's Strait in 1615 was printed by Purchas from Baffin's own MS., now preserved in the British Museum; these have been very carefully collated, and Mr. Markham follows the MS. in his text, noticing the alterations or additions made by Purchas.

It was in 1616 that Baffin sailed as pilot in the *Discovery*, fitted out by the great merchant adventurers for the discovery of the North-West Passage—a vessel well named, for in it Baffin made the great discovery which has immortalised his own name. He wrote the account of this voyage in Purchas, which Mr. Markham has reprinted. There will probably be few of our readers who will not be surprised to learn that in this present century the existence of Baffin's Bay was not only discredited, but positively denied. Mr. Markham has carefully traced the course and causes of this strange piece of incredulity, and gives a series of five maps showing the various stages of this geographical blunder. The most curious of these maps is taken from Daines Barrington's *Possibility of approaching the North Pole*, published in 1818, in which the Bay is enormously enlarged; but across it is printed "Baffin's Bay, according to the relation of W. Baffin in 1616, but not now believed." In the same year Sir John Barrow published his *Chronological History of the Voyages into the Arctic Regions*, from the map in which Baffin's Bay is entirely expunged. The veracity of Baffin was, however, not long under a cloud; in the very year in which Sir J. Barrow expunged the Bay it was re-discovered by Sir John Ross, who identified all the places mentioned and named by Baffin, and bore frequent testimony to his accuracy.

The voyage of 1616 was the last made by Baffin to the North; he afterwards made two voyages to the East Indies, in the second of which he was killed at the Siege of Ormuz. Both Baffin and Davies owe their reputation to their discoveries in the Arctic regions, which they navigated with impunity, and where they have given their names to perhaps the two best-known sheets of water in those latitudes. It is a remark-

able coincidence that they should both have met their ends by violence in the tropics.

One of the most interesting subjects connected with Baffin's voyages, brought into prominence by the editor, is the employment in our whaling expeditions of Basque fishermen to harpoon the whales. They seem to have taught us the art of whaling. The English went on shore to boil down the blubber, while the Basque boats' crews encountered the whales and braved the dangers. Mr. Markham writes:

"It is remarkable that, although the Biscayans, when in their own ships, were hunted away, the English were obliged to learn the craft and mystery of whale fishing from Biscayans, whom they entered on board their own ships. In the Middle Ages there was a great whale frequenting the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, which is now extinct, known to naturalists as the *Balaena Biscayensis*. The fishermen of Biscay and Guipuzcoa had been engaged in pursuing this whale from time immemorial, and the dangerous occupation had trained up a most expert and daring race of sailors along those coasts. A whale figures in the arms of the Guipuzcoan towns of Fuentarrabia, Guetaria, and Motrico; and the whale fishery was long the chief source of wealth to all the ports from St. Jean de Luz to Santander. The King of Spain, in conceding privileges to San Sebastian and other whaling ports, retained his own right to a strip of blubber from the head to the foot of the whale, as the royal share. But gradually the Biscayan whale became more and more scarce, and the Basque fishermen began to frequent the Newfoundland banks, where 41 vessels and 298 boats, employing 1,470 sailors, were annually sent from Guipuzcoa and Biscay in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Biscayans were still the most expert whale fishers when the Muscovy Company began to send whaling ships to Spitzbergen; and it was the practice to enter a Basque boat's crew, from St. Jean de Luz or San Sebastian, on board one or more of the vessels of each fleet. Orders were given that they were 'to be used very kindly and friendly, being strangers, and leaving their own country to do us service.' At the same time, the Biscayan vessels were forcibly driven from Spitzbergen waters."

We understand that, since his work went to press, Mr. Markham has made a tour among the fishing villages between San Sebastian and Cabo de Peñas, in Asturias, with the object of collecting information on this little-known subject. We trust that the results of his journey will be made public.

Lord Stanley of Alderley deserves much credit for having undertaken so laborious a task as a new and complete translation of the lengthy work of Francisco Alvarez—a work of very considerable interest and merit, which was evidently much read in the century following its first appearance, no less than ten translations of the original having appeared in that time, the last of which is *The Voyage of Sir Francis Alvarez* in Purchas. Alvarez was a very competent writer; observant, shrewd—as is shown by the skill with which he conducted his theological arguments with the *Prester*—veracious, though he expresses his fears of being disbelieved, and with opportunities of gaining information such as fall to the lot of few travellers. He was six years in Abyssinia, constantly moving about, and in frequent intercourse with the King. It was natural that his attention should be chiefly directed to eccl-

esiastical matters, and a large part of the book is taken up with accounts of churches, monasteries, and ceremonies. The multitude of monks and priests in Abyssinia at that time was prodigious. Alvarez saw on one occasion 2,000 priests together at a collegiate church originally founded for 400 canons with large revenues. The then population and prosperity of the country form a sad contrast to its present state. *It seems to me*, he says, *that in the world there is not so populous a country, and so abundant in crops and breeding of infinite herds.*

The sources of the Nile are correctly described by Alvarez as great lakes or seas in a country to the south-west of Abyssinia. Lord Stanley gives his reasons for the shortness of his excellent Introduction. We can only regret that other and less agreeable occupations prevented his commenting more upon the quaint traveller whose narrative, as we peruse it, suggests an infinity of notes and comments for a man of learning to make. We have only space to allude to the Happy Valley of *Rasselas*, which was treated of in a former number. There cannot remain a doubt that the Happy Valley was drawn from Alvarez' description; the wonder is, not that Dr. Johnson should have read Alvarez, but that a popular writer should see anything absurd in supposing that Johnson's reading extended so far.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Beautiful Wretch*, &c. By William Black. (Macmillan.)

*Kith and Kin*. By Jessie Fothergill. (Bentley.)

*A "Leal, Light Heart."* By Annette Lyster. (S. P. C. K.)

*The Orients of Doctor Bernagius*. Translated from the French of M. Lucien Biart by Mrs. Cashel Hoey. (Sampson Low.)

*Uncle Z*. By Greville Phillimore. (Black wood.)

*The Hero of a Hundred Fights*. By Sarah Tytler. (Isbister.)

*By the Tiber*. By the Author of "Signor Monaldini's Niece." (W. H. Allen.)

MR. BLACK'S "three stories in three volumes," as the title-page has it, might be remarkable from an unknown hand, but are not better than we expect from that which wrote *A Princess of Thule*. "The Beautiful Wretch," which has already been widely read as the holiday number of the *Graphic*, is a fine, large, and free sketch. "The Four MacNicols" and "The Pupil of Aurelius" are small finished studies; and much the same interest attaches to all three as to leaves from the sketch-book of an acknowledged master. Few men could with so few touches indicate such a charming personality as Nan, "the beautiful wretch," and the characters of "Singing Sal" and Tom and Madge Beresford are life-like and fresh; but not even the skill of Mr. Black can make altogether pleasant the story of a love diverted from one sister to another. The five characters who give the names to the other stories are persons we should like to meet in real life, and we recommend our readers to make their acquaintance in Mr.

Black's pages. The descriptions of sailing and fishing in "The Four MacNicolis" are in the author's best style.

The defect of *Kith and Kin* is that "the secret" is insufficient to account for its extraordinary power in delaying for years the happiness of four unusually well-deserving young persons. We quite agree with one of them (Aglionby) when he says, at the end of the third volume, "Who else would have looked upon such a thing as an insuperable bar to allowing themselves to be happy, or to be loved, or to be married? Ridiculous." These over-scrupulous persons are Judith and Delphine Conisbrough, who, with their not less charming younger sister, Rhoda, would have been quite sufficient to make the book worth reading. Its attraction does not, however, cease with this pleasant family of sisters; Aglionby and Danesdale are, in a male way, as noble and interesting as the Conisbroughs, and the slighter characters are all good as far as they go. It is perhaps of the late Miss Keary, with her sweet depths of feeling, nobleness of thought, and wide sympathy, that we are most frequently reminded in Miss Fothergill's clever and wholesome book; but she has her own touch and her own gifts, which will probably produce greater, if not pleasanter, works than *Kith and Kin*.

Miss Annette Lyster's story belongs to the same school, and, though not equal either in conception or execution to *Kith and Kin*, is a bright and pleasing book. Emily Fane, the possessor of the "leal, light heart," is a clever, high-spirited girl, who resists successfully all the schemes of her worldly aunt, Lady Le Mesurier, to make her throw over the man to whom she engaged herself in her days of poverty. The story, however, though but in one volume, is too long, and badly constructed. We are far from objecting to the pointing of a moral, even in a novel, provided that it adorns the tale. Not only good art, but good teaching, requires that the sermon and the story should develop and end together; but Miss Lyster goes on with the sermon after the story has finished, and the pages devoted to the blindness of Claude, the drunkenness of Hugh, and the misery of Gwendoline weary without edification.

No one can complain that the stories of M. Lucien Biart are too long, nor indeed that they are too short. He is an artist. Our only complaint is that they are too few; and we are glad, for the sake of those who will not read French, that Mrs. Cashel Hoey proposes to follow this series by another. The conception of the character of Dr. Bernagius, the supposed teller of these stories, is one of the most charming and original in modern fiction; and his clients are as interesting, if not as noble, as himself. If these short tales were not as full as they are of humour and pathos, of life like character and noble feeling, they would yet be worth reading for the insight they afford into the strange, half-savage life of the Mexicans, their fiery passions and sanguinary politics. The public which enjoys Bret Harte will give a hearty welcome to M. Biart.

The most that we can say for *Uncle Z.* is that we do not greatly regret the short time that it was necessary to devote to its perusal.

It is weak and empty, but its feeling is refined, and its admirable sentiments and elegant diction have an old-fashioned flavour which is not unpleasant. These qualities, combined with a mild air of superstition and romance, suggest that its author's genius has been stimulated by the perusal of the works of the late Mrs. Radcliffe and Dr. Samuel Johnson. Uncle Z. himself is a very shadowy personage, who does not appear till the middle of the book. He plays on the organ in the dead of the night, spends his days in long excursions, and shoots game for benevolent purposes; but even these noble habits are scarcely sufficient to account for the almost superstitious reverence with which he is regarded. Such story as there is may be told in a few lines. The nephew of Uncle Z. meets Ulric, a watchmaker, accidentally, and they each take a violent dislike to the other. The nephew saves Ulric's child from drowning, and they become friends for life. Moral: Don't take an unreasonable dislike to anyone.

Poor, however, as *Uncle Z.* may be, it is not so trying to patience as *The Hero of a Hundred Fights*. The less said about it the better—especially for the author.

The author of *By the Tiber* is a writer of no ordinary ability. We have no space here to discuss the question whether or not she has used it wisely in writing such a story as this; it is a far easier and pleasanter task to record our admiration at the manner in which she has executed her terrible task. If the sufferings of a highly organised and noble mind shut up by malice in a lunatic asylum are a fit subject for fiction, let them be drawn by a hand no less tender or strong than hers. The story of Valeria Ellsworth would be intolerable if the reader's faith in her ultimate triumph were not sustained to the last; but this is done with great skill. The reader lives Valeria's own brave life, shares her hopes and fears, admires her self-control and unabated spirit. Death comes swiftly and unexpectedly, and the tragedy is completed without any morbid prolongation of the agony. That such a tragedy is possible, and that Englishwomen should be agents of the iniquity, we would not willingly believe; and we think the author should have explained her motive in writing the book. Whether, however, it was written from a strong sense of duty, or at the dictation of a tyrannous imagination, there is no doubt that the author's power is too great to be satisfied with the handling of ordinary events. From the first to the last page the book is full of imaginative fire. Valeria, in or out of the asylum, is a fine study of a brilliant mind and noble spirit. She is one of those rare characters in fiction whose talent has not to be taken for granted. The author does not only tell you she is clever, but proves it by her conversation and her thoughts. The pictures of society at Rome are bright and humorous, the sketches of Italian scenery vivid and true, and there is a chapter describing the flight of Bruno after the murder of Vittorio which shows that power of conceiving situations and sensations completely removed from personal experience which is the severest test of the imaginative

faculty. Not less wonderful, but more beautiful, is the description of the rage and agony of Vittorio's father. His automatic wandering to the scenes of his childhood, his hiring of a boat in his blind desire to escape the following shadow of his horror, and last, but not least, the simple but exquisitely fancied device by which he is recalled to life and its remaining duties are as finely imagined as they are perfectly described. We think that the book should have ended with the death of Valeria; the attempt to console the reader by the marriage of Rosa to the Danish painter is as inadequate as a sugar-plum after a dose of prussic acid.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### SOME RECENT GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THERE can be no doubt that the study of geography is making way in England. Our chief cartographers rival one another in issuing atlases and maps which, if they cannot equal those of Germany in scientific accuracy and clearness of delineation, are at least honestly executed, effective in their colouring and marking, useful, and cheap. School books of geography are coming out in increased numbers; and those of established reputation run rapidly through several editions.

We now have before us Mr. John Bartholomew's *Library Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection* (George Philip and Son), which affords an excellent example of the work map-makers have to do to keep pace with modern exploration. The wide extent of the British empire, the facility of oceanic voyages, the activity of explorers and scientific surveys—each and all have made the entire surface of the globe comparatively familiar to us. But the vague knowledge we all have requires to be tested and augmented almost every day by an appeal to a map. And for general purposes we know of none more useful than this. So far as regards particular countries, the comparatively small scale necessarily leaves much to be desired. But for the study of geography as a science, as well as for general reference, everything is given that could be fairly asked for. In comparing modern maps with old ones, nothing is more remarkable than the greater prominence which the sea now occupies. From the point of view of physical, as opposed to political, geography, it is now recognised that the sea is at least as important as the land. The ocean currents, the ice-drift from the Poles, the deep-sea soundings—these are all indicated on Mr. Bartholomew's *Library Chart* in such a way as to teach their meaning to the eye; while a special inset map is devoted to a physical chart of the winds and of the principal hydrographic basins. The work may be had either mounted on rollers or on eight separate sheets in a handsome portfolio. Its total size is about six feet by four, large enough for accuracy and not too large for convenient use.

MESSRS. GEORGE PHILIP AND SON have also sent us a *Handy Atlas of the Counties of Ireland*, constructed by Mr. John Bartholomew, and revised by Dr. P. W. Joyce. Like the preceding, this also is very opportune in its appearance. We hear and read about obscure places in Ireland every day, but it may be doubted whether any but school children possess any clear idea about the position even of Irish counties. Here the baronies will be found very distinctly marked. The two points by which to test a map of this kind are clearness of printing and fullness of index. On both of these we have entirely satisfied ourselves.

*A School Physical and Descriptive Geography.* By Keith Johnston. (Stanford.) This is substantially a third edition of the late Keith Johnston's *Geography*, which first appeared in 1880, with the historical sketch omitted and some of the elaborately printed maps. As we wrote in reviewing the book at the time, "it is a text-book of geography, revealing in its every page the author's thorough knowledge of the subject he deals with." We cordially welcome it in its new form, published at a price that brings it within the range of school-books. When we compare it with the books from which we were taught ourselves, we are tempted to say that geography owes as much to its text writers as to its explorers. Keith Johnston was both.

*The Atlas Geography*, by A. H. Macdonnell (H. K. Lewis), is written upon quite a new plan, which must commend itself to all teachers of little children. The book contains nine coloured maps, with nine corresponding blank maps; and opposite each coloured map is a list of the names to be learnt, printed in a beautifully clear type—an essential when the readers are to be children who have only just begun to read. Besides these, there is to each map a page of information. There are several advantages in this arrangement. The separation of the part to be learnt by heart from the part of which only the matter is to be learnt saves confusion. The use of the book ensures the use of the same atlas, and the position of the lists opposite each map enforces upon the minds of the children that the two must be used together. The length of these lists might perhaps have been better proportioned to the importance of the maps they accompany. We might not grudge six months or a year spent in learning seventy-seven names of countries and towns in Europe, but the greater length of time which would be needed for the ninety-nine in Africa might be better employed. One very common mistake occurs in the information on South America—namely, that Robinson Crusoe lived at Juan Fernandez. It was Alexander Selkirk who was wrecked there, whereas the scene of the adventures of the mythical hero was some island off the mouth of the Orinoco. Such a fault as this, however, and one or two mistakes in composition, as that "*Europe* is not so hot, and not so cold, as any country," may easily be set right by an intelligent teacher, so the book may be heartily recommended.

ADOLF STIELER'S *Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde*. Neu Bearbeitet von Petermann, Berghaus und Vogel. 17.-22. Lieferungen und Ergänzungsheft 1-3. (Gotha: Perthes.) We described the main characteristics of this fine atlas in our notice of the previous parts. The new parts, which have appeared at intervals of about a month, fully maintain the promise of the edition. They contain maps of North-east France (with the frontier drawn back to the Vosges, and "Lothringen" and "Elsass" in their German connexion); a general map of Germany and several of its divisions in detail; Russia, Scandinavia, Hungary and its dependencies, Spain, and Portugal; with plans of Lisbon, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, &c. The completeness of the Old-World maps adapts them for minute and detailed research; but they have a somewhat too crowded look, and the eye turns gladly to the maps of the New World and of Australia, and the large Ocean maps, in which the lines of the great voyages of discovery are marked, and even the West and East ends of the first Atlantic telegraph; and in which the ocean currents and temperatures and tides are represented to the sight. In the map of China and Japan, the political divisions and European settlements are shown by colours. All these are maps for careful study, with a view to

verifying historical or statistical accounts. Two maps of the stars are added. The supplementary parts, however, are perhaps the most striking part of this issue, as they contain a map of the Mediterranean lands, in eight parts, begun by Petermann, and completed by Berghaus, on the scale of 1 : 3,500,000. No subscriber to the *Hand-Atlas* need buy these supplementary maps; but probably everyone will be glad to do so. Of late we have had some interesting travels in Morocco and Algeria, and nothing could be better than these maps for their illustration; and so for other travels, such as Rohlfs in the part of Africa farther East, or even travels so far back as Hornemann's at the end of the last century. But really each map ought to have a minute description; and we can only advise our readers to see them with their own eyes. A part with three maps in it costs just two shillings; the eight maps of the Mediterranean lands in the supplementary part cost seven shillings to subscribers, twelve to others. This part by itself is very attractive, and is coloured throughout. We suppose the Preface will give an account of the materials used, and state what parts are as yet imperfectly known.

SIGNOR C. DESIMONI, of Genoa, has done good service to the history of the discovery of America by the publication of a monograph upon John Cabot (father of Sebastian Cabot), the discoverer of Labrador and Cape Breton Island prior to Columbus. The paper was read on August 18 last before the Società Ligure di Storia Patria, of which the author is vice-president. He examines carefully all the authorities relating to the subject, and prints (with references) for the first time in one collection all the known official documents, notices in accounts, passages in contemporary chronicles or correspondence, in any way bearing upon John Cabot and his discoveries. Some of these, drawn from Spanish and English sources, are new. While disproving the conjecture of the late M. d'Avezac that a certain passage in Botoner's *Itinerarium* might point to a voyage by John Cabot in 1480, the author adduces the conclusions of Mr. Henry Harris, an American in Paris, who is at work upon a new publication on Columbus, to support his own that the continent of America was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, at least a year before Columbus found *terra firma*. In speaking of the probable communication between Cabot and Columbus, Signor Desimoni does not allude to the knowledge that both had probably obtained in Iceland and Denmark of the great land visited and settled by the Northmen five centuries before them.

We have also on our table revised editions of two geographical books that have each justified their existence during a long course of years. These are the late Prof. David Page's *Introductory Text Book of Physical Geography*, tenth edition, revised and enlarged by Charles Lapworth (William Blackwood and Sons); and Prof. William Hughes' *Class-book of Modern Geography, with Examination Questions*, new edition, revised by J. Francon Williams (George Philip and Son).

*Early Glimpses*, by J. R. Blakiston (Griffith and Farran), may also be added to our list, for, though not itself exclusively geographical (in the extended use of that term now in fashion), it is intended to be used as introductory to a series of geographical readers by the same author known as "*Glimpses*." We entertain no doubt that such a book as this, interesting in its subject, simply but not childishly written, and profusely illustrated with fairly good woodcuts, will meet with the success that it deserves.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. BROWNING is expected home from Venice at the end of the first week in November.

It is announced that Mr. Skene, the well-known author of *Celtic Scotland* and other works, has been appointed Historiographer-Royal for Scotland, in succession to the late Dr. John Hill Burton. We venture to join in the general approval with which this appointment will be everywhere received.

THE Rev. Dr. J. Cameron Lees, of the High Church, Edinburgh, who has just been appointed one of her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland, in room of the late Dr. Watson, of Dundee, is understood to be the author of the remarkably clever Highland story of *Stronbui*, which was recently reviewed in our columns.

We learn from the *Scotsman* that the Rev. W. Robertson Smith, late professor at Aberdeen, has been nominated for the eldership of the Free High Church, Edinburgh, of which Dr. Walter C. Smith is minister.

PROF. SKELEY's history lectures at Cambridge are so fully attended that the polite undergraduates, who give up their seats to ladies, have to stand in the passages and outside the door. It is at present the pursuit of history under difficulties for them. Note-taking on the top of one's cap for an hour is a wearisome occupation. Suggestions are being made that the university should either provide its popular lecturer with a larger room, or that his lectures should be given in the north hall at Newnham on alternate days, in which case the ladies, being the hostesses, would have to seat their male guests, and stand in the passages themselves.

We regret to hear that M. Louis Blanc is in such a weak state of health as to cause great anxiety to his friends.

THE Archduke Rudolph, heir-apparent to the throne of Austria, who is already favourably known for his narratives (privately printed) of his hunting expeditions, is said to have written an account of his travels in the East, which will be published shortly in Vienna in two volumes.

THE *Boston Literary World* says:—"There could be no better Garfield monument than an international copyright treaty; and we hope that President Arthur will do his part to have it erected."

It may not be generally known that a private Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1880, was required to enable the Duke of Marlborough to break the settlement of the Blenheim estates so far as regards the sale of the Sunderland Library.

We understand that the first article in the *Edinburgh Review* upon Dean Stanley, which has attracted so much attention, is from the pen of Sir G. Cox.

JUDGING only from internal evidence, we have little hesitation in saying that the hostile criticism on the textual basis of the Revised Version which appears in the new number of the *Quarterly* comes from Dean Burgon.

MR. ROSSETTI's poems are having a great sale. We hear that fifty copies of both volumes were sold from one shop in the Strand in an hour on the day they came out.

CHAUCKER's gay and artful Oxford clerk, the "*hendö Nicholas*," who beguiled his host the Carpenter and his winsome wife, was wont to sing a pious hymn to the music of the Psalter that lay on his press:—

"And all about | ther lay a gay Sauntre  
On which | he made a nyghtes melodye  
So sweetly | that al the chambre rong  
And Angelus ad Virginem he song."

(Ellesmere MS., Six-Text, p. 92;  
Group A, § 4, l. 3216)

The tune to which this hymn was sung, with its words in Latin and English, has been found by Father Couch in a thirteenth-century MS. in the British Museum, and has been sent by him to Mr. Furnivall. The lines will be forthwith autotyped for the Chaucer Society, and issued this year. We hope to be able to print the English version of the hymn next week.

MESSRS. R. HILL AND Co., of the *Mercury Press*, Bedford, will shortly issue a folio edition of the *Domesday* of Bedfordshire, Englished and extended, with a comprehensive Introduction, by the late Rev. W. Airy. Only 150 copies will be printed, of which more than ninety are already spoken for.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Charles Elton's book on *Origins of English History*, which has been awaited with so much interest in many quarters, is on the eve of publication by Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the whole having passed through the press with the exception of the Index. The author's object has been to reconstruct, by the methods of modern scientific research, the history of these islands from the time of the first references in the Greek geographers down to the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. It is, therefore, in method rather than in subject that this work will differ from the *Monumenta Historica Britannica* (1848); but we venture to anticipate that the change in method will produce a revolution in the opinion of those who are not aware how much can be recovered, by patient research and criticism, about the prehistoric period of England. Among other points, Mr. Elton has succeeded in piecing together the scattered fragments that have come down to us of the travels of Pytheas in the fourth century B.C., thus showing how the description of Britain by an eye-witness at that early date influenced subsequent Greek geographers. Recourse is had to the kindred sciences of language and anthropology for a critical analysis of the many various races that have at one time or another occupied Britain, and who must each have left some traces in the existing population. And, as might be anticipated from the author of the standard books in our law libraries upon "Copyhold" and "Gavelkind," special attention has been paid to the curious old custom of "borough-English." We may add that Mr. Elton's pages have had the advantage of being read in proof by Sir H. Maine.

MR. GRANT ALLEN will shortly issue in book form his series of "Vignettes from Nature" which have appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The volume will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

We believe that Mr. Alfred E. Hake will contribute an article upon George Borrow to *Macmillan's Magazine* for November.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK, we hear, will shortly publish a collection of sonnets by English writers, old and new, edited by Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, who prefaces the collection with an essay on the English sonnet which is likely to raise important points for discussion regarding its origin and structure.

MR. BERNARD QUARITCH has now ready the conclusion of Capt. Richard F. Burton's monumental work on Camoens. *The Lusíads*, Englished by Capt. Burton and edited by his wife, appeared last year in two volumes. The present work, which is also in two volumes, consists of a Life of the poet (in which, as might be expected, special attention is paid to his travels); a Commentary upon the *Lusíads*; and an exhaustive Bibliography of all Camoens literature. At the end comes a review by Mrs. Burton of her reviewers. It is with some satisfaction that we find that "our withers are

unwrung." We believe that Capt. Burton is shortly about to start on a visit to the West Coast of Africa.

MR. VICTOR LONGHANS is preparing a new edition of Chaucer's beautiful and humorous poem, *The Parlement of Foules*, from the parallel texts of it printed for the Chaucer Society by Mr. Furnivall. Mr. Longhans has had the inestimable advantage of a four days' thorough study and discussion of the poem and its MSS. with Mr. Henry Bradshaw, the Cambridge University Librarian, and we look forward with great interest to the appearance of his edition.

MESSRS. HODDER AND STOUGHTON will publish immediately the *Autobiography of Count Campello*, whose recent secession from the Papal Church has attracted so much attention. The English translation has been revised by the Rev. William Arthur, who will also write an Introduction.

A NEW work on *Chronograms*, by Mr. James Hilton, containing a collection of nearly 3,000 examples from various countries, illustrated with facsimiles, is in the press, and will be issued shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MR. R. H. MASON, author of *Norfolk Photographically Illustrated*, has in preparation a new county history of Norfolk, to be published by subscription. It will be mainly based upon Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, of which the last edition appeared in 1829. But Mr. Mason promises not only to write up the history of the present century, but also to avail himself of the new materials disclosed by the revival of antiquarian and historical research. Special attention will be given to the pedigrees of the chief county families, and to biographies of Norfolk worthies. The number of illustrations to be included will depend upon the amount of support that Mr. Mason receives. He proposes to issue the work in parts, each of about 150 large quarto pages, at intervals of about three months. Any advice or assistance in the work will be gratefully acknowledged by Mr. R. H. Mason, 2 Byng Place, Gordon Square, W.C.

MR. HENRY CRAIK, formerly scholar of Balliol College, and now of the Education Department, has in preparation a *Life of Jonathan Swift*, which will be published by Mr. John Murray.

THE same publisher also announces *Speeches and Addresses, Political and Literary*, delivered in the House of Lords, in Canada, and elsewhere by the Earl of Dufferin.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will shortly publish, under the title of *A Christian Woman*, *Mme. Guizot de Witt's Life of Mme. Jules Mallet, née Oberkampf*, translated by Mrs. H. N. Goodhart, with a Preface by the author of *John Halifax*.

AMONG the new works of fiction announced by Messrs. Richard Bentley and Son are *The Freres*, by Mrs. Alexander, author of *The Wooing o't*; *The Senior Partner*, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, author of *The Mystery in Palace Gardens*; *A Basil Plant*, by Ethel Coxon; and *Zoe*, by Lady Violet Greville. To their cheap series of "Favourite Novels" the same publishers will shortly add Werner's *No Surrender*, translated by Mrs. C. Tyrrell; Hector Malot's *No Relations*, translated by May Laffan; *Look Before you Leap*, by Mrs. Alexander; and *Policy and Passion*, by Mrs. Campbell Praed.

MESSRS. F. V. WHITE AND Co., who may now fairly claim to stand upon their own reputation as publishers of novels, will issue immediately *Two Men and a Maid*, by Harriett Jay, author of *The Queen of Connaught*; and *Two Rival Loves*, by Annie L. Walker. They also promise during the coming season novels by Mrs. Eiloart,

Mrs. Church (Florence Marryat), Mrs. Compton Read, Mr. Robert Buchanan, and others.

MR. WM. E. A. AXON is contributing a paper on "Luxury, Ancient and Modern," to the forthcoming *Companion to the Almanac*.

MR. GEORGE HOUGHTON, who has just published in London with Messrs. Trübner a revised edition of his legend of *St. Olaf's Kirk*, has in preparation, as the result of his studies in Icelandic literature, a narrative poem, to be entitled *Six Flights of the Dragons*, which will embody legends regarding the discovery and early occupation of the "Vinland," or New England Coast, by the Northmen.

PROF. SKERT'S *Etymological Dictionary*, mentioned in our last number, will not be quite ready for issue on November 1, as announced. It is, however, nearly finished, and may be expected to appear in the course of the month.

We are glad to find from that useful periodical, the *Western Antiquary*, that there is some chance of a "Bibliography of Devonshire" being undertaken on the model of Messrs. Boase and Courtney's excellent *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*. Mr. Davidson's *Bibliotheca Devonensis*, now somewhat out of date, would afford a good nucleus to work upon; and no better editor-in-chief could be found than Mr. J. B. Davidson, son of the compiler.

We learn from the *Jewish Chronicle* that Mr. Louis B. Abrahams is engaged in writing a *Bible History for Jewish Youth*, which has received the express sanction of the Chief Rabbi.

MR. CLAUD WARREN writes to us that he is about to issue a work of a somewhat novel character "for the drawing-room table." This is a small volume, containing life-size outlines of the *Hands* of several celebrated persons. If this succeeds, other similar volumes are promised.

THE subject of the inaugural address to be delivered by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, Headmaster of Clifton College, as President of the Education Society, will be "The Morality of Public Schools, and its Relation to Religion." Mr. Wilson's antecedents, as author of the essay "On teaching Natural Science in Schools," and as the founder of the Geometrical Reform Association, are sufficient warrant that the delicate subject that he has chosen will be treated ably, fearlessly, and in a catholic spirit. The official report will be published in the November number of the *Journal of Education*.

AT the meeting of the Olifton Shakspeare Society held on October 22, reports in connexion with *Titus Andronicus* were presented from the following departments:—Biblical and Religious Allusions, by Miss Florence W. Herapath; Instrumental Music, by Mr. Charles H. Sanders; and Plants, by Mr. Leo H. Grindon, of Manchester. Mr. C. P. Harris, B.A., read a note on "Aaron." The following communications were also read:—"On the Authorship of *Titus Andronicus*," by Rev. H. P. Stokes; "Stray Notes on *Titus Andronicus*," by Dr. J. E. Shaw; and "A Vindication of *Titus Andronicus*," by Mr. L. M. Griffiths.

THE Council of the Institute of Bankers of London have adopted Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod's works as text-books of economic science and banking.

THE November number of the *North American Review*, which corresponds to our own *Nineteenth Century*, will contain a long article by Col. Robert Ingersoll, giving his reasons for religious unbelief; and another by Lord Blandford, on "England's Hereditary Republic," which aims at showing that England is as good a republic as the United States.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL will contribute a lyrical poem suggested by the Phoebe bird to the *Century* (late *Scribner's*) for November,



We learn from the *Nation* that Mr. Hubert H. Bancroft, whose library of 35,000 volumes has recently been transferred to a fire-proof building in San Francisco, will begin next year the publication of his *History of the Pacific States*, which will include all the territory from Central America to Alaska.

THE reading public in Germany will apparently have to take measures to protect itself against a conspiracy of authors and publishers. The *Magazin für die Literatur des In- und Auslandes*, which has with the present month become the official organ of the Association of German Men of Letters, seriously advocates an addition to the general law of literary property, by which the purchaser of a book shall be prohibited from lending it out without the express sanction of the author, to be obtained only on payment of a high royalty. This latest suggestion of copyrighters run mad is, of course, aimed at circulating libraries, the growth of which is said to be tending to diminish the sale of books in Germany. In America, on the other hand, as Prof. Goldwin Smith pointed out the other day, the absence of international copyright, by promoting a wide sale, is injuriously affecting the prosperity of libraries.

THE commission at St. Petersburg appointed to conduct the publication of the letters and papers of Peter the Great announces that it hopes to begin the work of printing before the close of the present year. It is known that some of Peter's letters are in private hands, though their precise whereabouts has not been ascertained. All persons, therefore, who may possess any documents written or signed by him are requested to forward them to the commission, which guarantees, on its part, their safe return, and also, by way of thanks, a copy of their forthcoming publication.

PROF. H. VON SYBEL has just published with the firm of Fleischer, of Leipzig, a second edition of his *History of the First Crusade*. This is practically a new work, as the author has incorporated the additions which the researches of forty years—the period which has elapsed since the appearance of the first edition—have made to the materials for the history of the Crusades.

PROF. GEORG BRANDES will shortly publish, with Rütten and Loening, of Frankfurt, a new book, entitled *Litteratur-Bilder aus dem neunzehnten Jahrhundert*.

THE library of the lamented Prof. Lotze will be sold next April by Herr Dieterich, of Göttingen.

PROF. V. THOMSEN, of Copenhagen, is preparing an edition, in Swedish, of his work upon the relations between Ancient Russia and Scandinavia, which was originally delivered in the form of lectures at the Taylor Institution, Oxford, in 1876.

M. A. BELJAME, whose excellent work on the condition of letters in England in the eighteenth Century we hope to notice shortly, has chosen as the subject of his thesis for the degree of *docteur-ès-lettres* in the Paris faculty of letters the question, "Quæ e gallicis verbis in Anglicam linguam Johannes Dryden introduxit."

THE number of the *Historical Messenger* (*Istoricheski Vestnik*) for October contains an account of the unveiling of a monument erected at St. Petersburg over the grave of the celebrated Russian poet Nekrasov. At least 2,000 people were present at the ceremony. The bust of the poet, which is pronounced to be an excellent likeness, is placed on a column of black marble.

SIGNOR ANTONIO BATTISTELLA gives in the *Basegna Settimanale* a description of a Passion Play which he witnessed last Good Friday in a

village of Calabria. It was acted from a text, partly printed and partly in MS., with no author's name or date, which Signor Battistella is disposed to assign to the seventeenth century. Spectators came from all the country side, but all the actors were from the one village. The women's parts were taken by young men. The "properties" were borrowed in part from the theatre of a neighbouring town. There was no pretence at a stage, for both actors and audience moved on together from place to place as the scene was supposed to shift. The speaking was a sort of monotonous chant, with little gesture; but some of the actors threw themselves about as if possessed. Realism was carried so far as to represent the actual process of crucifixion.

#### ORIGINAL VERSE.

[WITH reference to the recent overwhelming loss of fishing boats, with their crews, on the East coast of Scotland, we take the liberty to quote the following from the *Scotsman*:—]

"NOO WILLIE'S AWA'.

"Noo Willie's awa', and will never come hame  
To Euphie, and Ailie, and me;  
'Mid the roar o' the win', and the rush o' the faem,  
Our bonnie boat sank in the sea.

"Noo Willie's awa', for the Lord took them a',  
And He kens what is best for me;  
I wish I could pray, but I canna ava,  
And the tear'll no come to my e'e.

"Noo Willie's awa', and my heart is in twa,  
And the weans are aye speerin' at me:  
O, mither, what ails thee? Is faither awa'?  
Will he never come hame frae the sea?

"Noo Willie's awa', God pity us a'!  
O what is to come o' us three?  
If God sent the blast that took Willie awa',  
He will surely sen' comfort to me.

"G. B. M."

#### OBITUARY.

BARON JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD.

By the death, at the early age of thirty-seven, of Baron James Edward de Rothschild, of Paris, son of the late Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, of London, which took place suddenly on October 25, French literature and bibliography sustain a severe loss. The Baron was a large collector of books and MSS. of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries; and he leaves an elaborate catalogue of his library of upwards of 500 pages, illustrated with wood-cuts, nearly through the press. He was one of the founders of the *Société des Études juives*; and has given important aid to the study of French literature by his continuation of M. de Montaignon's *Recueil des Poésies françaises des 15<sup>e</sup> et 16<sup>e</sup> Siècles*. In him the *Société des anciens Textes français*, too, loses one of its most able and valued members. The volumes of *Le Mystère du viel Testament* were edited by him at his own cost. The series is not finished; but it is hoped that other friends to the society's work may be found to complete what he so well began.

NEXT week we hope to give a full notice of the life and work of Prof. Blüntschli, who died suddenly at Karlsruhe on October 21.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE current number of the *China Review* opens with a continuation of Mr. Parker's graphic account of a journey in Sz Ch'uan. This part of the empire has of late been so much travelled over that it will ere long become as well known as Switzerland to readers of literature on China, except, possibly, such a one as the querist who asks in the present

number of the *Review* for an explanation of the common rite of buying water to wash the corpse of a deceased parent. "J., for so this writer signs himself, is evidently unacquainted with such works as Archdeacon Gray's *China* or with Doolittle's *Social Life of the Chinese*. The list of Miao-tz words which Mr. Parker gives at the end of his paper is a useful contribution to a knowledge of the language of these aboriginal tribes. Some are plainly taken from the Chinese, but the great majority are pure Miao-tz. The laws affecting the sale and mortgage of land and houses are the subjects of the chapters of the *Lu-li*, or "General Code of Laws," which Mr. Jamieson translates for us in this number. In the succeeding article, "H. K." advocates strongly the opening of a trade route to Yunnan by the Red River in Annam. There is much to be said in favour of his view, but at the same time Russia has no doubt found the true road to Western China through the Kia-yu Pass. "A Chinese Planchette Séance," translated from a native novel by Mr. Balfour, is a good description of one phase of Chinese spiritualism, and displays a touch of that weak side of our nature which above all makes the whole world kin. Mr. Jordan's translation of the "Record of Services by Chinese Officials, written by themselves," is valuable as showing the variety of duties—military, judicial, and administrative—which energetic mandarins are compelled to perform; but it is not interesting. "Some Historical Sketches" and "Three Brief Taoist Essays" bring to a conclusion the original articles, which are followed by notices of the recent Customs Report on Silk; M. Imbault-Huart's "Recueil de Documents sur l'Asie centrale;" "Cochinchine française, Excursions et Reconnaissances;" "The Chrysanthemum;" "The Chinese Recorder;" "Routes in the Chinese Province Shy-li;" and by Notes and Queries.

THE October number of *Le Livre* does not offer very much of interest. M. Honoré Bonhomme concludes his valuable series of articles on the "Cabinet des Fées"—the fairy-tale writers of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century—bringing the list down to Moncrif, Caylus, and their contemporaries. There is no doubt that M. Bonhomme is right in supposing that the popularity of the style was due, at least in part, to the ease with which it lent itself to the purposes of covert personal and even political satire; but the accidental excellence of the examples which Perrault and Hamilton set of it must be taken into account. An instalment of "La Reliure illustrée" and a short paper on the marriage of Cagliostro complete the first part of the number, the sole illustration of which represents a very handsome mosaic binding in brown-red and white, of the sixteenth century, from the Didot Collection. In the "Current Bibliography" section it is somewhat amusing to note the calmness with which the American correspondent of *Le Livre* includes reprints of English works in his notices without the least hint to his French readers of the fact of importation.

SEÑOR BECERRO DE BENGOA gives a short résumé of scientific discovery in 1881 in the *Revista Contemporanea* of October 15. Luis Barthe continues his defence of Robespierre, and Rodriguez Ferrer his interesting account of a scientific excursion to the mines of Almaden. Gen. Fernandez de Cordova, in his narrative of the Spanish expedition to Italy in 1849, cites the original act of abdication made by Charles Albert in Tolosa, Guipuzcoa, April 3, 1847. A. Mentaberry, in his "Juventud Dorada," collects anecdotes showing the state of chivalry in Spain in the first half of the fifteenth century. From the "Guia de Simancas," by Diaz Sanchez, we learn that the Archivo possesses 4,511 bundles of papers relating to the Inquisition,

from 1520 downwards, catalogued as they refer to the Supreme Council or to the separate provinces.

### THE RECENT AMERICAN CONGRESS AT MADRID.

#### I.

[This paper has been unavoidably delayed through the loss of Padre Fita's MS. in the Spanish post.]

I PROPOSE to treat of the scientific side only of this Congress. Other journals have told of the warm reception which the King, the Municipality of Madrid, and the Duke of Veragua (a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus), with hearty accord, gave to the *savants* of both hemispheres. The substantial product, the practical result, of this select assembly is what the readers of the ACADEMY will be anxious to hear of.

Sept. 25.—The first meeting, held in the great hall of the University of Madrid, with Alphonso XII. for president, was opened by a speech from the Minister of Public Instruction. M. Bamps, of Belgium, secretary of the last Congress at Brussels, then read an abstract of the proceedings at that meeting, and indicated the subjects proposed for deliberation at the present Congress. The young King, in an eloquent discourse, in terse and graceful expression, touched on all points of interest with an intelligence which left nothing to be desired. I said to myself, while listening to his Majesty, that he had been educated in England, and that the two nations which have most contributed to the colonisation and civilisation of America were admirably represented at the Congress by the successor of Ferdinand and Isabella, the great monarchs whom Prescott has so well described: and I also thought that the Order of the Garter, granted by your gracious Sovereign to our young King, perfectly accorded with the part which he was then acting. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* At the conclusion of the meeting, the audience accompanied the King and Queen to the American exhibition, which had been arranged in the courts and galleries of the Ministry of the Colonies. The catalogue classifies the objects exhibited as Prehistoric, Historic, Linguistic. Of these I shall speak more in detail later. The Royal Academy of History had offered its largest room for the subsequent meetings. Two were held daily, from nine to eleven o'clock, and from two to four.

Sept. 26.—Presidents: M. P. Gaffarel and Prince Gortschakoff (the Russian ambassador at Madrid). The subjects were history and prehistoric archaeology. M. Beauvais, the eminent Scandinavian scholar, read a report upon the new sources of information which he has discovered on the Northern, and especially on the Irish pre-Columbian, colonisation of America. Señors F. de Castro and Rodriguez Ferrer examined the fossil remains found in the Island of Cuba with a view to establish that the island was attached to the American continent at least during the Tertiary period. Messrs. Noro and Olson threw light on the debated questions concerning the voyages of Jean de Fuca and of Ferrer Maldonado. M. Neusset gave a list of works published up to this time in Germany on the indigenous monuments of America. Señor Botella, a distinguished geologist, presented to the Congress a map of Atlantis, the great island which he figured as a horseshoe, at its extremities almost touching both old and new continents, at a time when it could not be said, *Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos*, for the British Isles, as well as Iceland and Greenland, became fragments only after the catastrophe which submerged Atlantis. Señor Botella's proofs were drawn from principles and facts of geology and of natural

history. M. de Saussure also took up the geological question of the West Indian archipelago. The axis of elevation of the Isle of Cuba proves its existence in the most distant ages; but greater precision in fixing the character of the fossil remains is still needed, and especially the facts relating to the human jawbone, which is the oldest at present known in the Americas. After M. de Saussure I spoke, in order to show, documents in hand, the falsity of a passage in Washington Irving's *Life and Voyages of Columbus*, viii. 2:—

"Accompanied by a band of malcontents, he and friar Boyle took possession of some ships in the harbour, and set sail for Spain; the first general and apostle of the New World thus setting the flagrant example of *unauthorised* abandonment of their post."

I endeavoured especially to prove that Friar Boyl was *authorised* both by the Pope and by the Catholic Kings to quit his post. I cited the text of the Authentic Bull, of which an authorised copy has been furnished me by Card. Simeoni, and which, moreover, is given by Raynaldi, the continuer of Baronius. There we have clearly "*accedendi et quamdiu volueris commorandi*" in the pontifical act addressed to Friar Boyl as the first apostle of the New World. I then quoted the letter of the Catholic Kings, addressed also to Friar Boyl, dated Segovia, August 16, 1494. The text is unpublished, but is to be found in fol. 66 of the original Register of the royal secretary, Ferdinand Alvarez. This register, from the Archivo de Indias at Seville, was exhibited at the Congress. Friar Boyl explained to the Kings the bad condition of his health, and they, while praising his exertions, granted him leave to return, if he thought it his duty so to do. I adduced also other less essential points; and, proofs in hand, I demonstrated that Friar Boyl, at the time of his voyage to America, was not a Benedictine monk, but of the Order of St. François de Paule. After me the Abbé Louvot conclusively refuted the book of Ménasseh ben Israel with regard to the Jewish colonists of America, and was supported by M. J. Vinson. Lastly, Señor Zaragoza spoke at length on the inter-oceanic canal through the Isthmus of Panama projected by Spain in the first half of the sixteenth century, and even during the life of Ferdinand, in 1508. Hernando Cortéz went specially to Tetuan-tepec on this affair. After the meeting a visit was paid to the Jardin des Plantes established by Charles III., which is very rich in American plants, and in collections of seeds and herbals. Señor Colmeiro, the director, there addressed the visitors. I must not omit one incident of this session, though wholly foreign to science. On the motion of Mr. Houghton, the correspondent of the *Standard*, and of Prince Gortschakoff, a telegram of condolence was forwarded to Mrs. Garfield.

Sept. 27.—Presidents: Señor Peralta, of Costa Rica, and M. de Saussure. M. Gaffarel read an erudite paper on the traditions current in mediæval times with regard to islands and cities existing, or supposed to exist, beyond the usual range of Atlantic navigation. Señor F. Duro, secretary of the Congress, read a highly interesting report on the voyages of the Basques during the Middle Ages, showing that they had already touched at Newfoundland in the twelfth century. Lastly, M. Bamps read a detailed account, by Mr. Barber, of ancient pottery in both Americas. He endeavoured to prove that this fabrication had a double origin and development, clearly to be distinguished, and the methods of which are no longer a secret. Other papers of less general interest followed.

Sept. 28.—Presidents: Dr. Leemans, of Leyden, and Señor Pacheco Zegarra, of Peru. M. de Charency gave a sketch of the linguistic question, speaking in detail of the structure

of the verb in the languages of Central America. Next I attempted to elucidate the question of the Basque verb, and of its relations with the American. From this point of view I insisted on the necessity of investigating the remains of the Euskara in ancient monuments; and, strong in my discovery of the Early Basque vocabulary, I showed how many words and lost forms might be expected yet to be found before a decision could be given on this debated question. I also presented the Celtiberian plate lately discovered near Sigüenza, which I published in the last number of the *Boletín* of the Royal Academy of History. The deciphering of the characters is well-nigh a certainty; but the language is yet undiscovered, and we are left in as much uncertainty as in the case of the Etruscan monuments. Still, the phonology is very like that of the Pays-Basque; the first word of the tablet, "*Arregorratoko*," the ethnic name of the Numantines, naturally points to the language in which we find, as very ancient names, "*Arregorriaga*," &c., &c. M. Vinson amplified and illustrated these data; and, on the motion of M. Fabié, the Congress voted that a Chair of Basque should be founded in the University of Madrid. Señor Rada presented to the Congress the noble work of M. Rosny, in which he, like a new Champollion, endeavours to explain the hieroglyphs of America. There is no need to speak of this well-known name to the readers of the ACADEMY. Several other works were presented, of which I mention only those of M. Harlez, Professor of Zend and Sanskrit at Louvain, on the languages of Central America.

I send you the Catalogue of objects in the exhibition which was open during the meeting of the Congress. This will be valuable to anyone interested in American studies, from the number of MSS. whose whereabouts it gives and whose contents it describes. A second paper will say something about the most important objects in this Catalogue.

FIDEL FITA.

### HEBREW TRANSLATIONS.

WE take the following, almost *verbatim*, from a recent number of the *Jewish Chronicle*:—

One of the most interesting facts about modern Jewish literature is the large number of works that have been translated into Hebrew within quite a recent period. It is scarcely too much to say that specimens of all the great literatures of the world now exist in modern Hebrew, which is as nearly as possible written in a purely Biblical style. The New Testament has of course been frequently translated, chiefly for conversionist purposes; but the last rendering by Prof. Delitzsch, of Leipzig, now in a third edition, is a model of Hebrew and a marvel of accuracy. The Koran, too, has been partly translated, but not yet finished. The whole of the Apocrypha has been done into Hebrew by Dr. S. I. Frankel, while the voluminous works of Josephus also exist in a version by Kalman Schulmann. Parts of Philo's works have been translated from the Greek, as also Aristotle's *Ethics* and Euclid's *Elements of Geometry*. But as yet, as far as we are aware, none of the great Greek poets have been presented in a Hebrew form. In Italian literature, the *Inferno* of Dante has been translated by Dr. Formigini. Parts of Petrarch and Tasso exist in Hebrew, and the *Dialoghi d'Amore* of "Leo Hebræus" (Judas Abrabanel) have been restored to the language of their author. From the French, Racine's *Ester*, by Rapaport, is the chief work with which we are acquainted, though Eugène Sue's *Mysteries of Paris* and *Wandering Jew* have both reached several editions in Jewish forms. Turning to the language dearest to modern

Jews of a scholarly mind, the masterpiece of German literature, Goethe's *Faust*, has been translated by M. Letteris with such success that it has been said that the version in parts excels the original. *Hermann and Dorothea* has likewise been Hebraised. A work so interesting to Jews as *Nathan der Weise* has found an appropriate home among them in their sacred tongue. It is needless to remark that many works of modern Jewish writers in German, such as Zunz, Geiger, and Graetz, have spread among their Polish brethren in a Hebrew garb. But to come home to England. Shakspeare's *Romeo and Juliet* and *Othello* now exist in the language of Shylock through the instrumentality of J. H. Salkinson, a "New Christian," who likewise rendered *Paradise Lost* accessible to those who can only read Hebrew. It is natural that a book like *The Pilgrim's Progress*, written in so Biblical a style, should go easily into the original language of the Bible, and it is not therefore surprising that the Hebrew translation, prepared in Palestine Place, has reached a third edition. We believe that *Robinson Crusoe* now serves to delight the youth of Polish Jews in the only language that they read. Of later works, the Earl of Beaconsfield's *Alroy* was issued as the *feuilleton* of a Hebrew periodical, and is about to be published in book-form. We may add that part of Addison, Oasian, Gay, Young, Goldsmith, and Pope have been rendered into Hebrew, that *God Save the Queen* exists in three different versions, and that the discussion scene of *Daniel Deronda* was communicated to the *Hamagid* in an almost literal Hebrew translation.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BROWNING, OSCAR. An Introduction to the History of Educational Theories. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 3s. 6d.  
CHOIST, A. Le Sahara: Souvenirs d'une Mission à Goleah. Paris: Plon. 4 fr.  
COOK, DUTTON. Hours with the Players. Chatto & Windus. 21s.  
DUMERIE, E. Sacha, Leben u. Feinde. Karlsruhe: Reuther. 8 M.  
EICHORN, H. Die Trompete in alter u. neuer Zeit. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 4 M.  
GARDNER, K. Th. Gabriel Rollenhagen, sein Leben u. seine Werke. Leipzig: Hirzel. 2 M. 80 Pf.  
GRACE, A. F. A Course of Lessons in Landscape Painting in Oil. Cassell, Potter, Galpin & Co. 42s.  
MATZ, F., u. F. v. DURN. Antike Bildwerke in Rom. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 12 M.  
PHILLIPS-WOLLEY, C. Sport in the Crimea and Caucasus. Bentley. 14s.  
REDEN-REDECK, F. J. Frhr. v. Caroline Neuber u. ihre Zeitgenossen. Ein Beitrag zur deutschen Kultur- u. Theatergeschichte. Leipzig: Barth. 12 M.  
REDEL, M. Ueb. George Chapman's Homerübersetzung. I. Heidelberg: Henninger. 1 M.  
TAILLANDIER, Saint-René. Etudes littéraires. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50 c.  
VINCENT, F. Norsk, Lapp, and Finn. Sampson Low & Co. 12s.  
ZIMMER, H. The Epic of Kings: Stories retold from the Persian Poet Ferdusi. Marshall, Japp & Co. 7s. 6d.

## THEOLOGY.

- COOK, J. P. Religion and Chemistry: a Re-statement of an Old Argument. Macmillan. 7s. 6d.  
KRIE, O. F. Commentar ub. das Evangelium d. Johannes. Leipzig: Dörfling & Franke. 11 M.  
KOPPELMAN, M. Die Aseph-Esamen. Historisch-kritisch untersucht. Marburg: Ehrhardt. 80 Pf.  
WERN, A. Die Leidensgeschichte unseres Herrn Jesu Christi nach den 4 Evangelien ausgelegt. 2. Bd. Wiesbaden: Neudner. 6 M.

## HISTORY.

- ACTA historica res gestas Poloniae illustrantia. Vol. 2, Pars 2, et Vol. 5. Cracow: Friedlein. 25 M.  
AD BERAUM Italorum Scriptores. C. L. Muratori Tom. I. P. II. Additamenta, quae sub titulo Bibliothecae Arabico-Sinicae collegit atque Italice transtulit Michael Amari. Torino: Loescher. 50 fr.  
BASS, J. Dionysius I. v. Syrakus. Nach den Quellen dargestellt. Wien: Holder. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
COSMAG, le Comte de. Souvenirs du Règne de Louis XIV. T. VII. Paris: Remouard. 7 fr. 50 c.  
GALITSCH, Fürst W. S. Allgemeine Kriegsgeschichte aller Völker u. Zeiten. 3. Abth. 1. Suppl. Russische Kriege im 17. Jahrh. Cassel: Key. 9 M.  
GRUBENHAGEN, O. Geschichte d. ersten schlesischen Kriege nach archivalischen Quellen. 2. Bd. Gotha: Perthes. 8 M.  
HORNIGER, R. Der schwarze Tod in Deutschland. Ein

- Beitrag zur Geschichte d. 14. Jahrh. Berlin: Grosser. 4 M.  
MORLEY, J. The Life of Richard Cobden. Chapman & Hall. UAKUNDSUCH der Stadt Hildesheim. Hrg. v. R. Doebner. 2. Lfg. Hildesheim: Gerstenberg. 10 M.  
WROELER, R. Richard v. Greiffenclaw sz Voliraths, Erzbischof u. Kurfürst v. Trier 1611-31. Trier: Lintz. 1 M. 50 Pf.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BRITTEN, J. European Ferns: their Form, Habit, and Culture. Cassell, Potter, Galpin & Co. 21s.  
COSMA, A. Ricerche chimiche e microscopiche su Rocce e Minerali d' Italia. Torino: Loescher. 35 fr.  
DU BOIS-REYMOND, E. Ueb. die Grenzen d. Naturerkennens. Leipzig: Veit. 2 M.  
FELLNER, St. Albertus Magnus als Botaniker. Wien: Holder. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
HELMHOLTZ, H. Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen. 1. Abth. Leipzig: Barth. 6 M.  
LOTZE, H. Grundzüge der Psychologie. Leipzig: Hirzel. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
LUTY, J. The Brain and its Functions. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 5s.  
MARTELLI, G. I Lavori di Terra. Milano: Hoepli.  
MATZ, G. Die Genera der gallenbewohnenden Cynipiden. Wien: Holder. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
MINKS, A. Symbolae licheno-mycologicae. 1. Thl. Cassel: Fischer. 8 M.  
REICHENBACH, H. G. Xenia orchidacea. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Orchideen. 3. Bd. 2. Hft. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 8 M.  
SACHS, O. Untersuchungen am Zitteraal, Gymnotus electricus. Nach seinem Tode bearb. v. E. Du Bois-Reymond. Leipzig: Veit. 25 M.  
VICROV, R. Ueb. die Weddas v. Ceylon u. ihre Beziehungen zu den Nachbarstämmen. Berlin: Dümmler. 8 M.  
WISNER, J. Das Bewegungsvermögen der Pflanzen. 5 M. Elemente der wissenschaftlichen Botanik. I. 7 M. Wien: Holder.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BROWL, Hrg. v. A. Holder. I. Abdruck der Handschrift im British Museum. Ootton. Vitellius A. XV. Freiburg-B. Mohr. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
DERENBOURG, H. Le Livre de Sibawaih, traité de Grammaire arabe, par Sibawaih, dit Sibawaihi. T. I. Paris: Baer.  
GUTTERBOCK, B., et E. THURNESSEN. Indices glossarum et vocabulorum hibernicorum quae in grammaticae celticae editione altera explanantur. Leipzig: Hirzel. 7 M.  
HOFFMANN, F. Die Akustik im Theater der Griechen. 1 M. Ueber die Asklepien. 75 Pf. Geneva: Müller.  
HOLTZE, G. Syntaxis fragmentorum scenariorum postarum Romanorum, qui post Terentium fuerunt, adumbratio. Leipzig: Holtze. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
LOHMAYER, Th. Beiträge zur Etymologie deutscher Flussnamen. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 2 M.  
WITTEL, P. De conjunctivi et optativi apud Graecos usu capita selecta. Berlin: W. Weber. 1 M. 20 Pf.

## THE ORIGINAL OF MR. BROWNING'S "PIED PIPER."

3 St. George's Square, N.W.: Oct. 24, 1881.

As you have told your readers how their favourite *Piper* came to be written, you may perhaps be willing to tell them where it came from. The following cutting from my *Browning Bibliography* shows.

"*The Pied Piper*. Its Story is taken from one of the famous *Familiar Letters* of James Howell,—"Section VI. Letter XLVII. To Mr. E. P." In the Index at the end, or 'Extract of the choicest matters that go interwoven 'mongst these Letters,' the following is said 'Of a miraculous accident happened in *Hamelen, in Germany*.'

"Sir,  
"I saw such prodigious things daily done these few years, that I had resolv'd with my self to give over wondering at any thing; yet a passage happen'd this week, that for'd me to wonder once more, because it is without parallell. It was, that some odd fellows went skulking up and down *London-streets*, and with Figs and Reasons allur'd little children, and so pourloyn'd them away from their parents, and carried them a Ship-board for beyond Sea, wher, by cutting their hair, and other devices, they so disguis'd them, that their parents could not know them.

"This made me think upon that miraculous passage in *Hamelen*, a Town in *Germany*, which I hop'd to have pass'd through when I was in *Hamburgh*, had we return'd by *Holland*; which was thus, (nor would I relate it unto you, were not there some ground of truth for it). The said Town of *Hamelen* was annoy'd with Rats and Mice; and it chanc'd that a Pied-coated Piper came thither, who covenanted with the chief Burgers for such a reward, if he could free them quite from the said Vermin, nor would he demand it, till a twelve-month, and a day after: The agreement being made, he began to play on his Pipes, and all the

Rats, and the Mice, followed him to a great Lough hard by, where they all perish'd; so the Town was infested no more. At the end of the year, the Pied Piper return'd for his reward, the Burgers put him off with slighthings, and neglect, offering him some small matter, which he refusing, and staying some dayes in the Town, one Sunday morning at High-Masse, when most people were at Church, he fell to play on his Pipes, and all the children up and down, follow'd him out of the Town, to a great Hill not far off, which rent in two, and open'd, and let him and the children in, and so clos'd up again: This happen'd a matter of two hundred and fifty years since [A.D. 1643 — 250 = 1393 A.D.†]; and in that Town, they date their Bills and Bonds, and other Instruments in Law, to this day from the year of the going out of their children: Besides, there is a great pillar of stone at the foot of the said Hill, whereon this story is engraven.†

"No more now, for this is enough in conscience for one time: So I am

"Your most affectionat servitor,  
[1643]

"J. H."

"*Epistolae Ho-eliae*. Familiar Letters Domestic and Forren; Divided into Six Sections, Partly Historical, Politically, Philosophically, Upon Emergent Occasions: by J. H. Esq.; : One of the Clerks of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council. London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley; and are to be sold at his shop at the Prince's Arms in S. Paul's Churchyard, 1645.

"† This is the year in which Chaucer, out in the cold at Greenwich, most likely wrote his *Envoy* to Scogan, then in the sun of Court-favour at Windsor. If Chaucer had but heard of the story, how he would have liked to try his hand at it!

"† See M. Merimée's first chapter of his 'Chronique sous Charles I.,' where the story is also told.—L. Etienne."

F. J. FURNIVALL

## "TILL DEATH US DO PART."

17 Circus, Bath: Oct. 22, 1881.

Will you allow me to tell the critic who so kindly alluded to my "practised powers" in his review of my last novel (*ACADEMY*, October 22) that I entirely agree with him in his estimate of Alison Patience's character?

It was my deliberate intention to depict the character of a weak, hysterical, half-educated, ill-brought-up girl, with good impulses, but little moral backbone, and to contrast this woman, with her half-principle, and the no-principle of the man whom she married, with the noble qualities, true religious balance, and sterling worth of Hugh Petherick.

There is no heroine in the book, but a hero. It has been said that no novelist of our sex can represent the character of a noble man without making him effeminate, wanting in some of the higher attributes of manhood, or with some weak flaw in his constitution.

The sadness of my book was partly owing to my determination to attempt this experiment by dealing with contrasts. It seemed to me consistent with the "high moral purpose" with which your reviewer kindly credits me, to allow a girl, who commenced her married life with jilting and deceiving, to "dree her weird" to the full. A second marriage would have relieved the sombreness which I regret in the story. But the death which resulted from the excitement caused by a final effort of chivalrous self-sacrifice seemed to me to be preferable in the case of the hero to the undertaking of a fresh task, of which I remarked in one of the final pages of my book that it "might have proved to be too difficult, since there are few who can gather up the dropped threads of a misplaced trust."

LILY SPENDER.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, Oct. 31, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Muscles," II., by Prof. John Marshall.  
TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 7.30 p.m. Education; Inaugural Address, by the Rev. J. M. Wilson.

8 p.m. Biblical Archaeology: "The Campaign of Ramesses II., in his Fifth Year, against Kadesh on the Orontes," by the Rev. H. G. Tompkins.  
 WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, 7 p.m. Entomological.  
 8 p.m. Geological: "The Genus *Stictocaris*, Duna., and its Distinctness from *Parkeria*, Carp. and Brady," by Prof. F. Martin Duncan; "The Elasticity and Strength Constants of Japanese Rocks," by Mr. Thomas Gray and Prof. John Milne; "The Glacial Deposits of West Cumberland," by Mr. J. D. Kendall.  
 THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 8 p.m. Linnean: "Notes on *Graminaceae*," by Mr. G. Bentham; "Description of Birds from the Solomon Islands and New Britain," by Mr. E. P. Ramsay; "Report on the Arctic Driftwood collected by Capt. Fielden and Mr. Hart in 1875-76," by Prof. W. R. McNab.  
 8 p.m. Chemical: "Atracetic and Muscogenic Ethers and Malic and Fumaric Acids," by Mr. W. H. Perkin; "Laboratory Notes, &c.," by Mr. M. M. Pattison Muir.  
 FRIDAY, Nov. 4, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Muscles," III., by Prof. John Marshall.  
 8 p.m. Philological: "The Simples Sounds of all the Living Slavonic Languages compared with those of the Principal Neo-Latin and Germanic Tongues," I., by Prince L.-L. Bonaparte; "Observations on the Partial Corrections of English Spellings approved by the Philological Society," by Mr. H. J. Vogin.

## SCIENCE.

### MADVIG ON THE ROMAN CONSTITUTION.

*Die Verfassung und Verwaltung des römischen Staates.* Dargestellt von Dr. J. N. Madvig. Erster Band. (Leipzig: Teubner.)

THERE is reason to fear that this first instalment of the illustrious Danish scholar's last work will be received with some feelings of disappointment. This is in part due to the restrictions under which he has deliberately laid himself in writing it. His purpose, he tells us, was,

"so far as the character of our authorities and my own powers extend, to present with a adequate clearness and lucidity a connected and true picture of the Roman State, and its historical development under definite forms and public institutions, in a form and with a completeness which might satisfy at once the scholar occupied with the study of Roman literature, and the educated man who contemplates with serious interest the great phenomenon which this State presents in the development of the human race and of civic institutions."

Hence we have many parts of the subject treated in a somewhat too popular style; difficulties passed over lightly, and the views of other scholars rejected without any critical examination of the arguments on which they are based. Hence, too, we have what, in spite of the defence offered in the Preface, will very much impair the value of the work for scholars—an entire omission of all reference to other modern authorities. It is annoying to find frequently such phrases as "the view recently favoured in many quarters is without any support," "everything which has been advanced by recent scholars on this point rests on entirely false hypotheses," and the like, without any means of estimating their justice, except such as may be vouchsafed by the author. In part, too, the deficiencies of the book arise from a cause which may well awaken all sympathy for the veteran scholar. He says:

"I do not deny that, partly in consequence of an experience of many years as regards many products of the special literature in this department, partly in consequence of the dislike, increasing with years, to read many new books upon questions on which one has plunged deep into the authorities, especially if, like myself, one has to read with other's eyes, and hence read slowly, my acquaintance with the special works on this subject of the last few years is incomplete."

It is no wonder that a scholar like Mad-

vig is weary of the task of picking out the grains which may lurk in the copious chaff of the all but numberless "programmes" poured from the press. But the relief that is gained by abandoning the attempt has to be paid for in many a slight error or incompleteness which would have been otherwise escaped. In this respect Madvig's work compares very unfavourably with the *Staatsrecht* of Mommsen, to which it is in a certain sense intended as a rival. No one will dream of accusing Mommsen of failing to plunge deep into the original sources; and yet no contribution by a modern writer seems to escape his vigilant and unwearied diligence. On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that, for the purpose which he has in view, Madvig's method is much better suited than that of Mommsen. He does not start with any abstract conceptions of *auspicio* or *collegialität*. After a rapid survey of the external conditions of the Roman State, he proceeds, in six chapters, to discuss the nature and the holders of the franchise, the divisions of the people, the form of government and the popular assemblies, the Senate, the magistrates, and the empire. His principle is always to work backwards from what we find actually existing at the times for which we have the fullest information—the Second Punic War and the next generation, and the lifetime of Cicero—to earlier periods, and not to construct hypotheses into which the recorded facts must be fitted as best they may. It is almost needless to say that there is throughout the fullest command of the subject-matter; we feel that we are in the hands of a master who has that intimate knowledge of the original authorities only to be gained by the study of a lifetime. This lends to much of the exposition a freshness and vigour which are rarely to be met with in an elaborately compiled handbook. The author gives no indication in the Preface whether any portion of the book has been delivered in the form of lectures; but the general impression left on the reader is that of listening to masterly lectures, rather than that of studying a text-book. From this point of view the *ex cathedra* utterances on controverted points, and the frequent brushing away of difficulties as "not concerning our purpose to decide," are not wholly out of place. Points which may be noticed as those on which he strongly disputes the views of Mommsen are the commercial importance of Rome, the origin of the *plebs*, the exclusion of the patricians from the *comitia tributa*, the relations of the tribes to the later *comitia centuriata*, the distinct origin of the two kinds of quaestors, the policy of Caesar, the place of the proconsular authority in the powers of the Emperors, and the source of the title *princeps*. His differences from Niebuhr are still more numerous, but likely to meet with more general concurrence. In one passage an entirely new interpretation of a much-debated passage of Livy (ii. 18) is put forward with great confidence. In recounting the origin of the dictatorship, Livy has the phrase *consulares legere*, where Madvig differs from all previous commentators by boldly taking *consulares* as the nominative, and supposing that in the selection of a

dictator by the Senate, which usually preceded his nomination by the consul, only past consuls had the right to take part. This at once reconciles Livy's statement with the recorded facts. Whether it is worth while to do so at the cost of a somewhat bold historical conjecture is another question. Misprints of all kinds are—as is perhaps natural under the circumstances of issue, but not the less to be regretted—unusually numerous. On one point Madvig's censure of Niebuhr, and that upon a legal point of some little importance, is based upon a text now antiquated. In Gaius i. 96, *minus Latium* is not a "false conjecture," but is clearly given in Studemund's apograph, previous to which, indeed, the reading may have been fairly said to be doubtful.

On the whole, this last work of Madvig's must be pronounced to have a place of its own. It will not for a moment shake the supremacy of the great text-book of Mommsen and Marquardt as the book of reference for the advanced scholar. It is far less useful for the student than the admirable *Droit romain* of Willems, which is too little known here, but to which I know nothing comparable in its way either in England or in Germany. But it gives a vigorous, clear, and sober statement of the leading facts in the Roman Constitution, and is singularly free from flighty hypotheses on the one hand, and credulous adherence to the authorities on the other. The book would be well adapted to the needs of many English readers; but the translator should be thoroughly acquainted with the modern literature of the subject, and able to supplement his author by frequent notes. And, above all, he should verify his references.

A second volume, which may very shortly be expected, will deal with legal and military affairs, the administration of the provinces, public worship, and other details of government.  
 A. S. WILKINS.

*Suicide.* By Henry Morselli. "International Scientific Series." (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

PROF. MORSELLI proclaims an intention of banishing from his pages every kind of philosophical discussion, an intention to which he is not invariably constant. So far as one can discover from the English of a not always lucid translation, he would ascribe every suicide to some greater or smaller form of mental alienation. *Mori licet cui vivere non placet* is a maxim for which he has no respect; and he will not contemplate the possibility that, though the mass of suicides throw away life foolishly, yet here and there a case may occur of a perfectly sane man deliberately weighing the circumstances, and resolving to leave a useless, an unsatisfactory, a disgraceful, or a painful position.

Still, in spite of occasional rambles into speculation, Prof. Morselli's book is in the main, as he describes it, an essay on comparative moral statistics. It is full of tables very carefully prepared and drawn up; and these give one a variety of information, undoubtedly curious, though not at present useful. The original Italian edition has been compressed for English readers, while the parts relating



to England and Wales have been enlarged. Ireland furnishes many facts; but we hardly remember any entry about Scotland.

In the aggregate of the civilised States of Europe and America, voluntary death has increased since the beginning of the century, and is still increasing more rapidly than the growth of the population. But this result, true of the aggregate, is not true of all the single States. It holds good especially of the Northern countries of Europe—as Denmark, Finland, or England. But still England is not “in the first rank,” and our number of suicides for the last twenty-five years, if not decreasing, has not largely increased. “Each State has a specific degree of tendency to suicide,” just as it has to criminality, marriage, or growth of population. To some extent, no doubt, this depends upon race, in spite of the fusion of races in any one State. For, to take instances, Jews exhibit “an habitual resistance to suicide;” Negroes, especially women, have an extraordinary propensity to it. The Scandinavian stock has a high proportion of voluntary deaths; so has pure German blood; Saxony is the “great point of irradiation” of suicide; the specially Anglo-Saxon East and South of England have a higher average than the West or North; and the departments of France are suicidal in proportion as they have been Germanised. In fact, the Isle of France, with 330·6 suicides to the million inhabitants, stands at the top of the list.

But here other laws, or generalisations, about suicide come in to shake our confidence in this interpretation. European countries generally exhibit a higher average in the North than in the South of their territory, as Europe does on the whole. But Prof. Morselli admits that the high numbers of the North of France depend “in great measure on the influence of Paris.” “The moral, economic, and material conditions of great cities” seldom fail to tell. Yet London’s average, though great, is below that of Cumberland.

If we accept race as a factor, it will not surprise us to learn that tall Europeans are more given to voluntary death than short ones; and that in Italy (though not in France) suicide is more frequent among brachycephalic people. But it is more striking that the States “which are pre-eminent in crimes of blood are those where suicide is scarce,” as Italy and Spain. “Where crimes against property predominate, suicides are more frequent.” Plains, again, coincide with high averages; so do alluvial deposits. The primary rocks give a low proportion. Religions are pretty constant in the relative averages which they yield. For instance, in Bavaria, Prussia, Würtemberg, and Austria “the tendency to suicide is among Protestants 102·7 per million inhabitants; among Catholics, 62·3;” with which one may compare Protestant England giving 67 and Catholic Ireland 16. But many of these and like generalisations are only the same thing repeated in different formulae.

So too, perhaps, as to facts about the influence of age, sex, or profession upon self-destruction. Profession has a table to itself; we can only notice the frequency of suicide in our army, threefold that of

civilians between twenty and forty-five years of age. The tendency to take one’s own life “augments in the two sexes in direct ratio with age.” England loses most men between forty-five and fifty-five years; but in the last period of life the tendency greatly diminishes. It is far higher among men than women. It is highest in June, lowest in December; “all alienists are agreed as to the greater frequency of mental alienation in the summer season.” But some countries give a maximum in spring—that is, in the North, where the change of season tries the constitution most. The first ten days of the month are more fatal than the rest, especially the first two. Prof. Morselli suggests that debauchery is more common then, especially in large cities. “Night is preferred by suicides,” probably on account of its isolation. Nor are persons irregular in choosing means of death. The rope is the most generally chosen; then water, then firearms. Italians prefer falling from a height. English suicides who employ poison (and they are chiefly found in our industrial districts) show a “constant predilection” for the same drugs. London specially dislikes hanging. And particular ages affect particular means; “above the age of eighty no Dane would slay himself with a pistol.”

Looking at things in a large way, civilisation seems to lead to suicide. No doubt the general key to this is given by saying that “the increase of education goes *pari passu* with that of madness;” but we would also submit that higher civilisation means greater power to look forward, both to see and to realise the coming series of events disagreeable to the sufferer.

Lastly, Prof. Morselli lays down that “suicide is an effect of the struggle for existence and of human selection.” It is simply one way in which the weaker give way or retire from the contest. Others go visibly mad; while the “greater part of the conquered pays a corresponding tribute to early death, indigence, emigration, to crime, prostitution, and to physical infirmities.” Suicide increases with everything which makes life harder. It is therefore natural selection helped on by the good-will of the eliminated. Looking at it as an evil, Prof. Morselli says that the cure for it is “to develop in man the power of well-ordering sentiments and ideas by which to reach a certain aim in life; in short, to give force and energy to the moral character.” This is to be achieved by better education, by improving the moral condition of the proletariat, by “the moderation of egotistical tendency, the bridling of the passions,” the prevention of misery, intemperance, and dissoluteness—a sufficiently large programme of action.

FRANKLIN T. RICHARDS.

#### OBITUARY.

News has reached Rome from Cairo of the death of Mgr. Daniel Comboni, Vicar Apostolic of Equatorial Africa, whose travels we have more than once referred to. The locality and circumstances of his death are not at present known, and the intelligence was quite unexpected. Mgr. Comboni was born at Limone, in North Italy, on March 15, 1831, and was consecrated Bishop of Olandiopolis in 1877.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

DURING his recent visit to Davis Straits for the whale fishery, Capt. Adams, in the *Arctic*, penetrated as far up Wellington Channel as an expedition has ever been, and until he encountered the Polar ice in August, by which he was afterwards again stopped in Barrow Straits. He then steered down Peel Sound to within a short distance of where the *Erebus* and *Terror* were lost; he next visited Beechy Island, where there is a monument to Sir John Franklin and some of his followers. The *Arctic* then proceeded up towards the Gulf of Boothia, and within some fifteen miles of Fury and Hecla Straits Capt. Adam took on board an intelligent Eskimo, from whom some intelligence is said to have been obtained respecting the last days of an officer—possibly Lieut. Crozier—and two seamen of Franklin’s expedition. The Eskimo stated that these were the sole survivors of a party of seventeen, who reached his father’s hut on their way to Hudson’s Bay, but then succumbed to privation and fatigue. Now, although these statements are said to have been very explicit, we must bear in mind that they are made by an Eskimo as his recollections of what must have happened at least thirty-five years ago; and it would hardly be wise to place much reliance upon them. Capt. Adams has sent to the Admiralty some papers which he found. He is well known as a skillful and adventurous whaling captain; and he is certainly to be congratulated on the success of his last achievement, though whales were not so plentiful as he could have wished.

LIEUT. DELAPORT, of the French navy, has just started from Marseilles on an archaeological expedition to Cambodia, where he hopes to penetrate to, and thoroughly examine, the hitherto unexplored ruins of Khmer, which lie buried amid dense jungle. Lieut. Delaport held a subordinate post some years ago in a similar expedition, the results of which figured conspicuously in the exhibition of 1878. On the present occasion he has received influential support from the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, as well as from the Minister of Marine and the Colonies. In fact, his enterprise, though originally suggested by the Société académique indo-chinoise, may be regarded as a Government undertaking. He takes with him a numerous staff, including engineers, draughtsmen, and photographers.

It is stated that an expedition is now being organised at one of the Atlantic seaports of America, which is to start next May for Beacon Hill, in Gibson Cove, to make further investigations respecting Franklin’s expedition. Peter Bayne, who formed one of Hall’s party, is to accompany the expedition; and on their arrival at Beacon Hill he is to undertake a sledge journey from the north-west end of King William Land.

MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER’S SONS, of New York, announce a book, entitled *Schwatka’s Search: Sledging in the Arctic in Quest of the Franklin Records*, by W. H. Gilder, who was second in command of the Schwatka expedition.

THE captain of the German ship *Phoenix* has reported at Callao that he has discovered a new island in 7° 48’ S. lat., 83° 48’ W. long., about 100 miles west of Punta Ahuja, to the south of Guayaquil. It is said to be of volcanic origin, and to be about a square mile in extent and sixty feet above sea-level at its highest point.

In the Legislative Assembly at Brisbane on September 1 it was announced that an English company had already offered to construct a trans-continental line of railway to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and that a colonial company was willing to make one to the New South Wales border from Charleville, about seventy miles from Roma, on the road to Blackall. We presume

the English company must be the one in whose interests Major-Gen. Feilding is said to have undertaken his surveying expedition across Queensland.

A PARTY under Mr. Villard, which has been engaged in investigating the interior of Vancouver Island, has recently obtained important information respecting its coal and other mineral resources.

AN important discovery of diamonds is said to have been made in South Africa at a place called Andriesfontein, between the Hanover and Colesberg divisions.

PÈRE DUPARQUET, who is well known for the useful geographical work he has done in the region of the Okavango and Cunene Rivers, as well as in other parts of South-west Africa, left Lisbon on October 5 to return to his diocese. The information which Père Duparquet collected from personal observation and enquiry in regard to the Okavango was embodied in a map, which was republished in the *Monthly Record of Geography* for January last, with a summary of his memoir on the subject.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

**Burmese Jade.**—Dr. H. Fischer, of Freiburg, who has for several years devoted himself to the study of jade, contributes an interesting paper on his favourite subject to the current number of the *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie*. His paper refers chiefly to specimens which he has recently received from two Hungarian travellers—Count Széchényi and Herr Loczy—who obtained them from the neighbourhood of Mogung, in Burma. Some interesting particulars are given with reference to the mode of occurrence of the mineral, and analyses of the specimens are cited. Dr. Fischer accompanies his description of the Burmese jade by a learned discussion of the early relations between Asia, Europe, and America as revealed by the distribution of objects in worked jade contrasted with the occurrence of the raw material.

WE regret to hear that Sir Wyville Thomson, best known as the head of the scientific staff on board the *Challenger*, has been compelled by ill-health to resign the professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, to which he was appointed in 1870. For some time past he has been unable, from one cause or another, to perform the duties of his chair, which were undertaken at one time by Prof. Huxley and more recently by Prof. Alleyne Nicholson. Considerable interest will be aroused about the appointment of a permanent successor; for this is, probably, the most valuable professorship of biology in the country.

IN May last, a benefactor who did not disclose his name placed at the disposal of the Council of Owens College a sum of money to provide certain fellowships of the value of £100 yearly, renewable for a second and third year, to be held by persons duly qualified to devote themselves to the prosecution of some special study in science or literature. At their meeting on the 21st inst. the council elected, out of thirty candidates, the following four gentlemen:—In the department of Philosophy, Mr. Alfred Sidgwick, B.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford; in the department of Chemistry, Mr. Bohnelad Brauner, Ph.D., University of Prague, and Mr. Harry Baker, Dalton Chemical Scholar of Owens College; and in the department of Biology, Mr. H. Marshall Ward, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge.

MESSRS. W. SWAN SONNENSCHNIG AND CO. announce for issue next spring an English version, edited by Mr. Adam Sedgwick, of Trinity College, Cambridge, of Prof. Claus' *Handbuch der Zoologie*, as a companion volume

to Messrs. Prantl and Vines' *Elementary Text-book of Botany*, the second edition of which we hope to notice shortly. Hitherto Prof. Claus' book has been published without illustrations of any kind; but for the forthcoming edition about 550 cuts have been drawn by the author himself.

THE important treatise on *The Microscope: Theory and Practice*, by Profs. Naegeli and Schwendener, announced repeatedly by the same publishers during the past three years, has at length passed through the press. It will be published next month.

WE also learn that Dr. Vines has in preparation *A School Botany*, adapted for the use of junior classes, and serving as an introduction to his edition of Prof. Prantl's book, which again is introductory to Prof. Sachs' great work.

ON November '4, Messrs. Wyman and Sons will issue the first number of a new weekly scientific magazine, to be called *Knowledge*, which will be edited by Mr. Richard A. Proctor.

WE learn from the *Nation* that Messrs. J. B. Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia, have in the press a new work, entitled *The Honey-Ants of the Garden of the Gods and the Occident Ants of the American Plains*, by Dr. Henry O. McCook, who is already known for his study of the agricultural ants of Texas.

WE notice with pleasure the appearance of the first portion of a new edition of Dr. Ploss's valuable treatise, *Das Kind in Brauch und Sitte der Völker*, which was noticed in these columns on the publication of the first edition.

### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

BESIDES the regular "Dictionary Evening" at which Dr. Murray reports every January to the Philological Society the progress of its dictionary under his editing during the past year, he will occupy another of the society's nights this session with a paper on "The History and Explanation of the Aryan Consonant-shift formulated in 'Grimm's Law.'"

PROF. PAUL MEYER has discovered and copied a unique and most important uncatalogued MS. of 20,000 lines in Old-French verse, "The Life of William Earl of Pembroke," containing a host of quite new details unknown to Prof. Stubbs and the best authorities on the death of Henry II., the history of Ireland, &c., &c. Prof. Meyer will give an account of the MS., with a specimen of its text, in the next number of the *Romania*. The MS. was lost to the British Museum twenty years ago by the parsimony of the Treasury, whose officials are so often dead to the charms and worth of the old skin-books.

WE are able to give the following details of the long-expected work on "The History of English Rhythms" on which Prof. Schipper, of Vienna, has been engaged for some time. It will be in two volumes, the first of which, comprising the Old-English period, will be published at Bonn next month by Herr Emil Strauss (a nephew of the famous theologian). The book, which contains 537 pages, besides a Preface and Index, is divided into four parts. The first part is introductory, treating of the general arrangement of the subject, and giving definitions of metrical terms—viz., rhythm, accent, quantity, measure, rhyme—in their mutual relations. The second part comprises the Anglo-Saxon period, treating in three chapters of Anglo-Saxon alliterative verse—(1) during the classical time of Anglo-Saxon literature, (2) during the time of Ælfric, and (3) of certain later poems with rhyme and alliteration combined. The third part begins with a general introduction to, and

description of, those rhythms which are formed after the Latin iambic catalectic tetrameter (viz., the *Poema Morale* and the *Ormulum*), or after the Old-French alexandrine, or short rhyming couplet. Then follows a chapter on Early-English accentuation during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, chiefly polemic, with the object of refuting certain theories of those German philologists who have attempted to apply Lachmann's laws of Old High-German accentuation to Early-English rhythms. In opposition to this, Prof. Schipper has generally adopted the English view of the subject. The rest of this part is occupied with descriptions of the further development of alliterative verse in its different forms, and of the above-named foreign metres. The fourth part treats of Early-English rhymes and staves in their relation to Mediaeval Latin, Provençal, and Old-French staves, and of the five-foot iambic verse of Chaucer and his followers. The full title of Prof. Schipper's work is *Altenglische Metrik, in historischer und systematischer Entwicklung dargestellt*.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, M. Halévy, differing from M. Derembourg, declared himself unable to assign an earlier date for the Siloam inscription than the reign of Hezekiah. In his opinion, the form of the characters is distinctly less ancient than on the Moabitic stone.

PROFS. W. DEBROKE AND C. PAULI have just published jointly (Stuttgart: Heitz) the first of a series of *Etruskische Forschungen und Studien*. This contains two papers, both by Prof. Pauli, entitled "Noch einmal die lautni- und clera-Frage" and "Nachtraege und Neues in Bezug auf arnial und larial und ihre Verwandten."

THE publishing firm of Teubner, of Strassburg, announce the publication of a Dictionary of Greek and Roman Mythology. The editor-in-chief is Prof. W. H. Roscher; but all important articles are contributed by specialists, who will give the guarantee of their signature.

THE second volume of Signor Bonghi's translation of Plato, containing the *Phaedo*, will be published almost immediately.

### NOTES ON EGYPTOLOGY.

FROM the report of the French School of Cairo for 1880-81, which has recently been presented by Prof. Maspero to the Minister of Public Instruction, we may form some opinion both of the activity of France in the department of Egyptology, and also of what the endowment of research means. Two students, MM. Bouriant and Loret, were told off to arrange the monuments, &c., in the museum not already classified; but, in addition, each has accomplished another special job of his own. M. Bouriant has examined the MSS. in the library of the Coptic patriarch, many of which he has found to be hitherto unedited, including a fragment of a Memphitic version of the Book of Wisdom, a Theban version of Apostolic Constitutions (of which the Memphitic text was published by Tattani), and several Lives of Saints. These will be published in the *Recueil* of the school; as also will the text of the long inscription of Denderah, relating to the death and resurrection of Osiris, together with a translation by M. Loret. The latter has also catalogued about 2,000 funeral statues in the Boulak Museum. Another student, M. Lefebvre, in conjunction with the two already named, has compiled a catalogue of the coins discovered during the present year at Deir-el-Bahari. A fourth, M. Dulac, has been studying the Arabic MSS. in the library of the Khedive, and has in hand a *Chrestomathy* of the Arabic dialect of Egypt. What has England to show by the side of all this?

The valuable Egyptological and philological library of M. François Chabas is on sale at Maisonneuve's, Paris. Many of the books are annotated by M. Chabas' hand, and several are of extreme rarity.

*Dizionario di Mitologia Egizia.* Per Ridolfo V. Lanzone. Part I. (Torino: Fratelli Doyen.) A good dictionary of Egyptian mythology, carried out upon a scale commensurate with the importance of the subject, has long been needed; and this first instalment of Signor Lanzone's work, though scarcely proof against criticism, bids fair to meet the general requirements of the case. No deity, thus far, would seem to be omitted, and no pains spared to give the fullest detail and the most ample references. The representative god of the present issue is Amen Ra; and in the twenty-six pages devoted to an exhaustive description of the attributes, functions, and pictorial characteristics of this deity Signor Lanzone has given ample proof of industry and learning. The various titles of Amen Ra alone fill three pages; and the literary matter is illustrated by no less than eighteen outlines from bas-reliefs, papyri, stelae, &c., and forty-one facsimiles of engraved scarabs. Figure 1, plate xx., by-the-way, should bear the name of Amen-Khem. Again, Aha, the divine cow crowned with the disk and plumes, is described as the "spouse" of Osiris-Apis, and as "consecrated alle dee Madri che allattavano il fanciullo divino Hor;" in support whereof Signor Lanzone quotes Birch, Bunsen, de Rouge, Lepsius, and Pierret. But he says not a word of Mariette's treatise, *La Mère d'Apis*, wherein it is conclusively shown that the cow-headed goddess of the Serapeum tablets was the mother, and not the spouse, of the incarnate Osiris. "Les monuments se refusent à nous livrer la moindre mention des épouses d'Apis" are the decisive words of Mariette (*La Mère d'Apis*, p. 12). In the article "Apet," this goddess is said to wear "the solar disk;" but M. Naville has distinctly shown her to be a lunar deity. Such minor orthographical errors as Campollion (p. 71) for Champollion are perhaps unavoidable in a work facsimilized in lithography from the MS. of the author. This number of the *Dizionario* contains some interesting illustrations from the funereal papyrus of Neb-Hapt (in the Turin collection), representing scenes of ploughing, reaping, boating, cattle-driving, &c., in the fields of Aahlu (Elysium); or, as Signor Lanzone prefers to spell it, *Aanro*. The illustrations from scarabs also form a novel and valuable feature of the work; but they would be still more valuable if sufficiently well executed to enable readers to judge of their style and period. They ought, in fact, to have been engraved on wood in the best manner.

A GERMAN translation of Mr. P. Le Page Renouf's Hibbert Lectures has just been brought out by Messrs. Hinrichs, of Leipzig, a firm which seems to have made a speciality of Egyptological works.

PROF. TIELE'S *Comparative History of the Religions of Egypt and Mesopotamia* has been translated into French by M. Collins (Paris: Fischbacher).

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Oct. 20.)

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.R.S., the President, in the Chair.—The President exhibited a penny of the second coinage of Henry VII., struck at Canterbury.—A unique copper coin of Shams ud Dunya wa ud Din Mahmud Shah was exhibited by Mr. Charles J. Rodgers. This coin is dated A.H. 718, and was struck at Delhi; and Mr. Rodgers supposes it to have been either issued by the usurper Wafa Beg during the absence of Kutb ud Din Mubarak Shah on an expedition to Deogur, or by those who disliked the rule of Wafa Beg, in order that they

might show it to the King and accuse Wafa Beg of the assumption of regal functions.—Mr. Henry S. Gill exhibited a very rare penny of Alexander II. of Scotland, struck at Forres.—Mr. Durlacher exhibited a specimen of the new Afghan medallion, 1878-80, having the portrait of her Majesty on the obverse, and on the reverse a company of troops on the march headed by an elephant, with rider, and bearing a cannon.—Mr. Bisber exhibited a very rare medal of Henry VIII., with the King's bust on one side and on the other the portcullis. This medal appears to be of the time, and of German work.—Mr. Webster exhibited several very rare Anglo-Saxon and English coins, among which was a penny of Eadwig, struck at London, one of two specimens known, and another of Eadgar, struck at Newport.—A paper was then read on "A Medal of Charles V. of Spain by Giovanni Pomedello," by Mr. T. W. Greene. This medal has the portrait of the King and the figure of Victory inscribing a shield. It does not bear the artist's name, but it has his "sigla," an apple traversed by a monogram composed of the letters ZVAN, a Venetian abbreviation of the name Giovanni. This medal raises the number of Pomedello's authenticated works to eleven. There are several others attributed to this artist, but, being unsigned, their attribution may be considered doubtful.—Mr. Toplis communicated a notice of a find, at Newark, in June last, of coins of Henry III., struck at London and Canterbury.—Mr. Warwick Wroth read a paper on "The Cultus of Asklepios at Pergamon, as illustrated by the Coinage of that City from B.C. 400 to A.D. 268." It was at Pergamon that the worship of the God of Medicine, which acquired considerable importance in Hellenistic and Roman times, had its principal seat; and the coinage of that city, especially in the Imperial age, gives a large and interesting series of types relating to Asklepios and his companion divinities—Apollo, Telesphoros, and Hygieia. Mr. Wroth discussed at some length the different forms under which Asklepios is represented. In the early period he is seated on an omphalos, but in the later period he stands leaning on his serpent-staff. With the former representation Mr. Wroth identifies the famous statue of the god at Pergamon, made by the artist Phrymachos, who flourished about B.C. 240.

### SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HELLENIC STUDIES.—(Thursday, Oct. 20.)

THE REV. H. F. TOZER, Vice-President, in the Chair.—The Chairman read a paper on "Byzantine Satire." The two satires which he described were—(1) The Sufferings of Timarion. This work was assigned by Mr. Tozer to the twelfth century. It gives an interesting account of a descent by one Timarion into Hades, his meeting there with various worthies, and his restoration to the upper air. The circumstances of the piece are almost entirely adopted from paganism, and the character of the satire is copied from Lucian, who had great influence at Byzantium. (2) The Sojourn of Magaris in Hades. This is a later piece of the beginning of the fifteenth century; its subject is the same as in the Timarion, but the society which it ridicules is still more selfish and corrupt.—A paper was also read by Mr. Cecil Smith, on "A Greek Vase," with representations of comic actors or mummers disguised as birds. The writer maintained that, whether the scene were taken from the play of a comedian such as Magnes or Aristophanes, or from a popular mime of ruder character, in any case it helps us to realise what dress would be worn by the actors and chorus in the *Birds* of Aristophanes.—A paper on "The Battle of Marathon," by Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, was, in the unavoidable absence of the writer, taken as read.

### EDUCATION SOCIETY.—(Monday, Oct. 24.)

MR. F. G. FLEAY read a paper on "When and in What Order shall Subjects be Introduced?" He did not propose to consider any detailed programme of subjects; but he attempted to ascertain whether any general principles could be laid down as a foundation for such a curriculum. He considered that such principles existed; first, in the recognised changes of rate in brain-growth at the ages of seven, fourteen, and twenty-one; secondly, in the law that the development of the individual follows that of the race; thirdly, in Comte's classification of the sciences. He considered that these periods should be distinguished in education; during the first, that of

spontaneity, under the age of seven, the child should receive no formal or systematic instruction, but should, under the mother's guidance, be encouraged to enquire, and be taught only what he asked to learn; during the second period, that of instruction, from seven to fourteen, no training should be given in science strictly so-called—arts, languages (not philology), and the mis-named practical sciences forming the staple of the teaching; during the third period the sciences should be taught in Comte's order, that being the inverse of the psychological sequence, or the order of interest, which should be adopted during the second period. The third period would take the subjects in the order of greatest extension in Sir W. Hamilton's sense, only one science being taught at a time; the second, in the order of intension, several subjects being taught, but not introduced, simultaneously.

## FINE ART.

*Le Corrège: sa Vie et son Œuvre.* Avec une introduction sur le développement de la culture italienne et sur la genèse de la Renaissance. By Marguerite Albana Mignaty. (Paris: Fischbacher.)

THIS work is not simply a biography of Correggio, as might be supposed, but a prolonged rhapsody on "the development of the Italian soul" in art at the time of the Renaissance, and its particular manifestation in the life and works of Correggio. In truth, the known facts of Correggio's life are so exceedingly scanty and devoid of interest that it is somewhat difficult to build up a connected biography upon them. All that has been really ascertained concerning this fascinating master consists of a few entries in registers, quitances, and other legal documents, by the aid of which we can contrive generally to follow him in his work from year to year, and to know when he was at Mantua or Parma, or at home in Correggio; but beyond this all is inference, or more often mere hypothesis.

In spite, however, of this scarcity of material, biographers, from Vasari (who invented or retailed the pathetic fable regarding his poverty) down to the present day, have always delighted in constructing Lives of Correggio in which the blank spaces of his history are filled up by the imagination of the writers. Mme. Mignaty has done this to perfection. Few have equalled her in flow of speech and graceful inventive fancy. Take, for example, the charming way in which she clothes the bare fact that he was married in 1520 to a certain Girolama Merlini, aged sixteen, the orphan daughter of an armbearer to the Duke of Mantua, who brought her husband a considerable dowry, bore four children, and died, probably in Parma, before 1530. This is absolutely all that is known regarding the marriage. No record, no word, no tradition even, regarding his domestic happiness or unhappiness, exists. Yet Mme. Mignaty tells us that

"Jérôme Merlini était une de ces créatures exquisées, sensibles, et frêles qui ne semblent pas faites pour vivre et prospérer ici-bas; une de ces natures qu'un souffle reploie sur elles-mêmes, et qui soupirent après une autre existence, parce qu'elles ne trouvent dans celle-ci ni paix, ni satisfaction, mais plutôt ennui et dégoût."

This sensitive young creature fell in love with Allegri, as he with her, at first sight, and their betrothal and marriage quickly followed. "Ce mariage fut des plus heureux. Il comblait tous les désirs, toutes les aspirations du

jeune couple. Quatre enfants (un garçon et trois filles) scellèrent cette union. Leur amour ne cessa point. Leur vie domestique égayée de leurs beaux enfants, a dû être l'image du plus inaltérable bonheur. . . . La femme du Corrège fut l'ange de son foyer, la gardienne souriante de sa vie. . . . Cet amour s'éleva dans leur vie, comme une symphonie, où les voix émouvantes du monde visible semblaient s'unir aux voix mystérieuses d'un immense au delà. Tels furent les rapports du Corrège avec sa femme."

Such, doubtless, may have been their married life; but, on the other hand, it may just as well have been of the most prosaic kind, or the delicate, romantic "Jérôme" may have been a sturdy, commonplace Italian girl, and Allegri unfaithful and a brute.

Mdme. Mignaty is equally eloquent on the beauty of Allegri's person, and describes his vast forehead, his aquiline nose, his mobile nostrils, and his dreamy expression, "as of one who lives in intimate communion with the beautiful and the good." But, unfortunately, the portrait in the cathedral at Parma, on which she founds this description, though formerly taken for that of Allegri, has long been considered by all good authorities not to be genuine. Mdme. Mignaty owns, indeed, that its authenticity is contested; but she prefers the guidance of her own intuitions to any historical evidence. She writes from the fullness of her heart rather than from the fullness of her head; and, having been profoundly moved herself in recognising, "as by a sudden vision, the beauty of this pure and ardent soul," she desires that all the world should recognise it also. But few persons, we think, will be found to agree with her as to the deep religious feeling manifest in Allegri's works. He did not turn monk, like Fra Angelico, she informs us, nor pray before beginning a picture, but "he did more":—

"Par sa vie entière il vécut en Dieu, c'est à dire selon la lumière d'une divine religion dont il remplit sa vie modeste et qu'il illustre par ses œuvres. Il lui dut la connaissance des vérités sublimes de l'âme, il lui dut de comprendre et d'interpréter finalement dans ses grandes fresques le triomphe de l'amour divin dans l'âme remplie d'extase."

It is possible, of course, that in his life Allegri was a devout Christian; nothing is known as to his personal faith; but surely in his works Paganism is triumphant. Even Mdme. Mignaty sees his "Hellenic proclivities." The religious ideal of the fourteenth century, indeed, disappears entirely under the æsthetic perfection he attained. His works delight our senses and charm our eyes by their melting tones, soft gradations, and exquisite grace; but it is "simple beauty and naught else" that we find in them; certainly no religious fervour or exalted moral teaching. Mary Magdalen, for instance, is one of his favourite saints, but not because he saw in her "a nature regenerated by the power of a loving and profound soul," but rather because he could bestow upon this type of frail, but loving, womanhood all the charms of sensuous beauty. Take, for example, the well-known Reading Magdalen of Dresden. Were it not for the pot of ointment by her side, no one would ever imagine her a repentant sinner, but rather some wandering nymph or lovely goddess. The attractive sensuousness of Allegri's style, indeed,

contributed undoubtedly to that decline in art which so soon followed. One step more, and art fell from the high æsthetic aims of the Renaissance into exaggeration and sensuality.

Mdme. Mignaty does not enter into the disputed question regarding Allegri's early teachers, although a chapter is devoted to his education. She does not even seem aware that authorities differ on this point, though most agree in considering that he came under the influence of the school of Ferrara. Indeed, she does not appear to have consulted any later authority than Pungileoni, whose three volumes of *Memorie storiche* were published in 1817-21; at least, Dr. Meyer's exhaustive monograph on Correggio, first published in 1870 in the *Allgemeines Künstlerlexicon*, and afterwards as a separate volume (translated into English in 1876), is never once mentioned, though its logical deductions and acute scientific criticism afford the most valuable help in understanding Allegri's work. Altogether, it must be said that the present book is the result of enthusiasm rather than of study. To those who like fine sentiment, high talk about the Good and the Beautiful, and flowing descriptions of well-known pictures, it may be acceptable. Those who seek for knowledge had better seek elsewhere.

MARY M. HEATON.

#### THE WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE UNITED ARTS GALLERY.

ALL who admire the untrained pathos of Josef Israels should visit this exhibition, which contains one of his finest works. It is only a picture of an old man seated by the death-bed of his wife, and there is not any tear in his eye or convulsion of the face. He has his back to the bed, and looks straight out of the picture, seeing and hearing nothing. The stillness and solemnness of the scene are felt rather than seen. *Alone* is the title; and the sense of loneliness was never more perfectly given than in that awe-stricken figure, which looks as if it has not moved, and would not move, for hours. He is not so much stunned as tranced in the dreadful wonder of widowhood. On the other side of the room is one of A. Artz's clever interiors. This time it is the *The Old People's House at Katwyk*, with the old people in it eating (we can scarcely say enjoying) their humble meal. Mr. Artz is the most ascetic of painters, who sets his face against all that is pleasant or cheerful. It would seem as though he had determined to prove how dull is the life of those who subsist "on charitable contributions," and that art has no necessary concern with pleasure. Yet his pictures please, with their skilful management of mass and light and colour; and he is a worthy descendant of the old Dutch masters. Underneath, C. Gussow has a wonderful study of an old rascal of a beggar. Among other good pictures in this room, we noticed especially two charming little *Sadées*, a bright scene on the banks of the Seine by D. Ridgeway Knight, and a capital little study of character and colour by O. Turletta. A. Steinheil's large composition of *The Death of Cœur de Lion* it is difficult either to praise or blame. It is solemn, without being impressive; not dead, but without animation; by no means ignoble, but not in the least heroic. Despite the greatness of its subject, it does not awake as much emotion as the *Boulogne Fishing Boats* of T. Weber, the swift motion of which is distinctly given, although they are "end on."

In gallery No. 2, G. Chierici's *Invasion* gives us a scene very similar to his *Frightful State of*

*Things* in the Academy this year; and Joanna Banok surprises us with the strength and brilliance of her *Evening on the Coast of Brittany*. In genre, nothing is better than *The Proposal*, by F. Skeitt, and *A Difficult Stitch*, by L. Vollmar. In *A Norwegian Harvest-field*, L. Munthe for once throws his usual charming effect of sunset over a landscape uncovered with snow; and Franz Ruben attracts us with *A Grey Day, Venice*, in which the monotony of the watery foreground is delicately broken by reflections of mottled clouds. The *Ashamed to Beg* of H. Burekhardt is somewhat too large for its subject, but it is admirably treated; and numerous good, if not important, examples of such men as Schill, Boemann, Quadroni, and Mead make up a very attractive collection. Jules Girardet's *Episode of the Siege of Saragossa*, also in this room, demands a longer notice than we are able to afford. A priest has just been shot in the act of benediction, and is falling back with his hand still raised. This fine subject is treated with masterly power. One priest, already dead, lies at the foot of the other. The officer who has given the word to fire, and the soldiers he commands, are grouped in fine natural disorder, and leave little to be desired either in attitude or expression. Realistic and terrible as it is, the artist has kept clear of melodrama, while the painting appears to us to be skilful throughout. It is seldom, for instance, that we have seen the effect of stained glass so truly given.

The most important work in Gallery No. 3 is *I Morticelli*, by F. P. Michetti, showing the funeral procession of twins along the shores of the Adriatic. This picture is as unpleasant as it is powerful; full of light and colour, admirable in drawing, but repulsive in its realism. It is as splendid and as cruel as the serpent which twines around its enormous and effective frame. It is pleasant to turn from it to the exquisite little picture by Hugo Kauffmann, called *Jealousy*. We have necessarily left unnoted many good and pretty pictures; but we cannot close our notice of the oils without calling attention to the extraordinary skill shown in the Italian scenes of F. del Campo. There are some of these in each room, and they are one and all remarkable not only for brilliance of colour and strength of drawing, but for truth of air and sunlight. They are also distinguished by wealth of detail and beauty of finish, even in a collection where such qualities are not rare.

In this gallery, partly devoted to water-colours, it is impossible not to miss Mr. Tristram Ellis, whose brilliant display of drawings lately occupied its walls; but the same space is worthily occupied by many good and some remarkable drawings. Among the latter may be mentioned G. Simoni's highly finished scenes from Morocco, and a magnificent drawing by P. Joris of *The Temple of Antonius and Faustine, Rome*. Rich in colour and strong in *chiaroscuro* are two drawings by V. Cabianca, but as a possession we should prefer Walter Langley's *Prayer* to any other here.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

DR. SCHLIEHMANN has obtained a firman authorising him to continue his excavations in the Troad. He intends to return to Hisarlik next spring.

THE Messrs. Shepherd have opened at their rooms in King Street, St. James's, a considerable show of pictures, most of which appeal to the average taste. The works exhibited include a large and glowing sketch assigned to Turner but consist chiefly of the pictures of living artists or those quite lately deceased. There are examples of Niemann and of Syer,



small landscape study by Sir Edwin Landseer, and an important landscape of the Midlands by Henry Dawson, whose talent, it has been said, was recognised in his own country-side before it was at all appreciated in London. A rare instance, this, of a prophet honoured in his own country. Dawson's very various work in landscape—at times suggesting Linnell and at times Turner without Turner's refinement—now commands large and increasing prices.

THE fine etching by M. Auguste Lançon of *Punch*, the living lion, to which we recently called attention, may be profitably compared with a portrait of a once famous *Nero* of Exeter Change, taken by Sir Edwin Landseer when a boy of twelve. It was engraved by Richard Parr for Dr. Bigsby in 1825; but the plate was little known till its recent publication by Mr. Sewening, of Duke Street, St. James's, who possesses the original. From the proof that has been sent to us, it is evident that the plate is in a very perfect state; and the work is a very interesting memento of the marvellous boy when he spent his time in studying cows and sheep at Hampstead and wild beasts at Exeter Change. It is strange that this plate has been overlooked by Mr. Algernon Graves in his excellent Catalogue of Landseer's works, or has been ascribed by him to the wrong engraver. The few impressions which were taken from the plate for its original owner, two of which only are said to be known, bear a dedication from the engraver to Dr. Bigsby. Richard Parr was also the engraver of *The Braggart*, another early work of Landseer's.

THE Hogarth Club hold their first *conversazione* in their new home in Albemarle Street on Saturday next, when there will be an exhibition of pictures by the members.

THE autumn exhibition in the Hanover Gallery, and Messrs. Tooth's winter exhibition in the Haymarket, both open to the public on Monday, October 31. The private view is to-day.

DURING the current academical year Prof. C. T. Newton proposes to give two courses of lectures on Greek art at University College, London. The first course, consisting of ten lectures, commencing on November 4, will deal with sculpture, from the century after Pheidias to the age of Hadrian. The second course, of eight lectures, commencing on May 6, will treat chiefly of temples, their priests, their festivals, and their ritual. The lectures will be delivered every alternate Friday, at four p.m.; and they will be very fully illustrated by drawings and photographs. The first lecture in each term will be open to the public without payment or ticket. The subject of the open lecture on November 4 is "General Characteristics and Tendencies of Greek Art in the Century after the Age of Pheidias."

MR. WYOLIFFE TAYLOR, the son of the late Tom Taylor, who is now studying painting in Paris, has done some very clever drawings of birds and other animals for Mr. St. John's new *Natural History*, which is now in active preparation for a Scotch firm. Mr. Taylor has studied all his animals in the Zoological Gardens and the Jardin des Plantes, and his drawings have received the approval of several eminent naturalists as well as artists.

THE borough of Salford, which adjoins, and forms really a part of, Manchester, possesses an art gallery which owes much to the liberal bequest of the late Mr. E. R. Langworthy. Recently, Messrs. Mather and Platt, the well-known iron-workers, have presented to it a fine example of the work of Mr. G. F. Watts, B.A. In making their gift of *The Reconciliation* of *Jesus* and *Jacob*, they suggest that local employers generally should each contribute a painting. If this example and advice are followed, Salford will soon have a good collection.

DR. CHARLES WALDSTEIN's lectures on ancient art and archaeology at Harrow are being attended by an interested audience of 400 boys of the school and a large number of the residents in the town and neighbourhood. Dr. Waldstein's work on Pheidias, with his discoveries of some unknown fragments of the great sculptor, will, we hear, soon be ready.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH AND CO. have added to their list of announcements an illustrated edition of Owen Meredith's well-known poem, *Lucile*, which will be issued immediately.

MR. JOHN MURRAY's list of forthcoming works includes the following in art:—*The Rise of Styles in Architecture*, by Mr. George Edmund Street; *Life of Albert Dürer and a History of his Art*, by Moriz Thausing, Keeper of the Albertina at Vienna; *Lectures on Architecture*, delivered before the Royal Academy by the late Edward Barry; and new editions of Mr. C. Heath Wilson's *Life of Michael Angelo* and of Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle's *Life and Times of Titian*.

THE vacancy for a foreign member at the Académie des Beaux-Arts, for which we stated last week that Mr. Millais was one of four selected candidates, has been filled up by the election of Herr von Ferstel, architect, of Vienna.

AN edition in ten volumes of Galland's translation of *The Arabian Nights*, reprinted from the original edition of 1704-17, with a Preface by M. Jules Janin, will be published shortly by the Librairie des Bibliophiles. It will be illustrated with twenty-one etchings by M. Lalauze.

SOME months ago M. Ph. Burty, a critic who possesses the rare faculty of being able to perceive artistic merit before it has received the stamp of public approbation, drew attention in the columns of *La République française* to M. Alfred Gauvin, who has achieved some remarkable works in inlaid metal, but whose fame has not spread as yet beyond a very small circle. In the current number of *L'Art*, M. Burty again devotes a long article to this artist, giving various details as to the processes of inrustation, damascening, and *repoussé*, arts which are very little practised at the present day, even in the East. M. Gauvin is at present exhibiting one of his works—a chest in damascened iron and silver *repoussé*—in the gallery of *L'Art*. It is adorned with bas-reliefs in silver *repoussé*, representing the history of Youth and Love, while the rest of the chest is damascened over with a thread of gold in a flowing pattern which is characterised as being "d'une élégance sévère, dans le goût à la mode à la cour de Henri II." M. Gauvin's great ambition at present is to be employed to execute grand monumental gates for the new Hôtel de Ville. It would revive one's faith in modern art if Paris at the present day were able to produce a work that should rival the far-famed Ghiberti gates of Florence. No less than this does M. Burty seem to expect from his newly discovered "artiste en damasquine."

MM. ADOLPHE BRAUN ET CIE, whose fine reproductions of the master-works, both in painting and drawing, contained in most of the great galleries of Europe have contributed in no small degree to the general artistic culture of the present day, are again bringing out a work that will assuredly be of inestimable service to the art student as well as of rare delight to all lovers of art. This is the reproduction of all the principal paintings in the Museo del Prado, Madrid, in a series which is now being published in bi-monthly issues. The Madrid Museum, though it contains some of the finest pictures in the world, is by reason of its greater inaccessibility less known than most of the other large galleries of Europe. It is of

no small value, therefore, to have its master-works reproduced for us in such a way that even the most delicate brushwork is distinctly visible, and the difficulties of light and shade and colour to a great extent overcome. The autotype process is the one employed for these reproductions, so that there is no doubt of their permanency; and the Autotype Company receive the names of English subscribers.

THE October number of the *Revue des Arts décoratifs* contains an interesting article, by M. P. Brossard, on the pottery of Lyons, often confused with that of Moustiers.

NATIONAL schools for teaching decorative art have recently been founded by the French Government at Nice and Bourges. Other towns will no doubt soon enjoy the same advantage. The instruction offered consists of drawing in all its branches, painting, sculpture, architecture, anatomy, history of art, perspective, practical and descriptive geometry, and stereotomy.

ARMAND CARREL is to have a statue at Rouen, towards which the Municipal Council have voted 5,000 frs. (£200).

UNDER the title of *Paris monumental et artistique en 1750*, a reprint has just been published (Paris: Bonnardot) of a translation (which first appeared in 1763) of a volume of letters written by an Englishman, Dr. Maihows, describing a visit to France, with special reference to the state of art at that time.

## THE STAGE.

WHILE Messrs. Besant and Rice have been engaged on the history of Richard Whittington, the thoughts of Mr. Burnand have turned to the same theme. In the one case a book has been produced, and in the other a burlesque. The result of Mr. Burnand's effort, of which alone it is our business to speak here, is to be seen at the Gaiety. Whatever a burlesque may be in other hands, in those of Mr. Burnand it is at least not stupid. Mr. Burnand writes for a bright company, and for people wishing to be amused, and he has the faculty of amusing them. But in the case of his *Whittington* he is most entertaining when he is least engaged in his professed theme. His attack upon "aestheticism" in *The Colonel* has been so popular that he is willing to "take an encore," and he has taken it at the Gaiety, where his *Whittington* is full of hits at the old game. Of course the burlesque is brightly interpreted. Mr. Terry, it is true, is away. His quick, quaint movements, and the genial chirp of his voice, like that of a contented robin, cease to enliven the stage. But Mr. Royce, who is greatest in comic gloom, is still present; and the actresses who have been found the most attractive at the Gaiety are in full force. Miss Gilchrist, holding her "beauty" to be no longer her "sole duty"—like the "Pretty Woman" of Mr. Browning's poem—has distinctly begun to act. Her progress is marked. She appeals now to the critic of the theatre, as well as to the critic of art, having added an agreeable delivery to her previous harmonies of colour and line. Then there are Miss Farren and Miss Kate Vaughan, each of whom is a study. Miss Farren's self-reliance and high spirits are a part of her capital; so is her voice, with its comic twang, that suggests a sense of humour. Miss Kate Vaughan has an air of elegant reverie. If there is any poetry in burlesque it is she alone who can express it. But generally she is content rather to suggest than to express. Her very dances are the dances of one who has often been inclined to dance, but, after a few graceful steps, has thought better of it. There were two dancing actresses in France in the eighteenth century

to whom Miss Farren and Miss Vaughan may be compared. Lancret painted them both. Mdlle. Sallé was the accomplished mistress of graceful and poetic pantomime, while Mdlle. Camargo sprang only to lively airs. "Les nymphes," wrote Voltaire to Camargo, "sautent comme vous, et les grâces"—he added of Sallé—

"Les grâces dansent comme elle."

Miss Vaughan is the Sallé of our day in London, Miss Farren the Camargo.

We are glad to hear from the *Daily News* that Ristori is once more to be seen in England, though we know that it must be at the risk of her failing to confirm the great impression which on previous occasions she has produced. Mdlle. Ristori is now in her old age, but, if recent report speaks rightly, age has not told so much upon her as to leave her powers a wreck. Her art, if it cannot retain the whole of its fire, must retain the whole of its dignity. Moreover, we must needs suffer her shortcomings in virtue of the rarity of her gifts. In England we are without a tragic actress, and this has been our plight for at least one generation. The knowledge of this circumstance may allow us to bear even the evidences that age is telling somewhat upon the Italian mistress of her art who was once Rachel's equal, and is still perhaps Sarah Bernhardt's. The period fixed for the re-appearance of Ristori in London is the height of the next theatrical season, and the place spoken of is Drury Lane. We have seen her in smaller theatres, and surely to greater advantage.

## MUSIC.

### CRYSTAL PALACE AND RICHTER CONCERTS.

BERLIOZ' *Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste* was performed for the first time at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. To-day will be given, for the first time in England, *Lelio*, a "monodrame lyrique," forming the second part of the *Episode*. We cannot understand why they were not included in the same programme; *Lelio*, says the composer, "doit être entendu immédiatement après la *Symphonie fantastique*, dont il est la fin et le complément." The great success attending the production of the symphony under the direction of Mr. Ganz last season at St. James's Hall most probably led to its introduction at the Palace, and all musicians were glad to hear once again such an interesting and original composition. Many portions were finely rendered; but, altogether, the performance was less satisfactory, and the reception of the work certainly less enthusiastic, than when given by Mr. Ganz. The "ball" scene lost some of its brilliancy through the employment of only two harps instead of four. Again, in another part two, instead of four, bassoons were used, and a pianoforte in the place of bells. The novelty of the day was *Niagara*, a characteristic overture by Mr. F. H. Cowen. This talented composer has a high reputation to sustain since the production of two such works as the *Scandinavian Symphony* and the *St. Ursula* recently heard at the Norwich Festival. As programme-music, the overture is scarcely successful—we discover in it neither the terror nor the beauty of the great "Falls;" and, as abstract music, the themes are somewhat uninteresting and disjointed, and the working out rather laboured. If, as a whole, the composition disappoints us, we must, however, acknowledge that it contains skilful workmanship and good orchestration. Mdlle. Schuch-Proska was the vocalist, but her choice of songs was out of keeping with the programme.

Herr Richter gave the first of two concerts at St. James's Hall on Monday evening. These two form what is called the "autumn season,"

and he will return to London in May to give the usual series of nine. A marked and agreeable feature of the programmes last season was their extreme brevity; but, if that of Monday is a specimen of what is to come, Herr Richter intends to give us good things in abundance. We think, however, judging from the past, that it is wiser to dismiss an audience under rather than over-dosed. On Monday evening the programme commenced with a splendid performance of the Vorspiel to *Die Meistersinger*. After this came a series of six songs by Berlioz, entitled *Les Nuits d'été* (op. 7). The name of the composer was a pretty sure guarantee that they would be uncommon and thoroughly original, and so in fact they proved. The melodies are quaint, the harmonies and modulations piquant, and the orchestration wonderfully subtle and delicate. The effect produced being, however, to a great extent the result of artifice and over-labour, they please and astonish, but do not satisfy; and we think that one or two instead of all the six would have been sufficient to represent Berlioz as a songwriter, and to create, perhaps, a wish to hear more on another occasion. He was not a prolific writer, and six at a time would soon exhaust the little mine. They were excellently sung by Miss L. Pyk, Miss Orridge, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. King. The orchestral accompaniments were given with wonderful finish by the band. Mr. Eugène D'Albert appeared at this concert in the double capacity of composer and pianist. He was born at Glasgow in 1864, and studied at the National Training School for Music. His instructors during the term of his scholarship were Herr Pauer, Dr. Stainer, Dr. Sullivan, and Mr. E. Prout. The concerto in A performed by him was written in 1880, and the programme-book expressly informs us that not a note of it was altered by any of his instructors. The work is certainly a remarkable one, and this talented youth has indeed a great future before him if he be only flattery-proof and acquire the habit of self-criticism. The concerto has the fault common to youth—a surcharge of themes and developments. But the freshness of the ideas, the boldness and vigour of their treatment, the skill of the orchestration, and the effective treatment of the solo instrument are worthy of the highest praise. The first of the three movements is the least satisfactory. The *andante* is charming from the first note to the last. The difficult pianoforte part was played with dash and brilliancy, and enthusiastic applause at the close testified to the great pleasure of the audience. Herr Richter, in selecting this work, may indeed be congratulated on having done a good service to Mr. D'Albert and to English art. The programme concluded with a very fine and intelligent performance of the great Choral symphony.

The second concert (to-day) will be devoted to Wagner and Beethoven. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## MUSIC NOTES.

A SERIES of papers on the various foreign Conservatoires is announced to appear in *Musical Education*, under the editorship of Sir Julius Benedict.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"A young French lady, Mdlle. Cecile Elieson, made a very successful *début* at a concert in Leytonstone last week as a violinist. She is only eleven years of age; but, in her performance of de Beriot's 'Seconde Fantaisie Ballet,' Schulhoff's 'Grande Valse Brillante,' and Ernst's 'Elegie,' she exhibited considerable power; and we should hope that, with careful training, she may one day achieve a high reputation. She plays with vigour and decision, and shows much sympathy and truthfulness in her interpretation."

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

For NOVEMBER, 1881. No. DOXCXIII. Price 2s. 6d.

### CONTENTS.

- THE FIXED PERIOD.—PART II.  
THE LAND OF KHEMI.—CONCLUSION.—EXCAVATIONS AT ISENBERG.  
DAVID SCOTT, R.S.A.  
THE LATIN LESSON.  
THE PYRENEES.  
THE ETHICS OF GLADSTONIANISM.  
ALIVE, AND YET DEAD: SOME PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF A FRENCH CONVICT.  
IO VICTIS. By W. W. S.  
THE STUMP MINISTRY—ITS SECOND SESSION.

Edinburgh and London: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

In the DECEMBER NUMBER of this Magazine will be commenced a New Novel, entitled "FORTUNE'S FOOL," by JULIAN HAWTHORNE, Author of "Garth," "The Laughing Mill, and other Stories," &c.

## MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 255. For NOVEMBER. Price 1s.

### CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

1. THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY. By HENRY JAMES, Jun. Chapter LIII.—LV. (Conclusion).
2. PHRA-BAT. By W. GIFFORD PALGRAVE.
3. FALCONRY IN MINIATURE. By E. B. MICHELL.
4. A HISTORICAL SOCIETY. By Professor J. R. SEELEY.
5. GEORGE BORROW. By A. EMMOTT HAKE.
6. CARLYLE'S EDINBURGH LIFE. By Professor DAVID MASSEY, Part I.

London: MACMILLAN & CO.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

For NOVEMBER, 1881. Price 2s. 6d.

- DESPAIR: a Dramatic Monologue. By ALFRED TENNYSON, Post-Laureate.  
THE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY OF EGYPT. By F. W. ROWELL, C.B., C.M.G.  
SIR WALTER RALEIGH IN IRELAND. By Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY.  
SHEEP-HUNTING IN THE MOUNTAINS. By the Right Hon. the EARL OF DUNRAVE.  
THE LAST GREAT DREAM OF THE CRUSADE. By the Rev. BALDWIN BROWN.  
INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. By W. FRASER HAE.  
THE FUTURE CATHEDRAL OF LIVERPOOL. By the Rev. Canon VERABLES.  
THE ORDER OF CORPORATE REUNION. By the Rev. Dr. F. G. LEE.  
A NEW LOVE POET. By the Right Hon. the EARL OF LYTTON.

London: KEOGAN PAUL, TRENCH, & CO.

New ready, price 5s.

THE

## JOURNAL OF the ANTHROPOLOGICAL

INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Vol. X., No. 4.

### CONTENTS.

1. On Anthropological Colour Phenomena in Belgium and elsewhere. By Dr. JOHN HUDSON, F.R.S.
  2. Certain Reasons for believing that the Art of Music in Prehistoric Times passed through Three Distinct Stages of Development, each characterised by the invention of a New Form of Instrument, and that these Stages invariably succeeded one another in the same Order in Various Parts of the World. By J. F. BOWENHAM, Esq.
  3. The Stone Age in Japan, with Notes on Recent Geological Changes which have taken place. By JOHN MILNE, Esq., F.G.S.
- Annual General Meeting—President's Address. By EDWARD B. TILLOT, Esq., F.R.S.  
Anthropological Miscellanea.  
Index.

London: TRUBNER & CO., 57 and 59, Ludgate-hill.

Price 8d.

## CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL

For NOVEMBER 1.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Social Life among the Eskimo.<br>Hints to Dyspeptics.<br>Captain Desmond's Daughter.<br>Joint-Stock Enterprises.<br>Clare: a Practical Lesson.<br>Brigand Notes.<br>Origins of some Social Customs.<br>The Insularism at the Zoological Gardens.<br>Life in Canada.<br>Fishermen's Grievances.<br>Epistolary Caricatures.<br>Some Humorous Chap-Books.<br>Pavement Portraits: an Actor.<br>Story of the Mags Campaign. | Beppo's Escape.<br>Hills of India.<br>Studies in Animal Life.<br>Diamond Robberies at the Digboi.<br>India in the Hot Weather.<br>School-Hours in England, France, and Germany.<br>The Battle of Life. By W. Chambers.<br>Curious Facts relating to Gunshot Wounds.<br>Electric Light in New York.<br>"Shanghaied."<br>The Month: Science and Art.<br>Running-Man Targets.<br>Four Poetical Pieces. |
|--|---|

THE FORTUNES OF BERTHAM OAKLEY.

By J. B. HARWOOD. Chapters XLVII.—LII.

London and Edinburgh: W. & A. CHAMBERS.

## A LAKE-SIDE HOME.

BY THE

EDITOR OF "ARROWS OF THE CHACE."

THE ART JOURNAL OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 2s. 6d. each, will contain Two Illustrated Papers under the above heading, descriptive of Mr. Ruskin's Lake-side Home. The illustrations will be as follows:—

- PORTRAIT OF MR. RUSKIN.  
THE OLD HALL, CONISTON.  
BRANTWOOD FROM THE LAKE.  
INTERIOR OF MR. RUSKIN'S STUDY.

THE ART JOURNAL OFFICE,  
26, IVY LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

No. 496, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Origin of Primitive Superstitions, and their Development into the Worship of Spirits and the Doctrine of Spiritual Agency among the Aborigines of America.* By Rushton M. Dorman. (Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

At the beginning of his first chapter the author lays down his line of work:—

"The object of this book is to reduce to a system of religious belief that multitude of superstitions that have germinated among uncultured peoples, and many of which remain as survivals in a higher culture, although they are inconsistent with the higher forms of religious belief among which they are found. We hope to trace all superstitions to a common origin" (p. 13).

This common origin Mr. Dorman finds in animism, the doctrine of spirits, arising from its primitive idea of human ghost-souls seen in dreams and visions, and thence ranging through the further stages of divine ancestors, persecuting demons, pervading nature-spirits, and ruling gods.

The present reviewer, having for a good many years maintained the animistic theory to be the key to the philosophy of religion, can hardly be expected to give an unprejudiced opinion as to whether it is the right key or not. He can only judge the present book from the point of view of an anthropologist who has himself found the animistic key to answer satisfactorily in unlocking the faiths of the world, and sees an increasing number of students using it with good results. Mr. Dorman, who dates from Chicago, limits his survey to the natives of America. It shows how consistent a system animism is, that in this one region of the world he finds illustrations of almost all its points. Indeed, some of them have never been brought into view more vividly than in instances quoted here. For instance, how a dream-phantom seems to the barbarian a real person is shown in the story of that Winnebago Indian to whom a phantom woman appeared, and beckoned him to come and be her husband; he pined away with love of her and died, doubtless in the sure belief of finding her in the spirit-world (p. 66). When men's minds are full of the belief in spirits swarming everywhere, they easily fancy they see them even in broad daylight. Thus the Esquimaux are troubled at meal-times by spirits who sit down near them, and make faces at them; they blow at these demons to drive them away (p. 20)—an act which curiously recalls to European minds the baptismal exorcism of the Greek and Roman Churches. Hardly less realistic is the way

in which the barbarians of America imagine disease-spirits, especially souls of animals, to enter their bodies and cause the various symptoms of their ailments. Thus an Omaha, flatulent with over-eating, will gratefully acknowledge the relief caused by the rising of the windy demon, to which, as it departs, he says, "Thank you, animal!" (p. 55).

Leaving Mr. Dorman's illustrations of such well-known animistic ideas, we have to notice his attempts to carry the argument further than has been done by previous writers. His facts often lead him to new explanations, which are always at least worth considering. Such are his remarks on the origin of the doctrine of future punishment. It is well known that barbarians' beliefs of a future life have much to do with the scenes they seem to see in dreams, where the phantoms of the dead appear actually living this life beyond the grave. But what is there to put into the mind of the savage thinker the idea that in this ghost-life there may be a retribution for deeds done in the body? It gives this problem a new turn when we are here reminded that in the belief of the Ojibwas a man's soul after death will find in the next world the ghosts of his enemies ready to avenge the injuries he had done them in bodily life; while even the ghosts of animals he had treated cruelly, and the very phantoms of property he had destroyed, will be there to molest him. In this primitive form, the author suggests, we can see the outline of a doctrine of future punishment (p. 32). In his chapter on Fetishistic Superstitions, Mr. Dorman sets himself to explain the well-known sorcerer's art of bewitching a person by practising on scraps of his hair or nails. Attempting to get a more perfect explanation than previous writers have arrived at, Mr. Dorman argues that the intention is animistic, the sorcerer seeking to act on the victim's soul through the morsels of his body which contain part of his spiritual being (p. 142). In much the same way the author proposes a distinct animistic explanation of that kind of cannibalism where the flesh of a dead man is eaten in order that the eaters may get a share of his strength or bravery, or other qualities. Thus, when a certain Capt. Wells was killed near Chicago in 1812, his body was divided among the Indian tribes far and wide that all might have a taste of the courageous white man. This idea is here taken (p. 145) as resulting from the belief in transmigration of souls, the soul of the eaten being thought to pass into the eater and endow him with its powers. Mr. Dorman may possibly be right in supposing these two ugly practices to be based on savage ideas of the soul. There are customs known in the world which in some measure support such a view. Thus Africans will fasten a dead enemy's skull to the big drum, that its owner's wretched soul may quiver at every bang; and Brazilian tribes will eat their dead kinsfolk in order to get the souls into their own bodies, and so keep them in the family. But such analogy is hardly enough; and, when Mr. Dorman proposes animistic explanations for two of the very commonest magical rites of mankind, it would strengthen his case if he could offer more direct proof, showing us a sorcerer really believing he has got a bit of his victim's soul

in the bit of his body, and finding a cannibal who eats his enemy's body with the avowed intention of getting his brave soul. Mr. Dorman boldly tries to interpret as an animistic practice the curious custom of the couvade, where the father of a new-born child abstains from killing or eating certain animals and from doing his ordinary work, in some districts taking to his bed and undergoing severe fasting and mortification, while elsewhere he is well nourished and cared for as an interesting invalid. This superstition, our author says, has arisen through fear of attacks of evil spirits; the fear of killing animals and carrying on ordinary avocations arises from the supposition that the spirits of the animals will take advantage of the helplessness of the child, and avenge themselves upon it in some disease (p. 58). But the evidence which he here adduces for this notion comes to very little. Even if it did explain why, for instance, a Carib in couvade will not eat sea-cow lest his baby should have little round eyes like this creature, this would only account for one of the couvade superstitions. It would leave it as mysterious as ever why a man should object to breaking sticks across his knee, or taking a pinch of snuff, lest it should hurt the baby. The ordinary explanation of the couvade as a superstition of sympathetic magic may not go quite to the root of the matter; but at any rate it is much more satisfactory than Mr. Dorman's theory, for it meets the facts pretty well all round, and agrees with what the barbarians themselves think their quaint custom means. Nor will Mr. Dorman's readers be satisfied with his attempt to solve another perplexing problem of anthropology by settling the origin of totemism, the division of peoples into clans or families generally named after animals, as Bear, Turtle, Crane, &c. Totemism, he says (p. 222), is explained by the worship of the personal deity, almost always an animal, which each native American youth finds for himself by dreaming of it in his first great fast, when it becomes his manitu or personal fetish, and such an animal manitu of an individual afterwards develops into the totem or sacred animal of the gens or family which descends from that person. But Mr. Dorman offers no proof that this ever really happens; nor does he say a word to meet the obvious difficulty that the tribes divided by totems, and accordingly calling themselves bears, turtles, or cranes, are usually tribes who reckon kinship on the mother's, and not the father's, side, and thus have not the means of tracing descent from a remote male ancestor at all.

It will have been seen that Mr. Dorman's way of following up the theory of animism, while it sometimes lands him on doubtful ground, leads him also into new and profitable research. The following sentences are from his concluding chapter:—

"Primitive animism is marvellously self-consistent. Its philosophy is the conversation and correlation of spiritual force which dwells in and controls matter. All the phenomena of nature are explicable thereby. . . . It is the only philosophy that renders it possible to bring about a unity in mythological science, and by it alone can a religious evolution be made out. It is in perfect accord with modern science and

thought upon the subject of man's social development.

"All the doctrines of the present day have their source in animism" (p. 386).

It may be worth while to print, partly in agreement and partly in contrast with this, the carefully guarded remarks of Prof. W. D. Whitney in a late number of the *Princeton Review* :—

"The whole class of doctrines belonging to this lowest stratum, and in which this peculiar kind of anthropomorphism has blurred the line between the human and extra-human, has for some time past gone by the name of 'animism'—a successfully descriptive and useful designation, provided we do not suppose ourselves to have explained by it the nature of the system, or fail to resolve its varieties into the action of their determining causes in human nature, and of the same causes which have given birth also to the religions of higher class."

With all their difference of view, the two American writers seem to agree as to what is, after all, the main point, that animistic development has acted through religion as a whole, from its lowest to its highest stages.

EDWARD B. TYLOR.

*A Sculptor, and other Poems.* By E. H. Hickey. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

MISS HICKEY's eccentric *Shakespeare Tapestry* did not, in spite of its eccentricity, fail to suggest to some readers that the author could do better; and this volume has, therefore, a certain interest even before it is read. To say that that interest is not diminished by the reading will appear faint praise only to those who are not in the habit of perusing the average verse-work that comes from the press. There is something of all sorts in the book—sonnets, songs, "divine poems," verse-tales, and what not. Most of these are above the average, but the best work is certainly to be found in the verse-tales.

Miss Hickey is not exactly an imitator of Mr. Browning, and, in particular, she has abstained from any attempt to copy his phraseology—an abstinence of undoubted wisdom. But it is no ill compliment to her to say that such poems as "A Sculptor" and "Margaret" would probably not have been written if there had been no such book as *Men and Women*. Both are good, and their manner is, let it be repeated, by no means parasitic. "A Sculptor" is a fresh version of the old and pathetic story of the *Chef d'Œuvre Inconnu*—of the artist who, with no visible result justifying his devotion, devotes himself to Art, neglects the gifts of life and of love which lie within his reach, fancies, at last, that he has achieved his ideal, and is at once and for ever undeceived. The weakness of all such stories of course lies in the almost inevitable contempt which the reader feels for the want of self-criticism in the artist—a want which, in actual life, is more generally due to vanity and intellectual feebleness than to genuine illusion. Balzac's strength is nowhere shown more clearly than in the way in which he avoids this effect. Miss Hickey has avoided it in a different way, by concentrating the interest and the character-drawing rather upon the beautiful and faithful wife, whose beauty is ignored, and

her faithfulness accepted as a matter of course by the dreamer. Perhaps we should not draw quite the same moral as Miss Hickey, but rather something about pearls and swine—the latter, for once, justly punished. But everything depends upon the point of view.

"Margaret: a Martyr," though more unequal, is even better in parts. The hero is a man who, being an artist, and having lost the girl he loves to his intimate friend, persuades her to stand as model to him for a picture of Margaret Wilson—the probably apocryphal Covenanted martyr—at low tide on a solitary beach, and, in revenge for her refusal to be faithless, leaves her to drown in earnest. This is really a fine-art kind of murder. We should have liked the piece better if Miss Hickey had not intermingled with it some unnecessary remarks of a religious or irreligious kind with which the murderer (he is autobiographic, and horrifies his nurse on his death-bed by his story) interlards his confession; but this is a matter of taste. The following, if we mistake not, is decidedly good :—

"I tied her fast to the stake I had set,  
I bound her ankles and wrist and waist,  
And the evil tide was far, far out;  
It would not turn for a good while yet.  
The low little rocks were slimy and green,  
And the ugly barnacles could taste  
The air that was blowing light about  
Her snood-bound hair. I looked and lost  
Myself in a kind of waste between  
Sea and sky. It was strange—so lone a place,  
So drear and wild, on the English coast.  
You never saw a human face  
Down there, nor heard a human voice;  
Though folk in search of the picturesque  
Might have here found plenty whereat to rejoice,  
And set forth somehow at easel or desk.  
The waves went curling and rippling light,  
But a voice was singing under their foam—  
Their laugh-like, delicate, cresting foam—  
The psalm tune, you know it, *Martyrdom*—  
The grand old psalm tune, *Martyrdom*.  
She stood and moved not; the little white  
Clouds tossed in the sky like the blue sea's  
foam."

This seems to us to have the merits of its own style (and we, at least, have no care to look in anything for any but such merits) in a rather uncommon degree. Other poems in the book of the same class are good. We may specify two in blank verse from the *Arcadia*.

Miss Hickey has frequently tried, and not very successfully, the dangerous anapaestic hexameter which very few people nowadays, save the Laureate and Mr. Swinburne, can manage, though Mr. Morris used, when he tried it, to be a master of it. In the strictly formal part of poetry she is not perfect. Her rhymes are occasionally loose ("faced" and "praised," for instance), and she sometimes takes liberties, not to be easily justified, with metre. But these things do not matter much in the verse-tale pure and simple, and it is in this that Miss Hickey's *forte* unquestionably lies. There are some little orthographical pedantries in the book, which, however, probably give Miss Hickey great pleasure, and certainly need not give anybody great pain; and now and then there is an incorrect use of words. Thus, for instance, Miss Hickey calls the shapeless monster which her sculptor wrought "the cenotaph of his wondrous thought." Surely it was just the other way. A cenotaph is a thing more or less perfect in outside, but empty. The rude stone monument in

question was full of thought which altogether lacked outside expression. We ought perhaps to mention that there are some translations in the book which have merit, including one of Mr. Arnold's sometime favourite *Centaur* of Maurice de Guérin.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

*The Chinese, their Education, Philosophy, and Letters.* By W. A. P. Martin, D.D., President of the Tungwen College, Peking. (Trübner.)

THIS work is made up of papers which have already appeared in the *North American Review* and other periodicals, and its pages remind us of the inevitable penalty which attaches to the practice of stringing together a number of unconnected essays on closely related subjects, written at different times for different audiences. First of all there is a want of sequence about its various chapters; and, next, there are occasional repetitions which appear to point to the fact that the readers of the *North American Review* do not, in Dr. Martin's opinion, see the *New Englander*, and *vice versa*. The task of recasting the chapters would not have been a laborious one, and it would certainly have given a finish to the work which it now wants. Were its contents not of value we should care less for this blemish, but there is so much of interest in its pages that we are jealous for its completeness.

Dr. Martin, through his connexion with the Tungwen College, has had exceptional opportunities of studying the system of education in China, and the philosophy and letters of the Chinese. As president of one of their educational establishments, he has had occasion daily to acquaint himself with the ordinary course of study pursued by Chinese scholars, and the results which it produces. On this point his verdict is not favourable, nor could it be otherwise. From the moment the boy enters the school-room to the time when he reaches the highest point in his educational career, his main object is so to store his memory with the writings and thoughts of others as to be able to reproduce them with facility when required. This unusual strain on the memory can only be kept up at the expense of the other powers, which are pressed out of service by the acquired tone of mind which relies rather on the labours of others than on its own, and exalts repetition above invention. This, no doubt, is the weak point in the national education. However, since the same system is applied to every boy and man in the empire, absence of comparison make its evil less apparent; and, on the other hand, by its universality, and by the law which makes study the only road to official honours and emolument, it bands together the intellectually *élite* of the nation in support of the throne and of the existing political constitution. But a perusal of Dr. Martin's essays shows that, though, by means of its general application, and its permanent relations to the country at large, it is able to support so perilous a weight as the empire, it is, after all, but a hollow support. If we listen to the speeches made by the Emperor at the gatherings of the Imperial Academy, we find



in them nothing but the stilted phrases of the ancient philosophers repeated with a parrot-like monotony; and Dr. Martin's analysis of the annals of the Academy is not such as to give a very elevated idea of the "highest literary corporation in the empire." "The first two books," he says,

"are devoted to . . . holy edicts—i.e., expressions of the imperial mind in regard to the affairs of the society in any manner, however informal; six books are given to . . . Celestial rhetoric—i.e., productions of the vermilion pencil in prose and verse; eight books record the imposing ceremonies connected with imperial visits; six books commemorate the marks of imperial favour bestowed on members of the Academy; sixteen of the remaining forty-two are occupied with a catalogue of those members who have been honoured with appointments to serve in the imperial presence, or with special commissions of other kinds. In the residuary twenty-six we should expect to find specimens of the proper work of the Academy; and so we do, for no less than three books are taken up with ceremonial tactics—forms to be observed in attendance on the Emperor on sundry occasions, the etiquette of official intercourse, &c. These things occupy a place among the serious business of the society. Fourteen are filled with specimens of prose and verse from the pens of leading members, and one is assigned to a high-flown description of the magnificence of the imperial buildings. The rest contain a meagre catalogue of official employments and literary labours."

This analysis, however, does not fully represent the work done by the Academicians, which consists of compiling dynastic and local histories, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, and geographical treatises, as well as of composing sacrificial prayers for the use of the Emperor, and honorific titles for deceased imperial personages. One of their most recent efforts in this last direction was the choice of a title for the late Empress, to commemorate her virtues. After lengthy consultation, they chose the following: — *Heau-ching-t'se-gan-yü-king-ho-k'ing-e-l'een-tao Shing-heen Hwang-how.*

But, after all, as has been said, the stem which supports the crown of the tree is hollow throughout; and the question arises how it will bear the attempt, which seems to be looming in the near future, to engraft on it a new, or even a modified, system of education, borrowed from Europe. Dr. Martin evidently thinks it likely that the attempt will end in a period of disintegration, and that the nation "must be cut piecemeal, like Aeson of old, and thrown into the seething caldron, before it can come forth a renovated people." This is an only too probable forecast; and, though there is no reason to suppose that the Chinese will escape the ordeal through which all nations of an inferior civilisation have to pass when brought into close contact with nations of higher culture, the immediate prospect is one which may well make Chinese statesmen hesitate, and Imperial Academicians inveigh against the criminal folly of tampering with the ancient Constitution of the empire. Dr. Martin's chapters on the philosophy and religion of China throw no hopeful shadow over the future of that country. In common with the educational system, they are like inverted pyramids; and in inverse proportion to their baselessness will be the absolute blank left when they have been toppled over,

as must happen some time or other, by more substantially founded systems.

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS.

*Called to be Saints: the Minor Festivals Devotionally Studied.* By Christina G. Rossetti. (S. P. C. K.)

WE are indebted to the Tract Committee of the "venerable" Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for one of the most charming, though most unequal, works of a charming and unequal writer. Miss Rossetti always gives us her best, but sometimes her best seems to come to her in a full stream, sometimes drop by drop like the Dripping Well that turns to stone as it falls; sometimes she brings us flowers of May and fruits of Summer, sometimes the pinched buds of a nipping March or the starved, shrivelled fruits of a frost-bitten October; but at worst there is fragrance in her flowers and a sweet side to her fruits.

The Minor Festivals are not, as one might expect, the Black-letter Days, but the nineteen saints' days (including the Purification and the Annunciation) for which the Prayer Book provides a special service. For each of these Miss Rossetti gives, first of all, a section called "The Sacred Text," containing all the passages in the Bible which bear upon the subject of the festival, sometimes interrupted, always followed, by biographical or theological comment, which commonly ends with a text which has the effect of an ejaculation. Then comes a prayer, which is followed by a Memorial. This is arranged in two columns; one gives the facts of the festival, with quaint, pithy, and direct illustrations from Scripture; the other a large section of the Psalter, sometimes a little rearranged. In the course of a glowing Preface, oddly designated a "Key to my Book," Miss Rossetti hints at the extent of this rearrangement, but she does not say how far the plan is original, nor how the Memorial is to be used. The Memorial, however, is the one part of the work which is uniformly successful; it is surprising how the second column seems to fit into the spaces of the first. The Memorial is followed, in the case of apostles, by a meditation on one of the twelve precious stones of the high-priest's breastplate and the foundations of the New Jerusalem; the identification depends simply on the order in which the apostles are commemorated in the Prayer Book, and has nothing to do with the order of the apostolic lists in the New Testament. There is generally a little allusion to the traditional mystical virtues of each stone; and the authoress, who cannot believe in them, consoles herself by taking them for the types of real graces. There is always a piece of fanciful botany, generally on some flower in season at the festival with which it is more or less arbitrarily connected (for Michaelmas, we have ferns in general, and bracken and maidenhair in particular, as types of life under strange conditions). In addition to these are given sections on each of the living creatures which it has been assumed ever since the days of St. Irenaeus were intended by the seer of the Apocalypse to symbolise himself and his brother-evan-

gelists. There is a passage in the section on the Ox which reminds the reader of Walt Whitman; and, in general, the writer's natural history is not very delightful. Instead of quaint spontaneity we have a laborious conscientious raking together of particulars on the chance that some time or other some one or other may turn out suggestive.

Eleven festivals out of thirteen have hymns written for them, and the Preface closes with a twelfth, which is one of the best. It begins—

"This near-at-hand land breeds pain by measure;  
That far-away land overflows with treasure  
Of heaped-up good pleasure."

Something of the same note is struck in the closing hymn for All Saints' Day; and more clearly and victoriously in the hymn for St. John the Evangelist, which is more evenly sweet, strong, and bright than most of Miss Rossetti's work. It begins—

"Jerusalem is built of gold,  
Of crystal, pearl, and gem;  
Oh, fair thy lustres manifold,  
Thou fair Jerusalem!  
Thy citizens, who walk in white,  
Have naught to do with day or night,  
And drink the river of delight."

Of the other hymns, the most remarkable are an exquisite one for the Holy Innocents, beginning—

"They scarcely waked before they slept—  
They scarcely wept before they laughed—  
They drank, indeed, death's bitter draught;  
But all its bitterest dregs were kept  
And drained by mothers while they slept;"

one for St. John Baptist's Day, on the passage of the mystical Jordan; and one for St. Peter's Day, which is a brilliant example of the perverse fashion of "dramatic" monologues. If St. Peter had made many reflections on Good Friday, he might very well have made Miss Rossetti's. We only read that "he went out and wept bitterly."

G. A. SIMCOX.

*The Political, Social, and Literary History of Germany.* By the Rev. Dr. Cobham Brewer. (De La Rue.)

THIS is a most melancholy book. It leaves the reviewer in a condition of profound sadness. He does not know whom to be most sorry for—the author who has taken so much trouble to write it, the publisher who has ventured to publish it, the unfortunate purchaser who has bought it, or the British public whose blank ignorance of foreign history is the cause of such worthless stuff coming into existence. Dr. Brewer attempts to give in about 300 pages an account of the history, the literature, and the philosophy of Germany from the earliest times to the present day. We suppose that in so comprehensive a work there must be some facts which are correctly stated; but we warn students that, if they have recourse to this book for solid, sensible, and trustworthy information, they will be bitterly disappointed. Interest is sought to be obtained by dwelling on trivialities and neglecting important matters. Thus, more than a page is given to the personal appearance and habits of Charles the Great; his wars are dismissed very briefly. "His other wars were against the Aquitanians (a people of Gaul between the Loire and the Gironde), the Bretons, the Avars in

Hungary, and the Spanish Moors, all of which we shall here pass by."

The style of the book is beyond description and criticism. For a specimen, take this extract from the Preface—

"Then turn the picture to Germany in the dust and see Napoleon clipping and paring its States, dealing them to his kinsmen like a pack of cards, and standing over the Holy Empire like a Colossus, till the blasts of Moscow and the field of Waterloo robbed him of 'all his hangings—yes, his leaves—and left him bare to weather.'"

What a nice derangement of epitaphs! Dr. Brewer tells us how we ought to pronounce foreign words—for instance, Bach, *bark*; Compiègne, *kon-pe-enn*; Mainz, *mynes*; Ich dien, *ik deen*; and so on. Dr. Brewer acknowledges that his

"great difficulty has been what to do with such giants as Leibnitz, Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, so as to give a general idea of their writings in a few lines, and to steer clear of shoals and quicksands unsuited to a book like this."

How, we may ask, *en passant*, can shoals and quicksands be unsuited to a book? Let us see how Dr. Brewer has steered clear of that particular quicksand, Immanuel Kant. After a few introductory remarks, in which he tells us that Kant was of Scotch extraction, and that the *Critique of Pure Reason* (in German) "made an immense sensation," he gives us five lines and a-half about Kant's personal habits and appearance. He then devotes exactly the same number of lines to Kant's philosophy in the following words:—

"His watchwords are *phenomena* and *noumena*, subjective and objective. Subjectives are things as we recognise them—these he calls 'phenomena.' Objectives are things as they are absolutely, or quite independent of our notions of them—these he calls *noumena*. Phenomena we know; noumena we can only imagine. Phenomena are outward and sensible, noumena are real, but wholly ideal."

To crowd so many mistakes into so few lines is, indeed, a portent of ingenuity. Dr. Brewer then proceeds to tell us that

"Kantism is now gone by. The sceptre of this intellectual Kaiser is broken, but his writings abide as prodigies of human intellect. Like the Great Pyramid of Egypt, the style of architecture has passed away—its very use may be doubtful; but the whole world must regard it as one of the wonders, if not the greatest wonder, of the world."

Dr. Brewer says, in the Preface, "For my own part I have been intensely interested" in writing the book—a *naïve* confession that the subject was comparatively new to him when he began. Very different is the impression made by Dr. Brewer's History on anyone who is better informed than himself. But enough of this. The only excuse for noticing a book of this kind at all in a learned journal is to warn students against it, and for that purpose we hope that enough has been said.

OSCAR BROWNING.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Joseph's Coat.* By D. Christie Murray. In 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

*Don John.* By Jean Ingelow. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low.)

*Court Netherleigh.* By Mrs. Henry Wood. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

*John Barlow's Ward.* In 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*Hilda Desmond.* By Nellie Matson. (W. H. Allen.)

MR. MURRAY'S new novel is a really enjoyable book. It is excellent alike as writing and as invention. The style is one of uncommon vivacity and intelligence. Mr. Murray has the knack of making phrases that are not only clever and telling, but also appropriate and just; he is artist enough to say no more than is necessary, and never to talk for mere talking's sake; his descriptions are clear, graphic, and sufficient; his dialogue is neat and pointed; the running commentary—on life in general, on his own characters and incidents in particular—with which he accompanies his narrative is pleasantly apt and pertinent. In brief, he is a good and able craftsman, with plenty of individuality, and with a very competent mastery of his materials. About his work, too, there is a happy and attractive flavour of novelty. His characters and his incidents are for the most part new and fresh. One feels that he has gone out of the beaten track in quest of them, and that he is not, nor ever will be, content to dabble in old problems or to deal in second-hand wares. His story is, in its way, as unconventional as one of Henry James's own. We make the acquaintance of the hero and heroine only to find that they are already married, and to witness a parting between them that turns out to be for four-and-twenty years. When they come together again many things have happened. He, Joe Bushell, has been defrauded of his rights, and forced into a belief of her untruth. She, Dinah Banks, unable to prove her marriage, has been obliged to pass for an old maid, and—with her mother's connivance—to bring up the child that has been born to her, not as her son, but as her brother. Upon the portraiture of this young gentleman—George Banks, as he is called—Mr. Murray has bestowed a good deal of pains. He is one of the meanest and most natural rascals in modern fiction, and his author is heartily to be congratulated upon the facts and circumstances of his production. Quite as remarkable, as a study in rascality, is the figure of old George Bushell, to whose interference the hero's wrongs are due, and but for whose respectable villany none of the unpleasantness would take place. Mr. Murray has apprehended the limited and futile cunning, the unimpassioned cruelty, the blinding avarice, the half-unconscious wickedness of this venerable blackguard as cleverly and thoroughly as he has apprehended the swaggering cowardice, the innate and sensuous baseness, the ingrained scampishness of his worthless great-nephew, George Banks. That everything comes right in the end I do not need to say. Old Bushell lies and steals and plots, and young Banks forges and bullies and cheats; but it is all in vain. Retribution comes upon each of them. The old man loses life and fortune; the young one is found out for what he is, and taken off to the colonies, to live as honestly as he can under the eye of

a stern parent. How all this is brought about my readers must see for themselves. I do not doubt that they will be happy in the seeing, for *Joseph's Coat*, considered in detail or as a whole, is, as I have already said, an excellent book. I should add, I think, that it has been pleasantly illustrated by Mr. Fred Barnard, some of whose drawings—there are a round dozen of them—are worth keeping.

Miss Ingelow's *Don John* is as original and as unconventional as Mr. Murray's *Joseph's Coat*. It is the story of two boys. One, the son of nobody in particular, is substituted in infancy for the other, who is a son of somebody. Then, after a while, the guilty mother grows fearful and remorseful, and confesses the change to the injured parents, not as a positive fact, but as something she suspects but cannot prove: the criminal having been her own mother, who has since died, and the occasion of the crime an attack of scarlet fever, which separated her from both the babies, her nursing and her child alike. As identification has meanwhile become impossible, the injured parents determine to bring up both the boys together. This they do, and Miss Ingelow has described the process with a great deal of freshness and charm. Her chief hero, Donald Johnstone, otherwise Don John, is the aforesaid son of nobody; he is an excellent fellow—kindly, generous, agreeable, a gentleman, full of humour and fine, natural morality; he does splendidly, saves his people from all kinds of trouble, marries a pretty poetess, and lives happily ever after. His companion, Lancelot Aird, who should by rights have been Donald Johnstone, is a poor creature; he is the child of rich but honest parents, but he is innately vicious—he is a born liar and a born thief, he lives dishonestly and dies miserably. I do not know that the book is of any merit or importance as an argument for or against the theory of heredity. I am sure, however, that it is uncommonly well written, and uncommonly good reading. Miss Ingelow knows her characters well, and speaks of them as an artist should. The consequence is that her readers learn after her to know them as well as she does herself. Especially graceful and natural are her pictures of child life and child character. Of these, *Don John* is full to overflowing; and there is hardly one that may be read without pleasure, or recalled without gratitude.

Mrs. Henry Wood's new novel is a muddle—a barren and depressing muddle—of uninteresting incidents, impossible characters, cheap and headlong sentiment, and inexplicable conclusions. The chief heroine is a certain Lady Adela. She is cold, proud, extremely silly, and a trifle base; but she is lovely in no mean degree, and she is adored in secret by the noble and generous Francis Grubb. To Grubb the Lady Adela's papa, the proud, but impecunious, Earl of Acorn, is under many obligations; and as Grubb, noble and generous as he is, threatens to part with no more coins unless he is permitted to make the Lady Adela his wife, the marriage comes off, and the Lady Adela Chenevix becomes the Lady Adela Grubb. I do not need to say that Grubb is a miserable man. The Lady Adela insults him freely, and takes at last to playing

cards, and forging cheques, and allowing innocent youths to suffer for her misdeeds. This is more than the enamoured Grubb can stand. He turns her out of the house, and refuses to have anything more to do with her. No sooner has he done so than the Lady Adela perceives that she is really in love with him, and yearns to be taken back again. As this is impossible, she goes abroad and mopes dreadfully. Meanwhile, the rigid Grubb comes into landed property, and is made Sir Francis Netherleigh, Bart. This circumstance completes the Lady Adela's remorse. She loses her appetite and her temper; she grows pale and thin and woe-begone; she determines to go and be a nurse or a nun, or something of that sort. One fine evening, however, she meets the august baronet in a secluded spot, and is moved to kneel and beg his pardon. Thereupon he enfolds her to his loving heart; all is forgotten and forgiven; they go off together to Paris; a baby makes its appearance in due course; and all goes merry as a marriage bell for ever. Such is the story of Lady Adela and the heroic Grubb. It forms but a part of *Court Netherleigh*, it is true; but the rest of the work is as like 'fit'—in style, diction, sentiment, interest, importance—as one pea is like another, so that there is really no necessity for saying anything more about it.

*John Barlow's Ward* is a very clever little book. It is slight in texture and not very well constructed; but it is well imagined and well written, its situations are novel and striking, its characters are for the most part fresh and unhackneyed, its dialogue is usually apt and forcible. The story is one of groundless jealousy, and might, if the author had been cruelly minded, have ended miserably enough. Pretty, winsome Hester Brown, beloved in secret by Henry Thornton, marries a certain George Barlow, a widower with one child, with his own opinions of woman's worth and truth, and with good and substantial grounds for them. For some time after his marriage, George Barlow remains under the dominion of his sister Julia, an active and masterful woman, who is so much attached to her brother that, to keep her place in his house, she does not shrink from crime itself. In no great while Hester begins to prove more attractive to her husband than Julia cares to see. Then George Barlow goes abroad for a time; and Hester and her step-daughter Ella go down to a farmhouse in the country, and are happy. Ella, however, is stolen by tramps; and as Hester, in her great distress, applies, in her husband's absence, to Henry Thornton for assistance, it is possible for Julia to hint to her brother that he is not less unfortunate in his second wife than he was in his first. George goes down to the place, and finds Thornton there. His suspicions are confirmed, and he speaks to his wife in such terms as leave her no room for doubt as to his meaning. She determines to go and find Ella for herself; and, wandering off into the night, is presently prostrated by fever, and so disappears from her husband's ken. That Ella and she are found, that George is very sorry for what he has done, that reconciliation takes place, and that Julia is sent to make mischief elsewhere are

circumstances on which I need not insist, inasmuch as with the account of Hester's flight and subsequent illness, which is unusually vivid and powerful, the interest of the book is practically at an end. I feel bound to add that we have a right to expect far better work from its unknown author, and that I for one shall be disappointed if we do not get some.

Of *Hilda Desmond* I shall only say that, like *John Barlow's Ward*, it is evidently a first book, and that, unlike *John Barlow's Ward*, it is a very poor first book indeed. There is nothing in it in any way deserving of serious criticism; and I am considerably astonished that such a feeble little performance should have contrived to get itself published.

W. E. HENLEY.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary*. New Edition. Revised and greatly Augmented. Edited by Charles Annandale. Vol. I. A—Depascent. (Blackie and Son.) We are not sure that this dictionary is as well known in England as it should be. Like so many of our best encyclopædias, and other works of a similar character, it is due to the enterprise of a Scotch publisher, and (we may add) to the erudition born of a Scotch university. The mere statistics of the undertaking impress the imagination. The present edition has been ten years in preparing. It will contain 130,000 words or separate entries, as opposed to about 68,000 in the latest edition of Johnson, and 118,000 in the most voluminous of the many American dictionaries. It will also be illustrated with more than 3,000 woodcuts in the text. The volume before us consists of 700 imperial octavo pages, closely printed in treble columns. And what is most significant of all, the publishers promise to bring out the three remaining volumes within the short space of a single year. To express an opinion that shall be of any value about the quality of such a stupendous work is not easy. It is not meant to be read, but to be used. And though encyclopædic information may stop short at any given letter of the alphabet, the consulter of a dictionary must have the whole before him, and (what is more) must have accustomed himself to use it for some period of time. But we are justified in affirming that the well-established characteristic of the *Imperial Dictionary*—its wealth of modern technical terms—is fully maintained. Whatever competition it may meet with in the department of philology, or the literary history of the English language, it will here at least remain unrivalled. Different dictionaries will always be needed for different purposes; and the *Imperial* has wisely chosen a field of its own. The engravings, too, most of which are splendid specimens of the art of wood-engraving, have been appropriately concentrated upon technical terms. It remains to bestow unreserved praise upon the printing and general get-up of the book. A great variety of types have necessarily been used—some of them very small; but the founts have been beautifully cast, and the eye is nowhere strained or wearied by them. When we shall have added to this the three forthcoming volumes, our shelves will have received a most welcome addition, and one that to us will be particularly valuable.

*Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*. Seventeenth Edition. Containing the History of the World to the Autumn of 1881. By Benjamin Vincent. (Ward, Lock and Co.) Perhaps there is no book in existence that has established its reputation as "invaluable" so com-

pletely as this. We can only join in the universal gratitude to Mr. Vincent for the benefit he has conferred, by his unceasing industry, upon men who write. The Index of Names, which is also dated, forms in itself a work of equal labour and utility. The publication of the book, we notice, has passed into new hands; and we have to thank the present publishers for the courtesy with which they have sent us a copy of the new edition.

*The Shakespeare Phrase-Book*. By John Bartlett. (Macmillan.) The type of this book points to its being printed in America, whence its Preface is dated. A work of the kind can only be tested by leading instances. One looks for Shakespeare's most interesting passage on Death—that at the end of Sonnet 146—and does not find it—an omission which is justified when one turns back to the Preface and sees that the book includes only "the dramatic works"—as if those were all Shakespeare. One looks next for one's favourite phrase—"Reverence, that angel of the world"—the lesson of Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*—and one does not find it in Mr. Bartlett's book under either "Reverence" or "Angel." It is not till one has turned out the context, and then tried again, that the phrase appears under "DISTINCTION 'Reverence, That angel of the world, doth make distinction Of place.' *Cymbeline*, iv. 2." We look next for the leading words in that other message of Shakespeare's latest or Fourth-Period spirit:

"We'll learn our freeness of a son-in-law;  
Pardon's the word to all;"

and we find that "freeness" is not in Mr. Bartlett's book, that the phrase is not under "Pardon"—surely its leading word—but that it is under "Word." Again, we try for the one phrase which sums up in five words the lesson of Shakespeare's Third Period—Macbeth's profound "We still have judgment here"—and neither under "Judgment," "Still," nor "Here," do we find it. Our readers can judge from these fair testing instances what is Mr. Bartlett's capacity. That his book will, notwithstanding, be very useful to Shakespeare students is certain. It is a selection of passages from Mrs. Cowden Clarke's well-known *Concordance*, with only her references to acts and scenes, no line-numbers being given; and its chief merit above her book is that its quotations are from two to three times as long as hers. Mr. Bartlett, like Mrs. Clarke, makes no distinction between the senses of Shakespeare's words as Schmidt does in his invaluable *Lexicon*; and, also like Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Bartlett does not incorporate Shakespeare's Poems with his Plays, as Schmidt rightly does. Had Mr. Bartlett but worked with Mrs. Furness's excellent *Concordance* to the Poems as well as with Mrs. Clarke's to the Plays, he would have given Shakespeare students a more serviceable book.

*The Life and Speeches of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.* By George Barnett Smith. With Portraits. In 2 vols. (Hodder and Stoughton.) This is a big book, but from us at least it does not require a big review, for more reasons than one. The writer himself would be the first to admit that all its value lies in its subject. We are not of those who think it necessary to protest against the growing practice of writing biographies of living men. The success of such biographies is their best justification; nor do we see any reason why a book should not do what a newspaper may. The reading public will have what they want; and the journeymen of literature are not to be hampered by arbitrary rules. As regards Mr. Barnett Smith's execution of his work, he deserves equal praise for industry of research and for modesty of expression. He has allowed the story to tell itself; but he has dug out that story from records either forgotten or closed to

most. His own main contribution has been to piece together Mr. Bright's words with just so little commentary as shall make plain the history of the time. His style does not attract undue attention, though we venture to suggest that it would be improved by more polishing. He cannot find a better model. Those who want to understand the power of Mr. Bright's eloquence will always have recourse to the three volumes of his speeches which have been edited by Mr. Thorold Rogers. The general public will not be badly off if they content themselves with Mr. Barnett Smith's compilation. It remains to say that the publishers have performed their part with quite unusual excellence, though we know not why the earlier portrait of the two should be placed in the later volume.

*Recollections of the Last Half-Century.* By Count Orsi. (Longmans.) Count Orsi, it appears, was a confidential adviser of Louis Napoleon in most of his enterprises before he reached the throne of France; and this book is mainly concerned with the part that Count Orsi himself played in connexion therewith. But those who expect to find here any startling political revelations will be disappointed. The only matter, so far as we have noticed, in which the current view of history is corrected has reference to the tame eagle of the Boulogne expedition. That historic fowl was not deliberately adopted by the Prince as an emblem of empire, but was taken on board in a sudden whim by one of his subordinate followers. In truth, Count Orsi has a tantalising way of dwelling upon unimportant details, and then escaping into the region of generalities just when the interest thickens. No doubt he could tell us a great deal more if he chose. We must give him the credit of saying that he writes, not only in a fairly good English style, but also in excellent temper. His life must have been a trying one; and it is not apparent that he shared in the prosperity of his "chosen chief." His vivid description both of his first visit to England in 1829, and of his experiences under the Commune in 1870, fully justifies us in giving him our confidence when he narrates events that are not so easy to verify. If he talks as well as he writes, and especially if he talks about what he has refrained from writing, he must be first-rate company.

*Balance-Sheet of the World for Ten Years, 1870-1880.* By Michael G. Mulhall. With Twelve Coloured Diagrams. (Edward Stanford.) We know not whether so valuable a mass of information was ever before compressed into so few pages as here. Unfortunately, Mr. Mulhall has handicapped himself in two ways. His title-page gives a most imperfect idea of his work; and he has trusted too much to a capacity in the general public to assimilate statistics, whether administered in figures or in diagrams. Shortly put, his object is to exhibit the advance in material prosperity that has been made throughout the world by comparing all the available figures for 1870 with the corresponding figures for 1880. In one sense this may be called "a balance-sheet," though we suspect that the term would not convey the right meaning to one person out of a hundred. To most of us, "balance-sheet" implies the striking of profit or loss on an account; and that Mr. Mulhall only does by inference. Again, to those who have eyes to see, almost every line of this book is full of meaning. It is not only a storehouse of facts and figures, but suggestive of inferences to an extent simply unparalleled. But to the ordinary reader its appearance is not attractive; and those who only dip into it to support a prejudice can easily misinterpret their authority. No living writer has such a complete mastery over statistics as Mr. Mulhall; and few are so indifferent, not only to literary

style, but to exposition in words at all. This little book contains implicitly the refutation of all the economical heresies that are abroad just now. We regret that we cannot add that Mr. Mulhall himself wields the weapon by which these bogies are destined to be slain. It is something more than bold of him to give no authorities.

*Denmark and Iceland.* By E. C. Otté. "Foreign Countries and British Colonies Series." (Sampson Low.) Readers of Hans Andersen will be glad to meet with a little book clearly and unpretendingly describing the land in which he lived, and the characteristic scenery and *locale* of many of his most charming tales. Miss Otté does not give way to guide-book enthusiasm, nor does she aim at word-painting; but her little book manages to convey the kind of impression which familiarity with the places and facts she deals with leaves upon one. Her subject is one which appeals to many Englishmen, and should secure her readers. The book is in good large type, and is remarkably free from the irritating misprints with which English works on Scandinavian subjects commonly abound. It has twelve fair illustrations, and two good maps of Denmark and Iceland, far fuller and more correct than those of many a high-priced English atlas. A brief but careful analysis of later Danish history is postfixed. The "list of authorities" might with advantage be enlarged, many good books which are fairly accessible to the general reader, such as those of Laing and Capt. E. F. Burton, being passed over. There should also have been some account of the objects and scope of the foreign authorities. Two or three pages spent on such matters would certainly have added greatly to the book's value. We are of those who hold that a table of contents does not atone for the lack of an index, and so would beg Miss Otté when she revises this neat little handbook to add this useful appendix. The chapters on Iceland might also be a little fuller in proportion to the rest of the manual.

*International Trade, and the Relation between Exports and Imports.* By Sir John B. Phear. (Macmillan.) This is the expansion of a paper read before the Exmouth Liberal Association last July. We can pay the writer no greater compliment than to say that his mode of exposition reminds us of that of his illustrious *confrère* on the English bench, "B." of the *Times*. No honest examination of the problems afforded by international trade is to be slighted at the present time, especially when undertaken by a mind trained to strict reasoning. There is only one point on which we take the liberty of offering a suggestion. In considering the trade of England with any other single country (e.g., France), it is not enough to regard only the direct exports and imports between the two; it is necessary, also, to bring into account the manifold dealings of these two countries with the rest of the world. To take an example with which Sir John Phear must be familiar: the oilseeds, wheat, jute, indigo, &c., which France takes direct from India, and for which she gives practically nothing in return, really go to balance the trade of France with England no less certainly than if these same commodities were transhipped from English ports. The same proposition holds good, though to a less extent, in the case of America; and it is seen in its highest development in the trade between England, India, and China. We incline to think that our author would have been more effective throughout if he had condescended to a more frequent use of concrete examples.

*Henry IV. and the End of the Wars of Religion.* Edited from M. Guizot's "History of France." With Notes, and Historical, Genealogical, and other Tables. By Gustave Masson. (Sampson Low.) A better edited book we have seldom

seen than this. To criticise the text would be presumptuous, for, whether we agree with it or not, it has long passed the ordeal of any criticism that we could bring to bear upon it. Of the notes, perhaps, we ought to say something. They are of uniform quality, that is always good; but there are far too few of them. The class of readers for whom this little book is intended are, for the most part, very ignorant of French history; and it would have been well to have been more considerate for their weakness, and have told them many things that are withheld. We have tested the pedigrees and tables, and have found them very accurate.

*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society.* Vol. IX. (Printed for the Society.) This is an improvement on the former volumes of the series that we remember to have seen, but there is room for further advance if these *Transactions* are intended to take sure place in the historical library. By far the best paper in the volume is Dr. G. G. Zeff's address on "The Science of History." It contains statements and theories which we should, had we space, call in question, but the spirit of the paper is most excellent, and the learning shown in it very considerable. Mr. John H. Chapman contributes a paper on "The Persecution under Elizabeth." Most of his facts are correct, but they are not marshalled so as to have due effect, and will certainly be called in question by partisan writers because he has not been careful, in most instances, to give exact references to the authorities from which his details are taken. Mr. George Harris gives us a paper on "Domestic Manners" which is too thin to be worthy of the place it occupies. Mr. Cornelius Walford furnishes an outline history of the Hanseatic League which contains some facts that will be new to almost all his readers.

*In Times of Peril: a Tale of India.* By G. A. Henty. With Nineteen Illustrations. (Griffith and Farran.) Mr. Henty's military stories will fair to become for boys what Mr. Ballantine's and the late Mr. Kingston's are in their different veins; and we can pay him no higher compliment. The present one suggests to us a tale of the Mutiny by M. Jules Verne which was published about this time last year; but the comparison is all in Mr. Henty's favour. His incidents are scarcely less marvellous, and his plot (such as it is) is more skilfully worked out. But the main difference lies in the tone of the two writers. The subject, we should have thought, is too painful to be laid before boys; and M. Verne's mode of treatment did not reconcile us to it. But Mr. Henty, while thoroughly English in sentiment, has managed to imply, rather than express, a sympathy with the natives which does no less credit to his heart than to his literary craftsmanship. The local colour is preserved throughout with wonderful accuracy of detail; but, as the book is doubtless destined for more than one edition, we will pay the author the compliment of calling his attention to one or two slips. On p. 3, "Hindustani," not "Hindu grammar." On p. 254, Capt. "Hodson," not "Hodgeon," though we believe another member of the same family writes his name in the latter way. On p. 293, Koer Sing was not "a great Oudh chief," but a chief of South Behar.

*Four Years in the Army of the Potomac: a Soldier's Recollections.* By Major Jones. (The Tyne Publishing Company, Limited.) To those who desire a chatty and not too voluminous account of the great struggle between the North and South in 1860-65, this record of Major Jones's personal experiences, during four years' military service in the Army of the Potomac, will prove acceptable. The gallant officer's work must not, of course, be resorted to for anything like a comprehensive view of the war or its causes, nor as an altogether unprejudiced



picture of the conflict; nevertheless, the historical and political student may glean from it a few useful facts not elsewhere procurable, while the general reader will make the acquaintance of an amusing volume. The book makes no pretence of being more than its title implies—viz., "A Soldier's Recollections"—and as far as that goes it apparently fulfils its promise. Those personally acquainted with the courteous United States consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne may like to know that the volume contains a capital photographic portrait of the author.

*The Ethics of Love.* Addressed especially to Parents and Educators. Being an Attempt to show how Prevalent Impressions concerning Love and Marriage foster the Evils for which they ought to be Remedies. (Walsall: W. Henry Robinson; London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) We have read this book; but, while we feel sure that its author's intentions are of the best—and while we admit also that he is fully justified in laying his views before the public—we must decline to review it. The full title-page, which we have given, is enough to the wise. The work is published anonymously; but we are able to say that the name of the writer, if revealed, would only afford an additional guarantee of the purity of his motives.

MR. J. LEWIS MILLER deserves a hearty word of commendation for a pamphlet he has just published (Bowden, Hudson and Co.) upon the *History of the Church and Parish of St. George-the-Martyr, Holborn*. Local chronicles of this kind are usually confined to the country; but there is not a parish in London, however small and apparently obscure, that has not got an interesting history of its own. St. George-the-Martyr dates only from the time of Queen Anne; but during the first hundred years of its life it was by no means obscure. We fancy that it will be news to most people (its own inhabitants included) that its name is derived from Fort St. George, or Madras, of which one of its chief founders, Sir Streynsham Master, had been governor. It includes within its area Queen Square, Great Ormond Street, and Red Lion Square, about all of which Mr. Miller has something to say in a very pleasant fashion.

We have also on our table two or three books which we can only characterise as literary curiosities. These are an edition of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, issued by Mr. F. E. Longley, for one penny (the type may be good of its kind, but to our own overworked eyes, and likewise to those not much accustomed to reading, it is simply illegible); and illustrated French translations of *The New Testament* and *The Pilgrim's Progress*, to be obtained in this country from Mr. Elliot Stock. We cannot praise the illustrations in either of these; but the latter of the two can at least be deciphered without pain.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

DESPITE at least one notable withdrawal (which we yet hope may be itself withdrawn), a large number of candidates remain in the field for the vacant librarianship of the Bodleian. It is said that Mr. H. Bradshaw, of the Cambridge University Library, may possibly be induced to allow himself to be nominated. That Mr. H. N. Moseley should succeed to the late Prof. Rolleston's chair seems to be the universal opinion at Oxford.

LORD VERNON has made arrangements for the publication of the early Latin Commentary of Benvenuto da Imola upon the *Divina Commedia*. Among the many great works in connexion with Dante projected or carried out by the late Lord Vernon, was the publication of this important Commentary. He caused a transcript to be made of the Great Laurentian MS.

(Colomb di Batines, ii. 305), with collations throughout of the greater part of two other MSS. in the same library (Nos. ii. and iv., Batines, pp. 304, 306). The work will be printed from this transcript, which is now in Lord Vernon's library at Sudbury Hall, under the supervision of Sir James Lacaita. The Commentary (date about 1379) of Benvenuto da Imola, who was a pupil of Boccaccio, is important from its being the most historical of the early Commentaries, a quality in which most of them are sadly deficient. Moreover, it is still practically unedited. About 1856 it professed to appear "*Voltato in Italiano dall'Avvocato Giovanni Tamburini*;" but both the American Dante-scholar, Mr. Charles Eliot Norton, and Dr. Witte have condemned this work as absolutely worthless.

THE successor of the late Dr. Holland as editor of the *Century Magazine* (Scribner's Monthly) is Mr. R. W. Gilder, the poet.

THE testimonial fund for Dr. Bain, late Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen, is making good progress. There has just been received from India a remittance of £30 on account of subscriptions from Prof. D. Duncan, and other members, graduates, and students of the Presidency College of Madras.

WE are glad to hear that the example of acting a Greek play in the original, first set at Oxford, and then taken up by the Edinburgh Academy, is spreading among our public schools. The *Alcestis* of Euripides is being prepared for acting at Bradford College by the Rev. H. B. Gray, who now fills the two offices of warden and head-master. The music for the choruses is being specially written by the precentor (the Rev. J. Powley), who has attempted to represent the effect of Greek music by a sort of modification of the Gregorian measure. We understand that help has been given by some of the famous Oxford cast of the *Agamemnon*. The performances will be given in the week before Lent next year.

THE preliminary meeting of the Cambridge Browning Society is to be held at Mr. Bradshaw's rooms, at King's, on the evening of Friday, November 11. The chair will be taken by the Rev. Prof. Westcott; a paper will be read on "Browning as a Poet," by Dr. Charles Waldstein; and the society will then be formally organised. The intention is to develop the society into one for the more thorough study and deeper appreciation of modern literature, making Browning, as the representative modern English poet, the centre of the society's work.

THE Queen has been pleased to accept the first copy of Tupper's *Proverbial Philosophy* in its complete and illustrated form, as just published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.

THE volume of Sonnets edited by Mr. T. Hall Caine, to which we referred last week as about to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock, is to be called *Sonnets of Three Centuries*. We hear that it will contain sonnets, hitherto unpublished, by Hartley Coleridge, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Aubrey De Vere, Mr. D. G. Rossetti, and some twenty other living writers.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER and Co. on Monday last published a new edition of *Leaves of Grass*, being the complete collection of Walt Whitman's poems as revised by himself.

MR. JOHN SHELLEY, of 8 Woodside, Plymouth, who has for some years been engaged upon a "Devonshire Glossary" for the English Dialect Society, writes that he will be glad to receive from Devonshire correspondents examples of peculiar words, &c. Owing to his other avocations, Mr. Shelley fears that he will not have his MS. ready for the printers until autumn of next year.

MR. QUARITCH was the fortunate buyer, at Puttick and Simpson's auction-rooms, on the 28th ult., of the late Mrs. Jameson's *reliquiae*. Besides copies of her own works, with MS. notes in her handwriting and additional unpublished engravings, they comprise several bundles of original correspondence, letters to her from Wordsworth, Lady Byron, Thackeray, Carlyle, Charles Dickens, Miss Martineau, Lockhart, R. W. Emerson, Eastlake, Etty, Sir E. and O. Landseer, Allan Cunningham, Peter Cunningham, Mrs. Somerville, F. D. Maurice, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Rio (the author of the *Art chrétien*), Charles Knight, Mary Howitt, John Wilson (Christopher North), Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), Gibson the sculptor, M<sup>me</sup>. Viardot, Miss Cushman, Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Trollope, and many others. There are also Mrs. Jameson's drawings and tracings for the *Sacred and Legendary Art*, a quantity of notes and material collected for her various works but not used, and a beautiful volume of pencil sketches of Canadian scenery executed during her excursions in 1837. It is a collection that ought to find its way into an English museum; but we fear that American competition may interfere in this, as in so many other instances, to deprive us of what it should be our interest to preserve in England.

MESSRS. OLIPHANT, ANDERSON and FERRIER, of Edinburgh, announce among their Christmas publications the following stories for the young:—*The Best of Chums*, *The Two Brothers*, *A Little Australian Girl*, and *A Lighthouse-keeper for a Night*, by Mr. Robert Richardson; *Tim's Treasure*, by Mr. A. K. H. Forbes; *How the French took Algiers*, by Mr. J. Latham; and *Juvenile Wit and Humour* by Mr. D. Shearer.

THE weekly Sunday lectures of the Positivist Society will be resumed on November 6. The place is Newton Hall, Fleur-de-Lis Court, Fetter Lane; the time is 8 p.m.; the lecturer for November is Dr. J. H. Bridges.

THE *Literary World* of Boston has published a bibliography of English versions of *Faust*. This list contains forty-five different translations.

HERR ARNOLD RUGE has left behind him *A History of Our Own Times*, from the year 1848 till the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, which will be shortly published (Leipzig: C. F. Winter). Not the least interesting feature in this work may be expected to be the author's personal recollections of the revolution in Germany in 1848.

A MODERN-GREEK version of *Othello* has recently been put on the boards of the Olympia theatre in Athens, and met with a marked success.

It appears that a hot dispute is raging on the other side of the Atlantic concerning the true authorship of *The Danites*—a play not unknown in this country. Mr. Joaquin Miller, Mr. Rankin the player, and an obscure "amanuensis" all lay claim to the honour. In the course of the quarrel, a third party thought fit to publish a letter from Mr. Joaquin Miller characterising Mr. Rankin as "the most colossal liar and the most impudent thief that ever made use of the practices of both without the skill of either." Mr. Rankin proceeded to prosecute Mr. Joaquin Miller for libel; but the presiding judge, after hearing evidence, announced that he had consulted with the district attorney, and had arrived at the conclusion that the words used were not criminally libellous.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT and Co., of Boston, announce a series of "Lives of American Worthies," in which *Columbus* will be written by Mr. W. L. Alden, *Captain John Smith* by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, *William Penn* by

Mr. Robert J. Burdette, *Washington* by Mr. John Habberton, and *Jackson* by Mr. George T. Lanigan. Many of the authors named are well-known writers on the New York press.

The practice of preparing MS. service books on parchment for the use of village churches seems to have been continued in Spanish monasteries nearly to the close of the last century. We have lately had examined for us in the church of a small town on the Northern frontier nineteen MS. parchment volumes in folio, complete or in fragments, with music and ornamented capitals and margin, more or less rudely decorated. Those complete are signed by the scribes, who were sometimes brethren of the Redemptorist Order, and are dated 1676, 1678, 1697, and 1766. In this last the signature is in Spanish—"este libro se hizo," &c.; the former are in Latin—"Scriptit Frater Philippus Las Hervas Ordinis, etc.," "Franciscus Lorieri Scriptit."

UNDER the title of *Novísimo año cristiano y Santoral Español*, a new and elaborate series of Lives of the Spanish Saints is announced for speedy publication at Madrid. The editor-in-chief of the series is our own learned contributor, Padre Fita, S.J., who will be assisted by a committee, including representatives of most of the other religious Orders and also the well-known name of Dr. Menéndez Pelayo. The mode of publication will be in monthly numbers, handsomely got up and illustrated.

HEINRICH DÜNTZER'S *Life of Lessing* will appear immediately (Leipzig: Ed. Warteg).

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ROUMANIA, who writes under the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva," has just published four stories in verse, with the title of *Stürme* (Bonn: Strauss).

If we may trust *Polybiblion*, history has done a grievous wrong to Tilly by associating his name with the sack of Magdeburg. The real authors of this historic crime, we are to believe in the future, were Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein. So at least appears from the diary of one Zacharias Bandauer, an eye-witness of the event, which has just been published (Paris: Palme), with notes by Herr Klopp, and a translation into French of the original Latin.

HERR AUGUST REISSMANN, the biographer of several German musicians, has just published (Berlin: Guttentag) a *Life of Handel*.

HERR JULIUS PETZOLDT has in preparation a catalogue of the large mass of Dante literature accumulated by King John (Philalethes) of Saxony, which will be published by the firm of Teubner, of Strassburg.

PROF. FRANCESCO BERLAN has in the press an important work on the history of printing and the allied arts in Italy.

AN interesting collection of popular amatory poetry, belonging to the sixteenth century, has been published by Filippo Salveraglio (Mortara: Paolo Botto) under the title of *Strambotti Gentilissimi ad Esempio d' Ogni innamorato*.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the story of the "Pied Piper" is told by Gaspar Schott, of the Society of Jesus, in his *Physica Curiosa sive Mirabilia Naturae et Artis* (quarto, Herbpoli, 1697, p. 452). After relating the facts in a circumstantial manner, Schott concludes: "De re gesta minime dubito, non tam propter unanimum multorum Scriptorum consensum, quam propter constantem incolarum urbis traditionem." He refers to a book written in German by a certain Samuel Erichius, entitled *Exodus Hamelensis*, printed at Hanover in 1655.

## FRENCH JOTTINGS.

ON October 25, the five Academies which compose the Institut held their annual public meeting, under the presidency of M. Caro, of the Académie française, who was supported by the following members of the other branches:—MM. Camille Donoet, Pavet de Courteille, Würtz, and Questel. The president, after commemorating the losses which the Institut has sustained during the past year by death, declared the award of the biennial prize of 20,000 frs. to M. Désiré Nisard for the *Histoire de la Littérature française*, and of the prix Volney of 1,500 frs. to M. James Darmesteter for his *Grammaire historique de la Langue persane*. The annual address was delivered by M. Gaston Paris, of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, who chose for his subject "Siger de Brabant." Addresses were also delivered by M. E. Legouvé, upon "Népomucène Lemercier;" by M. Bouley, on "La nouvelle Vaccination;" and by M. A. Gruyer, upon "His de la Salle." These addresses are being printed in full in the pages of the *Revue politique et littéraire*—a weekly paper which (we may take this opportunity of saying) has become as valuable in its own way as is the *Revue critique*, the *Revue historique*, or the *Revue scientifique*. The current number, besides two articles on French politics by M. J. J. Weiss and M. Joseph Reinach, which are creating no little stir in Paris, also reprints a large portion of Lord Derby's article upon "Ireland and the Land Act."

THE Académie française has appointed December 8 as the day for the election of three members in the place of the late Littré, Dufaure, and Duvergier de Hauranne. It has also decided to have no preliminary discussion upon the claims of the several candidates.

THE synod of the French Protestant Church, which has just concluded its meetings at Marseilles, has appointed a commission of five members to consider all the several translations of the Bible into French that already exist, with a view either to the adoption of one of these, or to the recommendation that an entirely new version be undertaken.

It is stated that M. Benedetti, the too well known ambassador of France at the Prussian Court in 1870, has just completed a work that will be entitled *Révolutions d'un Diplomate*.

THE *Memoirs* of Lucien Bonaparte will shortly be published by Charpentier, of Paris, in three volumes, edited by Col. Jung. The first, which is already through the press, covers the period from his birth to his departure for Spain (1800); the second will carry the work down to his arrival in Italy, and the third to his death in 1830.

THE Comte de Paris has ready for immediate publication a volume, with maps, describing the operations in Virginia during the American War.

WE have already stated that a casket containing letters of Alfred de Musset, not to be published till 1910, has been deposited in the Bibliothèque nationale at Paris. It is now said that these letters have been placed in a large iron chest, containing also the secret correspondence of Napoleon III. with M<sup>me</sup>. Cornu, which will be edited by M. Renan and published in 1885.

HENRY GRÉVILLE'S new novel, entitled *Perdue*, which has just been published by E. Plon, of Paris, treats not of Russian, but of Parisian life and character.

ANOTHER new novel which is attracting some attention in Paris is *Harald*, by M. Charles Edmond (Calmann Lévy), the scene of which is laid in modern Denmark.

THE firm of Calmann Lévy has also just issued the correspondence of Benjamin Constant with M<sup>me</sup>. Bécarnier, the publication of which was prohibited thirty years ago by a court of law. The question is asked whether the representatives of Constant will again take legal proceedings.

THE Commission appointed by the Government to consider the question of isolating the Bibliothèque nationale has decided that the adjoining buildings in the Rue Richelieu must come down; and similar measures are now demanded for the protection of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.

THE current number of the *Revue historique* contains articles by M. Albert Sorel upon "French Diplomacy during the Revolution;" by M. Ernest Renan, upon "The First Martyrs of Gaul;" and by M. O. Bayet, "Did Estates-General exist in 1313?" In the "Bulletin historique" Mr. Bass Mullinger contributes notes upon English works relating to antiquity and the Middle Ages; the French notes are written by M. G. Monod himself; the German notes by Prof. H. Haupt.

## OBITUARY.

PROF. BLUNTSCHLI, OF HEIDELBERG.

JEAN GASPARD BLUNTSCHLI, the subject of the present monograph, was born at Zürich on March 7, 1808. From his early youth he devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence, and had barely attained his majority when his treatise on the Roman Law of Inheritance (*Das Römische Notherbenrecht*) was crowned by the Legal Faculty at Berlin, and obtained for him the degree of Doctor of Law. He followed up his further study of law at Bonn and at Paris; and on his return to his native country he was appointed, in 1833, Professor of Law in the newly founded University of Zürich, and shortly afterwards became the legal adviser of the city of Zürich. In 1839 he was elected a member of the Great Council of the canton, but withdrew from political life after the War of the Sonderbund, which he and his party had endeavoured in vain to prevent. In the interval of 1838 and 1839 he published a *History of Zürich from a political and juridical standpoint* (*Staats- und Rechts-Geschichte von Zürich*), of which a second edition appeared in 1856. Upon his withdrawal from political life he was appointed, with the approval of all parties, to draw up a Civil Code for the canton of Zürich. Dissatisfied with the result of the political struggles which divided his native country, he accepted, in 1848, the Chair of General Public Law in the University of Munich, which he occupied down to 1861, when he was appointed to the Chair of Public Law in the University of Heidelberg.

Before he left Switzerland he had established his fame as a jurist and an historian by a work of great research on the History of the Constitution of the Swiss Confederation (*Geschichte des Schweizerischen Bundesrechtes*). His tenancy of the Chair of Law at Munich was signalled by a treatise on General Public Law (*Allgemeines Staatsrecht*), published in 1852, which laid the foundation of his subsequent high repute in Germany as a jurist; and his occupancy of the Chair of Public Law at Heidelberg was no less distinguished by a work on International Law (*Das moderne Völkerrecht als Rechtsbuch mit Erläuterungen*), which has passed through three editions, the last of which was recently translated into French by Dr. M. G. Lardy, Counsellor of the Swiss Legation at Paris. This work has also had the singular honour of being translated into Chinese, and is now a text-book for Chinese students.

of international law at the Imperial College of Tungwen at Peking. Dr. Bluntschli was the author of numerous minor works on subjects of public law, several of which have been translated into French, such, for instance, as a treatise on the International Irresponsibility and Responsibility of the Roman Pontiff (*Die Rechtliche Unverantwortlichkeit und Verantwortlichkeit des Römischen Papstes*), translated in 1877 by Prof. Rivier, of the University of Brussels; and a treatise on the Right of Booty of War and especially the Right of Maritime Prize (*Das Beuterecht im Krieg und das Seebeuterecht insbesondere*), translated by Dr. G. Rolin-Jaequemyns, now Belgian Minister of the Interior, in the ninth and tenth volumes of *La Revue de droit international*. Dr. Bluntschli was one of the representatives of Germany at the Conferences of Brussels in 1874 concerning the laws and customs of warfare, and took a leading part in preparing the *Manual of the Laws of War* recently adopted by the Institute of International Law, respecting which an interesting correspondence between Dr. Bluntschli and Field-Marshal Count von Moltke will be found in the second volume of Dr. Bluntschli's *Gesammelte kleine Schriften* just published. So recently as in September of the present year Dr. Bluntschli was present at Wiesbaden as a member of a Commission of the Institute for framing a scheme of Maritime Prize Law and a Code of Procedure for Maritime Prize Tribunals. While professor at Heidelberg, Dr. Bluntschli became one of the founders and the permanent president of the Protestant Association of Germany, the object of which is the maintenance of religious liberty; and he has three times presided at the General Synod of Baden. It was shortly after he had vacated the chair on the third occasion of his so presiding at the Synod held at Karlsruhe on October 21 last, and as he was on his way to the Palace to have an audience of the Grand Duke of Baden, that he was suddenly seized with paralysis of the heart, and expired in his seventy-fourth year.

The Institute of International Law has lost in Dr. Bluntschli a jurist of great sagacity and power, who was its president in 1875-77, and who brought to bear on questions of public law a breadth of view and an earnestness of purpose in his enunciation of principles, which secured for him the leadership of those who sympathised with him in his application of those principles, while they earned for him the respect and the esteem of those who differed from him. As I have often had occasion to dissent from his views, as being not sufficiently regardful of the peculiar necessities of maritime States, at the council table of the Institute, and more particularly at the recent Conferences at Wiesbaden of the Commission on Maritime Prize Law, it is to me a pleasing duty to express my personal sorrow for his loss, and my conviction that the event which has cut short the promise which he still gave of much future usefulness will be deservedly a subject of deep regret to many Governments of Europe, as well as to the learned world. Dr. Bluntschli, fortunately, lived long enough to complete his task of preparing, in conjunction with Prof. Rivier and other eminent Swiss jurists, a Code of the Law of Obligations for Switzerland, upon which a Commission appointed by the Federal Government has been occupied since 1877; so that, while Heidelberg has been privileged to pay funeral honours to her adopted son, his native country has reason to be grateful to him for having devoted his last thoughts to the improvement of her laws.

Dr. Bluntschli was a widower, and has left behind him two sons and three daughters, the younger of his sons being a professor in the Polytechnicum of Zürich, while the elder

is a colonel in the army of the Swiss Confederation.

TRAVERS TWISS.

THE death is announced of Mr. Thomas Baines, author of a *History of Liverpool; Lancashire and Cheshire, Past and Present*; and *Yorkshire, Past and Present*.

### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is particularly interesting this month, although (in strict candour we should perhaps say because) it contains none of those pretentious articles signed by well-known names, and dealing with what are called burning subjects, the interest of which depends wholly on the subjects and the names. The rank and file of magazine papers are well represented by an article on "Bighorn Hunting," by Lord Dunraven; one on "Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland," by Sir J. Pope Hennessy; one on "International Copyright"—a fair summary of well-known facts—by Mr. W. F. Rae; and one on "The Future Cathedral of Liverpool," by Precentor Venables. But the papers of the number are unquestionably Mr. Tennyson's "Despair" and Lord Lytton's criticism on the love sonnets of his friend Proteus. We shall not imitate the rather questionable conduct of those daily papers which have given copious extracts of Mr. Tennyson's poem. It is sufficient to say that the monologue of the suicidal atheist which the Poet Laureate has contributed has been not inappropriately compared to "Rizpah" in respect of its gloomy strength and of the sonorous vigour of certain lines. It is, however, unequally executed; and there is one drawback in particular which infidels and *fideles* (there ought to be such a word if there is not) are equally sure to notice. The sufferer naturally, but perhaps unphilosophically, seems to base his theometry rather too much on his own personal experiences. However, it is really a fine poem, and worthy of the St. Martin's summer of the poet's genius which began with *Ballads and other Poems* last year. Lord Lytton's exercise in criticism is equally noteworthy, though at a level a good deal lower. Lord Lytton says some sensible things both about poetry and about Proteus; and he will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*, in which he has exhibited the sentiments of an "illustrious poet, X.," whom it is not difficult to identify. But when Lord Lytton finds fault with X. and the critics generally for objecting to the liberties which Proteus takes with the sonnet, the ex-Viceroy talks (if we may be pardoned for speaking so freely of ex-vice-majesty) nonsense. If Lord Lytton and Proteus will go into the cricket-field and stop a ball with a straw hat, like the legendary Frenchman, a good deal of very unmistakeable language will apprise them of the exact nature and extent of the crime Proteus himself has committed in a field where the rules are, to say the least, quite as well worthy of being observed as those of cricket.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for November contains a pretty poem by J. A. S., on the "Jews' Cemetery at Venice." Prof. Colvin develops the myth of "Penthesilea" by means of a translation of the first book of the *Posthomerica* of Quintus Smyrnaeus. G. A., writing on "Some English Place-names," contributes another to his series of valuable articles on the early history of England. His object in the present article is to reconcile the prevalence of Teutonic over Celtic place-names in modern England with the supposition that a considerable number of Britons survived the English conquest. There is also a pleasant rambling article on the life of "Mrs. Barbauld," whose fame is nowadays somewhat, dim. Italy also meets with

its usual recognition in periodical literature. A paper on "Country Life in Italy" is an interesting record of the actual experiences of an English lady domiciled somewhere along the East coast of Italy. Under the heading of "A Raven amidst Savages" Signor Mario Pratesi sketches his experience of an attempt to brave Italian prejudices by bringing up a raven as a pet in a little village.

THE *Rivista Europea* of October 16 has several articles of historical interest. Signor Marchesi gives a survey of the pontificate of the last foreign Pope, Adrian VI., and does full justice to the difficulties which he experienced owing to the difference between Northern and Southern culture. Signor Claretta publishes a series of letters and documents illustrating the life and policy of the Genoese Negrone di Negro, who was Finance Minister to Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Savoy from 1569 onwards. Signor Santi also publishes some interesting letters of Scipione Maffei, showing the aid that he gave to Muratori in discovering the documents contained in the "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores."

### THE RECENT AMERICAN CONGRESS AT MADRID.

#### II.—THE EXHIBITION.

To follow profitably the discussions of a scientific congress is within the reach of only a small number of students. The general public pays very little attention to them, and the full fruit which the scientific world reaps is harvested only after a long and often too tardy season of waiting. It is otherwise with an exhibition; everyone can learn something from the objects there displayed. Facts and monuments, rather than dissertation and theory, are the true ground-work of science.

The Catalogue of exhibits, which I herewith send you, is edited by Señors Catalina and Gorostizaga. I offer the following remarks upon each of its three sections:—

(1) *Prehistoric Monuments, Archaeology, and Anthropology*.—By far the richest exhibitor is the Royal Archaeological Museum of Madrid, which rivals that of Berlin both in the number and the rarity of the precious objects which it possesses. It is greatly to be wished that the Catalogue of all its articles, completed in MS., were published, with suitable supplements. This is already talked of. The most noteworthy objects sent to the exhibition were: seventy specimens of the Stone age, mostly in diorite; fifty of Bronze and Copper; not one of Iron; pictures painted in America representing portraits and costumes of Indians; the *Odex Maya* (from the family of Hernando Cortés), to which I shall return shortly; 106 idols in silver, copper, stone, and earthenware; typical dresses and ornaments of Indians (the richest and most varied of the latter are the collars); seventy-three offensive and defensive arms, selected so as to give a general idea of the complete accoutrements; a collection of Peruvian vases, the richest in the world (these vases come from the *huacas* or tombs of the indigenous Peruvians in the dioceses of Truxillo. The greater number have human figures, which serve to recal the manners as well as the aspect of the people who placed them in the funeral abodes of their ancestors. The fauna and flora figured on the vases play a considerable part in the ornamentation. A study might be made of these as interesting as that of the actual plants and animals, living and fossil, of these regions. The total number of these vases is 593); pottery from other districts; furniture; arts of navigation; music; the skull of a Guarani Indian reduced simultaneously by the action of fire and by compression to the tenth part of its natural volume, preserving, nevertheless, the

features fairly well. Next in importance to the Archaeological Museum as exhibitors come Señor Rodríguez Ferrer (152 articles), and Count de Guasqui, a descendant of the Incas, for Peruvian history and religion. Señor Ferrer exhibits a human jaw-bone found in a *cayo*, or islet, near Puerto-Principe (Cuba), which he considers contemporary with *Elephas primigenius* and *Ursus spelaeus*; also two skulls in a natural condition, with the forehead very depressed—the primitive type, it is believed, of the West India Islands. Even on the admission of M. de Saussure, these skulls and the jaw-bone are of very considerable antiquity. They will be deposited in the Royal Museum of Natural History, which is exceedingly rich in American fossils.

(2) *Historical, Geographical, and Linguistic Documents*.—849 MSS. (bound volumes, documents, registers, single leaves) selected from the immense depot of the Archivo general de Indias (Seville). At the head of all is the *Libro coprador de Reales cédulas y Provisiones sobre Armadas para las Indias en Tiempo de los Reyes católicos en los Años 1493 a 1495*. This is the first and most abundant source of the collection of Navarrete; but several pieces are still unpublished. I have published some myself in the *Boletín histórico* (Madrid, 1881) with reference to Friar Boyl. It is evident from this long series of original MSS. that the critical and documentary history of South America is still in its infancy. The catalogue of the Archivo de Indias is not yet made. The Government allows this department to remain in the greatest confusion; its funds are very trifling, and, what is worse, even the samples here exhibited can be consulted only under express order of the Minister of the Colonies, a proceeding which renders this capital source of information very difficult of access to scholars. The Archivo embraces all the ancient Spanish colonies. I draw especial attention to the anonymous *Relacion de la Florida y Memorias de Todos sus Caciques* (No. 245), to the documents relating to Sebastian Cabot (52-55), to Sebastian Elcano (51, 827-48), and to the letter dated Seville, September 5, 1586, relating to the English Buccaneers. A collection no less interesting to true amateurs follows—that of the house of Christopher Columbus, exhibited by the Duke of Veragua. It abounds in *autographs* of the glorious ancestor of the family, for the most part already published, but which it would be well to reproduce by photography. The geographical collection is also very rich, and comes chiefly from three depots—the Royal Academy of History, the Naval Museum, and the Geographical Society of Madrid. We may notice also the collection of charts of Señors Fernandez Duro and Rico y Sinobas. The linguistic collection, well chosen in all its branches, presents a host of grammars and vocabularies, MS. and printed, extending from Florida and California to the Straits of Magellan—e.g., Aymara, Brazilian, Carabe, Guana, Othomi, Pame, Tupi, Moxa, Quichua, and especially Mexican. In this last language there is a fairly abundant literature. The visitor dwells with pleasure before the *Historia universal de las Cosas de Nueva España*, by Bernardin de Sahagun (Mexican text). The copy exhibited belongs to the Royal Academy of History. But that which attracts the attention of all are the leaves of the Froano MS. published in 1869 by Brasseur de Bourbourg, and known to the whole world. It is now ascertained that this MS. is completed by the *Codex Maya* of the Archaeological Museum.

(3) The *Historical Numismatics* of America finds its place in medals commemorative of glorious events. This subject has been excellently treated up to date by Señor Castrobeza, in an article inserted in vol. xi. of the *Museo español de Antigüedades*, edited by Señor Rada Delgado.

FIDEL FITA.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ARISTARCHI BEY. *Législation ottomane*. 6<sup>e</sup> Partie, contenant le Code civil ottoman. Constantinople: Lorentz & Kell. 9s.
- BELEDRE. *Garten-Palais d. Prinz Eugen v. Savoyen in Wien*. Erbaut v. Hildebrandt 1693-1721. Wien: Lehmann & Wenzel. 10 M.
- BURTON, J. Hill. *The Scot Abroad*. Blackwood. 10s. 6d.
- DICKENS, Charles. *Letters of*. Vol. III. Chapman & Hall.
- ECKSTEIN, E. *Die Claudier. Roman aus der röm. Kaiserzeit*. Wien: Zarneski. 12 M.
- FAULMANN, K. *Illustrirte Geschichte der Buchdruckerkunst*. 1. Lfg. Wien: Hartleben. 60 Pf.
- GABBA, U. F. *Intorno ad alcuni più generali Problemi della Scienza sociale*. 2 Serie. Milano: Hoepli. 5 fr.
- GIPFARD, P. *Les Français à Tunis*. Paris: Havard. 3 fr. 50 c.
- GÖRTEL, G. *Dante Alighieri. 6 Vorlesungen*. Bielefeld: Velhagen. 3 M.
- HAMILTON, V. M., and S. M. FASOW. *Scenes in Ceylon*. Chapman & Hall.
- HAVARD, H. *L'Art à travers les Mœurs*. Paris: Quantin. 35 fr.
- JAMES, Henry. *The Portrait of a Lady*. Macmillan. 31s. 6d.
- LOSSOW, H. *Triumphe de Cupidon: douze Dessins fantastiques*. Paris: Hurielchen. 35 fr.
- MAGYARLAND: a Narrative of Travels through the Snowy Carpathians and great Alfold of the Magyar. Sampson Low & Co. 42s.
- MASON, D. De Quincy. ("English Men of Letters.") Macmillan. 2s. 6d.
- PAULSTRE, L. *La Renaissance en France*. 6<sup>e</sup> Livr. He-de-France (Seine-et-Oise). Paris: Quantin. 25 fr.
- PARRAN. *Bibliographie et Iconographie des Œuvres de Pétrus Borel et d'Alexandre Dumas père*. Paris: Bouquett. 8 fr.
- ROBERT, U. *Inventaire sommaire des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques de France*. 2<sup>e</sup> Fasc. Paris: Picard. 4 fr.
- SUMNER, H. *The Avon*. From Naseby to Tewkesbury. Seeley. 31s. 6d.
- VACCHERI, G. G., e C. BERTACCHI. *Cosmografia della Divina Commedia*. Milano: Hoepli. 5 fr.
- VAUX, Le Baron de. *Les Hommes d'Épée*. Paris: Bouveyre. 30 fr.

### THEOLOGY, ETC.

- EWALD's Commentary on the Prophets of the Old Testament. Trans. J. F. Smith. Williams & Norgate. 52s. 6d.
- OLDENBERG, H. *Buddha. Sein Leben, seine Lehre, seine Gemeinde*. Berlin: Besser. 10 M.
- SORLEY, W. R. *Jewish Christians and Judaism*. Ball. 4s. 6d.

### HISTORY.

- ALLEN, Grant. *Angle-Saxon Britain*. S. P. O. K. 2s. 6d.
- BULMERING, M. de. *Le Passé de la Russie, depuis les Temps les plus reculés jusqu'à la Paix de San-Stefano, 1878*. Paris: Fischbacher. 4 fr.
- CUTTS, E. L. *Constantine the Great: the Union of Church and State*. S. P. O. K. 3s. 6d.
- DROGHDA HISTORIES. *Durham*, by J. L. Low. *Peterborough*, by G. A. Poole. S. P. O. K. 2s. 6d. each.
- EISENHART, H. *Geschichte der Nationalökonomik*. Jena: Fischer. 4 M.
- KRACKE, E. v. *Zur bernischen Kriegsgeschichte d. J. 1798*. Bern: Wyss. 16 M.
- EWALD, A. C. *Stories from the State Papers*. Chatto & Windus. 21s.
- FREEMAN, E. A. *Subject and Neighbour Lands of Venice*. Macmillan. 10s. 6d.
- HURTRECHT, C. *Chronik der Stadt Trautmann (1484-1601)*. Bearb. v. L. Schlieffinger. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 10 M.
- LEITZ, B. W. *Zur Geschichte der römischen Societas*. Jena: Fischer. 2 M.
- SCHROEDER, R. *Die Franken u. ihr Recht*. Weimar: Böhlau. 1 M. 60 Pf.
- SCHULZ, H. *Die sächsischen Hausgesetze*. Jena: Fischer. 10 M.
- TARDIF, J. *Études sur les Institutions politiques et administratives de la France: Période mérovingienne*. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Paris: Picard. 6 fr.
- URKUNDBUCH, IV., est.-u. curländisches. Begründet von F. G. Bunge, fortgesetzt v. Hildebrand. 7. Bd. 1423 Mai-1429 Mai. Riga: Deubner. 20 M.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ADAMSON, E. *Fichte*. Blackwood. 2s. 6d.
- BASTIAN, A. *Der Völkergedanke im Aufbau e. Wissenschaft vom Menschen u. seine Begründg. auf ethnolog. Sammlgn.* Berlin: Dümmler. 4 M.
- COOKE, M. O. *Franks and Marvells of Plant Life*. S. P. O. K. 6s.
- COSSEN, E. *Compendium florae atlanticae: Flore de l'Etat barbaresque, Algérie, Tunisie et Maroc*. Vol. 1. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Paris: Imp. Nat.
- DOWD, A. *Das mathematische Baumproblem u. die geometrischen Axiome*. Leipzig: Barth. 1 M. 60 Pf.
- KERNER, A. *Schedae ad floram exsiccataam Austro-Hungaricam a museo botanico universitatis Vindobonensis editam*. Wien: W. Frick. 80 Kr.
- MARILLIÉ, L. *Étude historique sur la Philosophie de la Renaissance en Italie (Cesare Cremonini)*. Paris: Hachette.
- OMEROD, E. A. *Manual of Insects injurious to Agriculture*. Sonnenschein. 3s.
- PRANTL, K. *Untersuchungen zur Morphologie der Gefäßkryptogamen*. 2. Hft. Die Schizosaccae. Leipzig: Engelmann. 12 M.
- REINKE, J. u. H. ROEDERWALD. *Studien üb. das Protoplasma*. Berlin: Favy. 10 M.
- ROYER, C. *Flore de la Côte-d'Or, avec Déterminations par les Parties souterraines*. T. 1. Paris: Savy.
- SCHMIDT, L. *Die Ethik der alten Griechen*. 1. Bd. Berlin: Besser. 7 M.
- SELENKA, K. *Zoologische Studien*. II. Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Seeplanarien. Leipzig: Engelmann. 6 M.

### PHILOLOGY.

- LUCHAIRE, A. *Bonnet de Textes de l'ancien Dialecte gascon, d'après des Documents antérieurs au XVI<sup>e</sup> Siècle*. Paris: Maisonneuve.
- PALEY, F. A. *A Short Treatise on the Greek Particles and their Combinations, according to Attic Usage*. Bell. 2s. 6d.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### PROF. P. DE LAGARDE.

St. Andrew's, Station Road, Cambridge: Nov. 1, 1881.

The well-known Orientalist and theologian Prof. P. de Lagarde, of Göttingen, has been long engaged, as every student of the Old Testament is aware, in preparing a critical edition of the Septuagint. This has been the object to which all his other labours and publications have been subsidiary. His plans are now so far matured that he is actually engaged in printing, as a first step, the Greek text according to the revision of Lucian of Antioch (see Field's *Origenis Hexapla*, Prolegomena, cap. ix., p. lxxxiv.). The necessary MSS. he has collated himself in Paris, Rome, and London. Other journeys will, however, be necessary before all the materials for his ulterior plans are collected. Some English friends, who have seen how Dr. de Lagarde has spent not only time and health, but also his private means, on these studies, have subscribed a small fund to aid him in this undertaking, and entrusted the disbursement of it to myself. If any others of my countrymen are willing to send me contributions to this fund, I will gladly take charge of them. But what I wish at present to state more particularly is that Dr. de Lagarde is publishing his edition of Lucian's *LXX*, at his own expense and risk, and that any scholar has it in his power to assist him by simply purchasing, through a foreign bookseller, some of the following books, which are Dr. de Lagarde's own property.

- "Symmicta," 2 vols. 10s.
- "Veteris testamenti ab Origene recensiti fragmenta apud Syros servata quinque. Præmittitur Epiphani de Mensuris et Ponderibus liber nunc primum integer et ipse Syriacus" 15s.
- "Prætermisorum libri duo" ["the Thesaurus Arabico-syrorum of Elias of Nisibis and the Scholia of Barhebraeus on the Psalms"]. £1.
- "Reliquiae juris ecclesiastici graeco." 5s.
- "Reliquiae juris ecclesiastici syriaco." 10s.
- "Titii Bostreni contra Manichaeos libri iv syriaco." £1.
- "Geoponicon in sermonem Syriacum versorum quae supersunt." 10s.
- "Constitutiones apostolorum graeco." 10s.
- "Materialien zur Geschichte und Kritik des Pentateuchs arabisch." £1.
- "Der Pentateuch koptisch." £1.
- "Genesis graeco, accedunt Hieronymi quaestiones hebraicae in libro Genesaeos." 10s.
- "Prophetæ priores et posteriores chaldaice." £1.

- "Hagiographa chaldaice." £1.
- "Psalterium juxta Hebraeos Hieronymi." 8s.
- "Psalterii versio memphitica, etc." £1.
- "Psalmi 1-49 arabice in usum scholarum." 5s.
- "Psalterium, Job, Proverbia, arabice." £1.
- "Deutsche Schriften," 2 vols. 6s.

WM. WRIGHT.

### THE "TURNER" IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE UNITED ARTS GALLERY.

London: Nov. 1, 1881.

In your notice of our Winter Exhibition in last week's ACADEMY, it is stated to include "a large and glowing sketch assigned to Turner."

Will you permit us to remark that the picture is not (as might be inferred from the term assigned) a doubtful example, but an absolutely pure and important work (four feet by three



feet) by Turner? It has been examined by the chief experts in town, and their opinion is unanimous. We can, moreover, trace its descent (by ownership) from the time it left Turner's possession. SHEPHERD BROS.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Nov. 7, 7.30 p.m. Aristotelian: Discussion, "Existence."  
8.30 p.m. Royal Academy: Anatomy, "The Muscles," IV., by Prof. J. Marshall.  
TUESDAY, Nov. 8, 8 p.m. Anthropological Institute: "The Animism of the Indians of British Guiana," by Mr. E. F. Im Thurn; "Some Instances of Girl Sacrifices, Jar-burial, and Contracted Intermarriage in India and the East," by Mr. M. J. Wallhouse.  
8 p.m. Photographs.  
8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers: "Iron Permanent Way," by Mr. Charles Wood.  
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 8 p.m. Microscopical: "Multiple Staining of Animal and Vegetable Tissues," by Mr. B. Wille Richardson.  
8 p.m. Zetetical: "The Meaning of Fair Trade," by Mr. James Edmonds.  
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 8 p.m. Mathematical: Annual Meeting; "The Limit to the Number of Different Proper Fractions whose Denominations are Less than  $x$ , when  $x$  is Large," by Messrs. M. Jenkins and G. W. Merrifield; "The Oscillations of a Viscous Spheroid," by Prof. H. Lamb.  
8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers and Electricians.  
FRIDAY, Nov. 11, 8 p.m. New Shakespeare: "Suicides in Shakespeare," by the Rev. J. Kirkman.  
8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Foot and Leg," by Prof. J. Marshall.  
SATURDAY, Nov. 12, 3 p.m. Physical: "Spirals in Crystals," by Mr. Lewis Wright; "Integrating and Other Apparatus for the Measurement of Electrical and Mechanical Forces," by Mr. O. V. Boys.

#### SCIENCE.

##### DELITZSCH UPON THE SITE OF PARADISE.

*Wo lag das Paradies?* By Fr. Delitzsch. (Leipzig: Hinrichs.)

For three or four years past Assyrian scholars have been eagerly looking forward to the appearance of the work on the site of Paradise upon which it was known Prof. Delitzsch was engaged. With a self-denial, however, rare in these days, the author refrained from committing his ideas and conclusions to print until long and conscientious study had made them thoroughly mature. The volume he has now published, therefore, is of unusual value. It abounds with new facts and new results, all of which have been well sifted before being presented to the world.

The book is intended for Biblical students and geographers, as well as for Assyriologists and philologists. The earlier portion seeks to determine from Assyrian sources the geographical position assigned by the Yahvist in Genesis to the Garden of Eden; while the latter part of it deals at length with the geography of Babylonia and the adjoining countries according to the cuneiform inscriptions. Dr. Delitzsch first shows the insufficiency of the theories which have placed the Garden of Eden in the Hindu-Kush, Armenia, or elsewhere, and makes it perfectly clear that we must look for it only in Babylonia. Unlike Sir Henry Rawlinson, who assigns it to the neighbourhood of Eridu (now Abu-Shahreïn), which, 3,000 years ago, stood, not inland, but on the shores of the Persian Gulf, he identifies it with Kar-Duniyas, or that portion of Accad (Northern Babylonia) which lay between Bagdad and Babylon. Eden is the Accadian *edin*, "plain" or "valley," borrowed by the Semitic Babylonians and Assyrians under the form of *edinu*, the genuine Semitic equivalent of which is *tsuru*. The latter word is plainly the modern Zor, the name given according to Wetzstein to the district watered by the

Tigris and Euphrates between the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth parallels of latitude. The Dura of Dan. iii. 1, where Nebuchadnezzar set up his golden image, would be the same word. Here the garden of primeval man must have been planted, in that rich and fertile region which in postdiluvian days became the garden of the ancient world. The Pison and Gihon Dr. Delitzsch would identify with the Pallakopas and Shatt-en-Nil canals, which there is reason to believe were originally river-beds before they were converted to the service of Babylonian irrigation; and in this way he ingeniously explains the expression of Genesis which makes the river of Paradise divide into four heads after leaving the garden. Pison he proves to be an Accadian word for "canal," afterwards adopted by the Semitic Babylonians; but his attempt to find the name of Gihon in the inscriptions is as little satisfactory as my own published in the *Transactions* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology in 1872, to the help of which, by-the-way, Dr. Delitzsch also comes. It is possible that the name is one which has been considerably modified so as to turn it into a Semitic word of suitable meaning.

It is out of the question, in the space at my disposal, even to glance at the many new things of which Dr. Delitzsch's book is full. One of the most interesting notes is that on the "tetragrammaton," in which the author shows conclusively, as it seems to me, that the original form of the sacred name of the Hebrew God was Yahu (or Yehoh), not Yahveh. His derivation of the name from the personal pronoun, however, will probably not satisfy all Semitic scholars. Perhaps light may be thrown upon it when the Hittite inscriptions are deciphered. As regards these, by-the-way, I cannot share his view of their Semitic character, nor agree with his explanations of some of the Hittite names mentioned on the monuments; nor can I accept Hoffmann's ingenious conjecture, based on the statement of Steph. Byzantinus, that Oropos was originally called Telmēssos. The latter seems to me too Greek a name to be received in evidence; and I much doubt the equivalence of Oropos or Europos and Jerabis, which rather implies a Hierapos or Hieropos. According to Mr. Boscawen, the true Arabic name of the site of Carchemish is Jerablūs, as given not only by Skene, but also by Maundrell, the first European visitor to the spot, Jerabis being merely a Turkish corruption of it. On the other hand, Prof. Delitzsch must, I think, be right in distinguishing between the Assyrian Amattu or Hamath and the country of Khammat (better Khavvat), which he acutely identifies with the Hivites. The Girgashites, whom the Old Testament mentions along with the Hivites, should, I believe, be pointed Gar-gis—a name which is parallel to those of Gar-gamis and Gar-imiris or Amorites (see ACADEMY, August 27, 1881).

I am glad to find Dr. Delitzsch rejecting the identification of Adra-khasis and Xi-suthrus, which probably represents Zi-Susru, "the spirit of Anu" or "heaven." But he has not convinced me that Magan and Melukh were originally divisions of Babylonia. On the contrary, the evidence seems

to me to support the view of Oppert and Lenormant, who see in Magan the Sinai Peninsula, the land of copper and the *si'amu*, or turquoise, the "onyx-stone" of Gen. ii. 12. "Yatnan," again, as a name of Kypros, should rather be Yānan, the second character used in writing the word having here the value of  $\delta$ , and being specially selected to denote the Greek *omega*. The word shows that an undigammated form of the name was in use contemporaneously with the digammated Yavnan (*Iarōvov*).

One of the most important discoveries made by Dr. Delitzsch is that relating to the Kūtu (of Gutium) and the Sūtu, the nomads of the Kurdish mountains and the lowlands to their south-west. He makes it clear that they are often alluded to in the inscriptions under the shortened forms of Ku and Su. These must be the Koa and Shoa of the Old Testament (Ezek. xxiii. 23; and see Isa. xxii. 5); and the bilingual tablets contain words said to belong to the language of the Su (*zalkhu*, "lead," *piktu*, "child," &c.). Passing over the weighty remarks which go far to show that the word "Paradise," instead of being of Persian origin, is more probably of Accadian derivation, I may mention that Dr. Delitzsch's expectation of finding the Talmudic נֶזֶם, or "palm," in the cuneiform texts is actually verified by a passage he seems to have overlooked (*W. A. I.* v. 26, 23), where *tsinnitan* is explained as "the tree of Accad." Babylonia, as we know, was above all other lands the native home of the palm. But his doubts as to the existence of early intercourse between Chaldaea and the West coast of India do not appear to me to be justified. Fragments of teak were found by Col. Taylor at Mugheir, the ancient Ur; and an old Babylonian list of clothes (*W. A. I.* v. 14, 42) mentions *sindhu*, or "Indian" muslin, the *sādin* of the Hebrews and the *σινδών* of the Greeks. I may add that in the notes quoted from George Smith (p. 267, l. 7) "saw" is a misprint for "squeeze."

By way of conclusion, I have only to say that Dr. Delitzsch's book more than fulfils the expectations with which its appearance was welcomed, and that it will be found indispensable both to the Biblical critic and the student of Oriental geography.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE China Inland Mission have received a very interesting piece of intelligence from the far North-west of China. A Tibetan gentleman, it seems, who had previously met Mr. Easton in the west of the province, had visited Mr. Parker at Tsinchow, in Kansu, and had taken some of his countrymen with him. He had promised to translate into his own language a catechism prepared by the Rev. Griffith John, of Hankow, to enable Mr. Parker to reach his countrymen better. After this, surely our chances of getting to Lhasa must be improving.

THE Russian General Bohrberg is just now engaged on a preliminary survey of the former Perso-Turkoman frontier with a view to a re-arrangement, presumably not to the advantage of Persia.

SURVEYORS appear to find plenty of occupation in Canada just now. The Howe Pass survey, on the route of the Pacific Railway, has

been abandoned, and operations are now being commenced in the Kootenay Pass. Government surveyors, again, are at work on the draining of Lake Manitoba into Lake Winnipeg, in consequence of its having this summer threatened to inundate the surrounding country.

THE *Dépôt de la Guerre*, at Paris, is preparing an elaborate map of France on a large scale, and some of the sheets are already finished. By means of various colours much useful information will be given on it.

THE United States revenue cutter *Thomas Corwin*, which, under Capt. Hooper, has made several voyages in the Arctic Seas, has just returned to San Francisco, and the steamer *Alliance* to Halifax, from their expeditions in search of the *Jeannette*; and, we regret to say, neither has met with the least trace of Capt. de Long's party. By latest accounts the *Rodgers*, under Lieut. Berry, had not been more successful.

No news having been received from that most enterprising Arctic traveller, Mr. Leigh Smith, since he left in the *Eira* last June on another voyage to Franz Josef Land, his friends are not unnaturally getting anxious about him, especially since Capt. David Gray has reported the abnormally low latitude to which the pack ice has this year drifted. It is stated that, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, Sir H. Gore Booth, who made an Arctic voyage with Capt. A. H. Markham in the *Isbjörn* some two years ago, has undertaken to start in search of Mr. Smith and his party.

In the new number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* an account is given, in diary form, by Mr. W. Beardall of his exploration of the Rufji River in East Africa. His expedition was undertaken, by order of the Sultan of Zanzibar, in order to collect information about the country and inhabitants on the river and on its affluent, the Urunga. Mr. Francis Galton afterwards furnishes some notes on isochronic passage charts, in illustration of which he gives a small coloured map of the world. In the geographical notes reference is made to the voyages of Capt. Gray and Adams in the Arctic seas and their observations on the condition of the polar ice this year. Four notes are devoted to news of current explorations in East and West Africa, and another to remarks on Major Raverty's *Afghanistan and Beluchistan*, of which two parts have lately been issued. The last note gives, on official authority, a list of the leading French scientific expeditions and their objects. This month we have a second and concluding instalment of the proceedings in the geographical section of the British Association. Mr. C. R. Markham's "Fifty Years' Arctic Work" appears to be given textually, and there are also extensive excerpts from Col. Grant's and the Rev. H. Waller's papers on African geography and exploration.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Mineralogy of Sutherland.*—By far the largest portion of the last number of the *Mineralogical Magazine* is occupied with a continuation of Prof. Heddle's paper descriptive of the geognosy and mineralogy of Sutherland. The close attention which Dr. Heddle has for so many years bestowed upon Scottish minerals, as well in the field as in the laboratory, must always give great weight to the mineralogical portion of his papers. The present contribution contains a number of original analyses, and, although it does not record any new species, it notices two or three minerals which appear to have been hitherto unrecorded among British species. Thus, a substance described at first as an "indurated steatite" is now believed to be *Agalmatolite*, while a variety of oligoclase

with included micaceous matter is referred to the true *Sonnenstein*. The black mica which Dr. Heddle described a year or two ago under the name of *Haughtonite* is found in several of the Sutherland rocks. We understand that the Mineralogical Society, aided by the Duke of Sutherland, intends to issue a coloured geological map of the county, which has been prepared by Dr. Heddle in illustration of his papers on Sutherland.

MR. W. T. BLANFORD, of the Geological Survey, and joint-author of the official *Manual of the Geology of India*, has been ordered to proceed to Quetta during the present cold season, and report upon the coal-beds in that neighbourhood.

THAT enthusiastic meteorologist, Mr. Wragge, made his last ascent of Ben Nevis for the season on October 27. He then found ice incrustations on the fixings of his instruments about five feet deep to windward. During the previous week, the highest shade temperature registered was 30° F., the lowest 23°.

THE *Scotsman* of October 28 draws prominent attention to a "lump of iron" that was found last March on a farm in Dumfriesshire. In form it is something like two four-inch cubes placed together, with fairly regular sides; and it weighs about 32 lbs. It is credibly stated to have been dug up about three feet below the surface, embedded in what is described as boulder-clay. On testing, it has been found to contain ninety-nine per cent. of iron and no nickel. When etched with strong acids, it shows a peculiar crystalline surface. From these results it is argued that this lump of iron cannot be of meteoric origin; and it is suggested that it may possibly be a "bloom" from a prehistoric foundry. But how came it in the spot where it was found, and so deeply buried? It is now to be seen in the Edinburgh Industrial Museum.

MR. DONALD M'ALISTER, Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge, has undertaken to prepare an English edition of Prof. Ernst Ziegler's *Text-Book of Pathological Anatomy*—the standard work on its subject. It will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

MR. ROBINSON ELLIS's long-expected edition of the *Ibis* of Ovid is now entirely in print, and will probably be issued from the Clarendon Press by Christmas.

PROF. FRIEDRICH DELITZSCH's new book on the site of Paradise (reviewed in another column) is being translated into English. The English edition, however, will not contain the Notes and Appendices of the original work.

THE third volume of the Rev. Dr. Hayman's edition of *The Odyssey*, which will complete the work, and which has been in the press for nearly two years, will shortly appear. It will contain books xii. to xxiv., with the same apparatus of various readings (special prominence being given to those due to the digamma), marginal references, commentary, and running abridgement, as in the former volumes. The text has been formed from the Harleian MSS., the Princeps and Roman editions, the texts of Ernesti, Wolf, Dindorf, Bekker, and Laroche. The *apparatus criticus* comprehends the entire collations of the latter edition, with numerous corrections brought to light by a fresh examination of the MSS., various readings from hitherto unused Harleian, Bodleian, and Cambridge MSS., the chief ancient *lexica* and *anecdota*, and the *scholia* to both *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in their entirety. It thus offers a wider critical basis than has been attempted in any previous edition. The Preface defends the genuine antiquity of

the Homeric poems, and discusses the date of the introduction of writing among the Greeks.

A VERY interesting communication was made to the Society of Biblical Archaeology at its meeting last Tuesday evening. Mr. Pinches, during a recent visit to Paris, copied in the Louvre a little clay tablet found in Kappadokia, which is written in a peculiar kind of cuneiform character, and in an unknown language. The ideographs, however, contained in the text enabled him to discover that it related to the gift of certain silver articles to the Sun-god. He then recollected having seen in the British Museum a similar tablet in the same style of writing, which had also been brought from Kappadokia. An examination of the latter on his return to England showed that, as regards both the form of the cuneiform characters and the nature of the language, it closely resembled the tablet in the Louvre. From the ideographs employed in the British Museum tablet he found that the inscription recorded the sale of eighty horses, some of which were described as "Kusæan." It so happens that among the Assyrian texts sent from Kouyunjik by Mr. Rassam last summer are two report-tablets addressed to the Assyrian king on the consignment of certain horses from "the land of Kusa." One of these tablets states that altogether eighty horses were sent, while the other mentions the conveyance of horses from Dana and Kullania, cities to the north-west of Arpad. Dana seems to be the Dana of Xenophon, more generally known as Tynan, built, according to Strabo, on the mound of Semiramis. It is now represented by Kish-Hissar, and Hittite monuments exist in its neighbourhood. Besides these two Kappadokian inscriptions, a third, also in cuneiform characters, was communicated to the society by Mr. Sayce, who had copied it last spring at Smyrna on a small gryphon's head carved out of red stone which had been brought from Kappadokia, and had probably once served to ornament a staff or sceptre. The importance of the new discovery need not be pointed out. It gives us grounds for believing that a clay library similar to those of Assyria and Babylonia exists somewhere in Kappadokia; while the decipherment of the Kappadokian language will probably lead on to that of the Hittite inscriptions. The plural accusative of certain nouns terminated, we find, in *-ā*; *aparnis* seems to have signified "of draught" and *nama* "young," while *tsaumis* and *tsama* are verbal forms.

To our previous notice of the October Statement of the Palestine Fund, we may add that its contents include no less than six contributions to the literature of the Siloam-inscription. Prof. Sayce surrenders the Solomonic date of the inscription—a date which has recently found an able defender in M. J. Derenbourg. It is unfortunate that an element of personal feeling has been allowed to intrude into the discussion of this difficult problem—how to read and how to render this very doubtful monument of pre-exile Jerusalem. Dr. Klein's valuable paper on the manners and customs of the Fellahin of Palestine is continued, and Mr. Greene discusses the characters on one of the jar-handles found by the Temple wall, and preserved in the museum of the Fund; he reads them Lemolech Zepha (?), "To the Molech who watches," Molech worship in the Temple being attested by the Books of Kings.

DR. SARRAZIN, who is to be a *privat-docent* at Breslau, is now in England editing, from the London, Lincoln, and Cambridge MSS., the two versions of the Early-English romance of "Octavian."

PROF. ALBERT COOKE, of the Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A., has ready for the printer his edition of the Anglo-Saxon *Life of Nicodemus*. Prof. Wülker has long had an edition

of this and the Early-English versions of the saint's Life in hand for the Early-English Text Society. The more the merrier. There is room in the wide world for all.

The forthcoming volume (the third) of the "Annales du Musée Guimet" will be *Le Bouddhisme au Tibet*, by Schlegel.

The *Athenaeum belge* for November 1 contains a eulogistic review by Prof. C. de Harlez of the third volume of the edition of *The Dinkard*, recently published at Bombay by Peshotun Dustoor Behramjee Sunjana.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BROWNING SOCIETY.—(Friday, Oct. 28.)

F. J. FURNIVALL, Esq., in the Chair.—Inaugural Meeting.—After the Chairman had briefly told how the society had come to be, Mr. Kirkman gave his address on the characteristics of Browning's philosophy and poetry. Mr. Kirkman suggested a rough division of the poems into two classes: (1) Those which may be understood and enjoyed; (2) Those which never will be; this rough division corresponding to a large extent with that of the earlier and later compositions. The obscurity, the being "dark with excess of light," Mr. Kirkman considered altogether a legitimate difficulty to be dealt with; a difficulty ending in satisfaction and enhanced degrees of pleasure. Assuming that the society would address itself rather to those who are indifferent to Browning than to those who love and admire him, the lecturer suggested an order in which he should be read by those who are to be charmed into appreciating him. The starting poem named was *Rabbi ben Ezra*—one of the noblest modern Christian and moral poems, swallowing up in light that miserable shadow of the faithless coldness of the time, cast in the doubt "Is life worth living?" The first element in the *raison d'être* of the society Mr. Kirkman gave as the fact that Browning is undoubtedly the profoundest intellect, with the widest range of sympathies, and with the most universal knowledge of men and things, that has arisen since Shakspeare; his Shakspearean genius shining in his power to throw his whole intellect and sympathies into the most diverse individualities. The three great subjects treated by Browning are (1) music, (2) art, and (3) religion. (1) Browning is a musician, born and cultivated. The spiritual transcendentalism of music, the inscrutable relation between the seen and the eternal, of which music alone unlocks the gates by inarticulate expression, has never had an articulate utterance from a poet before Browning's *Abt Vogler*. (2) The religious obligations of art, the attempt at compromise between the highest efforts of genius and the irregularities of the lower nature, is most powerfully conceived in the sketch of Fra Lippo Lippi. The essential Browning in the art-poems is not only the art critic, but the exponent of the religious aspect of art, the conscience discord or harmony, the relation to God in Rafael, Giotto, Andrea del Sarto, and Florence pictures. (3) Browning is not merely a religious poet, he is religion itself. Of the magnificent music in Browning's work Mr. Kirkman gave several examples, and showed how the thought was exactly fitted with the word music. However reckless and defiant he may be in the elaboration of form, he has a far wider and more commanding versatility of rhythm than Tennyson.—A short discussion followed the paper, in which Mr. Furnivall, Mr. Moncure Conway, and Mr. Lennard Lewis took part. Mr. Moncure Conway spoke as an old Browningite who, thirty years ago, had known a little society formed for the reading of Browning's dramas—a society which had found in them the true religion of the realities of life.

#### FINE ART.

##### A NEW ROYAL PAPYRUS.

TESTIMONY to the correctness of my views in regard of the length of time during which the hiding-place at Dayr-el-Baharee has been known to the Arabs continues to reach me in the way of copies and tracings of objects pur-

chased at Thebes within the last eight or ten years. Of these, the most important yet notified is a funereal papyrus bought at Thebes in 1874 by Miss Brocklehurst, of Bagstones, near Macclesfield, the vendor being the now famous Abd-er-rasoul. I have to thank Miss Brocklehurst for a tracing of the illuminated commencement of this valuable document, which purports to have been written for a prince of the royal and priestly line of Her-Hor. The papyrus (which was enclosed in an Osirian statuette of sycamore wood) measures nine feet in length by twelve inches in width. It is in a state of unusually fine preservation; and it offers an excellent specimen of the compact and clerly hieroglyphic penmanship of that period which is by some authorities regarded as the close of the Twentieth Dynasty, and by others as the commencement of the Twenty-first. The text—rubricated in the usual way, and written in vertical columns—reads as a whole from right to left, but is varied at intervals by columns reading from left to right. It begins with a vignette, in which the deceased is represented in the act of offering a vase of burning incense to Osiris. He is clothed in the *shenti*, or tunic, over which falls a transparent robe, with loose sleeves. On his head he wears the cone, lotus-bud, and fillet. Osiris sits in a cushioned chair on an elevated dais. He wears the Atef crown, and holds the crook and flagellum. Before him stands a small altar supporting a libation-pot and a lotus blossom; while over an upright staff, resting apparently upon the feet of the god, hangs the panther-skin mantle of the worshipper, indicating his rank as a high-priest. The colouring of this vignette is of the soberest. The face of Osiris is black; his crown is left white; and only a little red is employed to tint the cushioning and ornamentation of the throne. Even the lotus blossom is uncoloured; and the figure of the deceased is drawn entirely with the pen.

The text, which consists of four chapters of *The Ritual*, begins with the names and titles of the deceased, who is described as "The Osiris, the Second Prophet of Amen King of the Gods, the Royal Son of the Lord of the Two Lands, AHA Tat-f-Pthah-au-f-Ankh, the Justified." The name AHA is the proper name of the individual; the rest is a religious surname, signifying "he who is called Pthah-au-f-Ankh." He was "Son of the Lord of the Two Lands"—i.e., son of the then reigning King of Upper and Lower Egypt. We have every reason to believe that the name of that King was Rameses, as will be seen by comparing the name and titles of the deceased prince with the name and titles of a mummy lately found in the famous hiding-place at Dayr-el-Baharee. At this point, however, we find ourselves confronted by a difficulty.

That the papyrus with which we are now concerned came from that same hiding-place at Dayr-el-Baharee admits of no shadow of doubt. Miss Brocklehurst purchased it from the very Arab who, with his two brothers, possessed the secret of the *cache*; and when that secret was betrayed, the mummy of AHA Tat-f-Pthah-au-f-Ankh, together with his two coffins (which, by-the-way, were originally made for some other person), was discovered with the rest of the treasure, and transferred to Boolak. In Prof. Maspero's memoir read before the recent Orientalist Congress (see the *Times*, September 19), we find, under the number 30, the following entry:—"Two mummy-cases usurped by the body of a royal son of Rameses, named T'ot Pth-fonkh." It seems therefore certain that mummy, mummy-cases, and papyrus belong to each other. But (and here comes our difficulty), in the inscriptions painted upon the mummy-cases found at Dayr-el-Baharee, the deceased

prince is entitled "third prophet of Amen," whereas the personage of the Brocklehurst papyrus is expressly indicated as *second* prophet of the god. M. Naville, to whom I have submitted the tracing, informs me that he has received from M. Lefébure, of the French College at Cairo, a catalogue of the mummies, &c., found at Dayr-el-Baharee, wherein AHA Tat-f-Pthah-au-f-Ankh is entered as "Third Prophet of Amen." Brugsch also notes a prince of the same name. If these two be not one and the same, M. Naville suggests that the prince of the Brocklehurst papyrus might possibly be a son of Takeloth II.; one of whose younger sons bore this name, and was actually a Third Prophet of Amen. Seeing, however, that both papyrus and mummy-cases came from Dayr-el-Baharee, it seems more probable that the discrepancy originated in a clerical error, and that either the scribe of the papyrus wrote "second" for "third," or the scribe of the mummy-cases wrote "third" for "second." In Prof. Maspero's address to the Orientalist Congress, the original MS. of which document he has courteously permitted me to consult, the entry regarding AHA Tat-f-Pthah-au-f-Ankh stands as here translated:—

"No. xxx. Two 'mummy-cases' coloured yellow, and usurped for the body of 'the Third Prophet of Amen King of the Gods, AHA, the Royal son of Rameses, T'ot Pth-fonkh,' otherwise and elsewhere called 'the Royal Son of the Lord of the Two Lands, T'ot Pth-fonkh, the Justified.' Brugsch has noted a personage of the same origin, and all testimony unites more and more to prove that the family of the Ramessides disappeared gradually by absorption into the family of the High-priests of Amen."

In other words, Prof. Maspero (who spells the name of the deceased according to his own system of transliteration) is of opinion that the father of AHA Tat-f-Pthah-au-f-Ankh was one of the last male descendants of the dethroned royal family of the Twentieth Dynasty, married to a princess of the usurping line of priest-kings founded by Her-Hor; in which case he would probably have reigned, not by right of his own birth, but by right of his wife. From this point of view, our personage not only forms an important link in the history of a very obscure period, but he becomes a powerful factor in the argument by which Prof. Maspero, in his review (in the *Revue critique* for February 9, 1880) of Brugsch's *Geschichte Aegyptens*, finally disposed of that savant's theory of a first Assyrian invasion.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

#### EXHIBITIONS OF THE WEEK.

THE Hanover Gallery cannot be said to be a very hopeful exhibition as regards the greater number of the oil paintings; but there are a few works of some interest. Mr. F. A. Verner has a pleasing picture of a *Portage on the Upper Ottawa* (34); and Mr. Julius M. Price sends a little study, admirable in drawing and colour, called *Truants* (74). Mr. Fisher's *Orford, Suffolk* (80), is a well-conceived and carefully executed subject in a leaden key of colour. Mr. Pratt's effective *Sirocco at Mentone* (99), and Mr. Carl Schloesser's clever and humorous *Morning Walk* (128), also deserve mention. Miss Clara Montalba's contribution, "A Sketch," *Venice* (142), is more satisfactory in colour than in drawing. In *Naas Bridge, Sweden* (143), this artist has broken new ground. The foliage of the tree is cleverly indicated, and the rest of the picture leaves as much as possible to the imagination. The water-colours are the best part of the exhibition. Mr. H. Bailey's *Fishing Village, Cornwall* (183), strikes us as a work of great merit. The cold gray tints of the bleak little village are admirably given, but there is a lack of atmosphere and a tendency to hard-

ness in the distance. Mr. J. W. G. Smith has some excellent studies of snow peaks in his Zinal sketches. His foregrounds are unsatisfactory, but the difficult effect of masses of distant snow is very well got in *Pigno de l'Allée at Evening* (211). Mr. D. T. C. Belgrave has a clever study of *Hay Barges* (198), and Mr. Lennard Lewis sends an effective and carefully finished picture of *St. Jacques, Dieppe* (235).

MESSRS. TOOTH AND SON'S winter exhibition is always interesting as affording an opportunity of seeing the works of foreign artists comparatively little known in England. Among the most pleasing of the pictures are two by G. Kuehl, called *An Interesting Novel* (31) and *A Connoisseur* (32). The colour is very brilliant, but harmonious, and the execution thoroughly satisfactory. Ter Wopfner, a Munich artist, whose works are new to us, has sent an exquisite little work, *Going to Vespers* (26), full of poetic feeling, and singularly truthful in colour. Benjamin Constant's large picture, *Presents to the Amer* (35), contains some pieces of clever workmanship—see, for instance, the leopards' skins—but his human flesh is eminently unsatisfactory. L. Douzette has, in *Evening* (57), one of his favourite flecked moonlight skies, as skilfully rendered as usual. Among the English pictures we may note Mr. Seymour Lucas's excellently painted *Astrologer* (98), and an agreeably coloured picture by Mr. McWhirter, A.R.A., *Santa Maria della Salute, Venice* (132).

#### MISS MAYOR'S ART-SCHOOL AT ROME FOR WOMEN.

THE number of female art-students is constantly increasing, and among them there are many who would like to study at Rome if they knew where to go when they got there. These will be glad to hear that there is an establishment kept by an English lady where they will not only be carefully protected, but well taught. Miss Mayor, herself an artist of much taste, has devoted herself to train young ladies who wish to adopt art as a profession. Her house is large and well arranged, and situated in a beautiful part of Rome, on Mount Pincio, in La Via degli Artisti, commanding a fine view of the city and of the gardens of the monastery. It is necessary, before applying to Miss Mayor, to understand that all who enter her doors must conform to her discipline, which is far from onerous to those who desire to work, and also that they must have a true vocation. She will not keep incurables. Miss Mayor does not by any means neglect the recreation of her students, who have plenty of excursions, concerts, and other pleasant distractions; nor does she fail to endeavour to fill up the gaps so frequently left in the education of those who have devoted themselves to art to the exclusion of more general culture. It must not be supposed that Miss Mayor has organised her home on commercial principles; on the contrary, she has devoted not only her time, but her money, to what she believes to be a good work. In other words, she is an art-philanthropist, and has not only received some students for little or nothing, but interests herself in the instruction and amusement of the models whom she employs. While, however, she has not been careful to repay herself, no small part of her labour and usefulness is her zeal for procuring employment for her pupils, and enabling them to earn their living, by designing fans, decorating boxes, illustrating books, &c. Each year is held an exhibition of their work. Miss Mayor has a just desire to secure permanence for an institution which she has founded with so much care. To do this is beyond her personal power, and she seeks the assistance of those in England who take an

interest in the work. The first step which she desires is the formation of a society for the purpose of purchasing the house which she occupies. For further information about Miss Mayor, her work and her projects, we must refer our readers to an interesting article by M<sup>me</sup>. Coignet in the *Revue politique et littéraire* of last August.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE publication of Mr. Tuer's illustrated book, *Bartolozzi and his Works*—more than once postponed to allow of the addition of fresh matter—is now definitely announced for the first week in December. The illustrations are to be increased from eleven to thirteen by the duplication of the pair of plates—"The St. James's and St. Giles's Beauties"—in rich brown and deep red—the principal Bartolozzi colours. The "large-paper" (five-guinea) edition already commands a premium; and the publishers state that the two-guinea edition is shortly to be raised in price. We hear that the author recently received and declined an offer for his book from one of the large publishing houses of £1,000 in excess of cost of production, the sum mentioned to include revision and control of future editions. We also hear that the Queen has been pleased to signify her acceptance of the dedication of the book, and, at a later period, of a large-paper copy, with duplicates of the principal illustrations printed on rich satin direct from the copper-plates.

WE understand that Mr. Tristram J. Ellis, who has just started on a six months' painting expedition to Egypt, has been engaged for some months past on a series of etched plates illustrating a selection from Shakespeare's Sonnets; and that he has also completed a series of six views of important size of well-known localities in Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park, etched direct on to copper from Nature. Mr. Ellis finished the last plate a day or two before the recent gale blew down so many of the finest trees. The Sonnets will be issued at a later period in book-form, and the Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park etchings in folio, from "Ye Leadenhale Presse."

AN exhibition of paintings, drawings, and etchings by the late Samuel Palmer, who was for so many years a foremost member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, will be opened in the gallery of the Fine Art Society, in New Bond Street, on November 7. The private view is fixed for to-day.

THE *Magazine of Art* begins this month a new volume, giving as a frontispiece to it a delicate etching, by Mr. Jacobus Hood, called "The Fisherfolk's Harvest." The programme put forth for the new year is certainly attractive, and the well-known names in the list of promised contributors are sufficient assurance that its promises will be carried out. Among the articles in the present number is one entitled "An American Humorist in Paint," giving an account of the life and works of Mr. W. H. Beard, who seems to be a sort of Esop among painters. It is an excellent idea to give illustrations and criticisms of American art, for in general we know very little in England of what American artists are doing. It will also be profitable to learn "What other People think of us," under which title the *Magazine* will publish a series of criticisms on British art by Continental and American writers of eminence. Other promised series are entitled:—"Windows Worth Seeing," "Birthplaces of Art," "Indoor Papers," "Art for Children," "Ecclesiastical Art," "Homes of Beauty," "The Romance of Art," "The World They Live in," "Out-of-Door Papers," "The Passing Show," "Famous

Seats," "Art for Artisans," and "The Lady Artist." Truly a most varied menu, in which everyone will be likely to find something to suit his taste.

THE two most recent appointments in France to the official post of inspecteur des beaux-arts will both have interest for our readers. M. Philippe Burty, our own valued contributor, has been nominated to succeed the late Paul de Saint-Victor; and M. Charles Yriarte, the well-known author, takes the place of M. Anatole Gruyer, who has himself been appointed keeper of the pictures at the Louvre.

THE Société libre des Artistes français, which, since the withdrawal of official control from the Salon, has become the recognised representative body of French artists, was reconstituted on October 28, at a meeting held in the offices of *L'Art*, at which a committee of fifty members was appointed. The society includes painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers, admitting all who have once exhibited at the Salon, or who can justify their claim on other grounds. Its organisation takes the form of a syndicate, governed by a commission of ninety elected members. With reference to the Salon, a jury is to be elected every year to decide all administrative matters. This jury is not to be nominated by open election, nor yet by lot, but by a sort of mixed system, which is intended, on the one hand, to prevent the jury from becoming a permanent clique, and, on the other, to maintain its generally high standard. A proposal to abolish the jury altogether was negated by a large majority.

AN important tablet, or stela, not long since discovered in Lower Egypt by Herr Emil Brugsch, Keeper of Antiquities in the Boolak Museum, has lately been added to that collection. It contains a tri-lingual inscription in hieroglyphic, demotic, and Greek characters; and is, as regards the text, a duplicate of the celebrated Decree of Canopus found at San in 1866. The present stela is the third tri-lingual stone of the kind yet discovered; the first being the famous Rosetta stone, now in the British Museum; and the second, the stone of San, also belonging to the Boolak Museum. It is reported that the characters on this new tablet are of peculiarly fine cutting, and that the object is altogether in better preservation than either of the foregoing.

IN consequence of the disruption of a dyke, the Nile rose suddenly the other day at Cairo to a height of 1 mètre 50 centimètres above its previous level, and to within 1 mètre 30 centimètres of the walls of the Boolak Museum. There can be no doubt that this priceless collection, the loss of which would be utterly irreparable, is never really safe while it continues to be kept in the present building. Zaouiet el-Aryân is still inundated; and not till the middle of November will the waters, it is thought, have subsided sufficiently to enable Prof. Maspero to begin the work of opening the Pyramid of Meydoom.

THE proprietors of *L'Art*, finding that many subscribers consider it inconvenient to have small items of news mixed up with grave discussions, learned critiques, and articles of solid value, have decided henceforth to divide their matter by publishing every week a supplementary *Chronique*, after the manner of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, which will give account of all such subjects as art sales, exhibitions, museums, and general news, leaving *L'Art* free for more weighty matter. Subscribers to *L'Art* will receive this *Chronique* free every week; others can obtain it at a payment of 18 frs. a year.

AT the annual public meeting of the Académie des Beaux-Arts on October 22, under the presidency of M. Questel, an address was



delivered by the secretary, M. Henri Delaborde, upon "The Life and Works of Léon Cogniet," which is printed at length in the current number of the *Revue politique et littéraire*.

CONSIDERABLE changes are being made in the Administration of Fine Arts in France; indeed, an entire re-organisation of the service is being effected, and various new officers have been already appointed and others displaced. The *Chronique des Arts* this week expresses grave astonishment that such important modifications should have been undertaken on the eve of a change of Ministry, and considers it is "un fait extrêmement grave, et qui sort des coutumes administratives," for the out-going Secretary thus to tie the hands of his successor, especially as a Minister of Fine Arts, and not merely an Under-Secretary of State, is loudly demanded by all the art journals.

### THE STAGE.

#### THE ACTING AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

By far the most interesting evening offered to the playgoer this autumn is that at the St. James's Theatre, where the leading English actress is to be seen in two parts as widely opposed as possible. The pieces represented—*Home* and *The Cape Mail*—are both of them happy examples of the process of adaptation. The original of Mr. T. W. Robertson's *Home* is the *Aventurière* of Emile Augier, not in itself one of the most important, but, in M<sup>me</sup>. Plessis's hands, one of the most successful, of the plays by the man who is certainly by far the subtlest dramatist any recent generation has given to France. The original of Mr. Clement Scott's *The Cape Mail* is *Jeanne qui pleure et Jeanne qui rit*. But this French comedy, of which the working out in detail is far less happy and far less striking than is the conception of its heroine's circumstances, has been presented to the English public already in Mr. Leicester Buckingham's version, which he well called *The Merry Widow*; and it is hardly likely that so practised a dramatist, so regular a playgoer, as the present adaptor can have left quite out of his calculations the good and bad in Mr. Buckingham's work. Mr. Scott will at all events have accurately remembered how much the first act of *The Merry Widow* was a waste of time and of labour, how purely it was, in fact, a preparation—and an awkward, because a much too lengthy, one—for the act that succeeded it, in which is presented the real situation of the piece—the situation by possession of which the piece has value, the situation which was seen to be touching in the hands of Miss Herbert, and which is now made the occasion for one of the very finest displays of the powerful art of Mrs. Kendal.

The situation—to put it in a nutshell—is that of a woman who, believing her husband to be dead in foreign parts, has to conceal this belief from the blind mother of the man who can never come back, and to conceal it by an assumption of gaiety which deceives the old lady, and deceives the world, and tortures the woman who dissembles. We have to forgive and ignore a certain amount of improbability if we are to accept the situation. The end must justify the means, or we might surely complain of more than one important detail. Thus it can scarcely be held likely that the

cheerful old lady who may not be informed of what is understood to be the death of her son would exact from her absent son's wife that continual attendance at public balls to which Mrs. Frank Preston—that is her name—is a martyr. The old lady is presented as herself of invincible cheerfulness; the continual sparkle she requires of all her associates must have been distinctly trying, and there must have been times when the gloomiest companion would have been a god-send in comparison with this apostle of wearisome hilarity. If the old lady were witty, it would be another matter, but could anything be more annoying than her perpetual cackle of high spirits, unsupported and unjustified by any intellectual gifts? She is intolerably genial and tyrannically bright. And the younger women—her daughter-in-law and her daughter—have no need to abet her in the perpetual maintenance of an obtrusive gaiety. Again, the young widow deems herself violently wronged when she hears that it is said by her acquaintance that she is a heartless creature. Of course that is said, and the violence with which Mrs. Kendal denounces the people who say it is perhaps the one mistake of her performance. The expression of an opinion which the unhappy woman must often have anticipated might be listened to, just as effectively, with more of quietude and dignity. But it is, perhaps, the actress's conception that at the moment of this speech the woman would already be beside herself with excitement; and if so, there is, of course, a certain point in the very unreasonableness of her vehement upbraiding. And, however this may be, of the rest of Mrs. Kendal's performance nothing but praise can be spoken. It is highly and elaborately wrought with the art that with every added touch more closely approaches to Nature instead of gradually departing from it. I am old enough to remember Miss Herbert in the character; after she had succeeded in London she took the piece into the provinces, and when I was a boy I saw her there. If I can trust myself, there was more of distinction and restraint in her fashion of rendering the wonderful scene in which the lady invents and recites to her mother-in-law what is supposed to be a letter from the husband, saying that he is well, but that those at home must not expect to hear from him again just yet. There was a certain accent, in a sentence about his having gone "to a hill station," that was perfectly and subtly expressive of distance and of hopelessness. In *The Cape Mail* the exact circumstance is changed; it is a question, not of India, but of Isandula, and the sentence does not occur. And Mrs. Kendal's reading of the letter is in her own fashion, and undoubtedly impressive. It is not her strongest point though. Her strongest point is at the very end of the short half-hour which the piece takes to get through; it is when the news is broken to the woman indirectly that her husband is not dead, but well, and that he will be with her in a day. The way in which Mrs. Kendal receives this news is the way that carries an audience off its feet. A little touched, no doubt, but as yet with no actual spell upon them, people have followed the actress through her rendering of all the

fictitious woes. Then, quite suddenly, the spell is wrought, and for the last few moments she has her own way with them. There is an interesting passage in a letter of Dickens's describing the impression made by his reading of *Nancy* on an occasion which was particularly interesting to himself, when the actors and actresses of London had come to hear and see, and to watch, if they could, he says, "how the effects were got." But that is just what they could not watch—the first time of seeing them. And so it is with Mrs. Kendal in these last minutes of *The Cape Mail*. The analyst stops analysing. You cannot analyse it. You have been brought face to face with the strong human emotion of utter joy at an unexpected return, and in bringing you so face to face with it you know that a great thing has been done, and that is all you know. The difference between that acting and the acting even of the best graced player who is without such gift is, after all, the difference between a poem of Wordsworth, in which, somewhere or other, though quite eluding the search for it, there lurks the magical touch that makes it what it is, and the verses of the industrious, trained poetaster, perfectly accurate, perfectly impersonal, perfectly chilly.

*Home*—the second piece of the evening—does not depend upon a single performer, and it is, indeed, not so notable for the power of any one performance as for the excellence of the whole interpretation. No part is played badly; there is nothing slovenly or careless. Such a performance compares favourably enough with one at the Paris Vaudeville to-day or one at the Gymnase in the best days of the Gymnase a dozen years ago; and the persons who do not recognise this are of one of two classes—either they are foolishly bent upon the extolling of all foreign things (many London playgoers belong to this class) or they are among the class (particularly numerous among the frequenters of half-guinea stalls) who constantly mistake good acting for bad and bad for good. In *Home* Mr. Kendal appears in the part arranged for Mr. Sothorn. All the brainless chatter with Dora Thornhaugh over the piano is for Sothorn only, and might have been inserted in *Dundreary*. It says a great deal for Mr. Kendal that he can make it fairly acceptable; and if he is found fault with for imitating Mr. Sothorn, not only in this bit of dialogue, but elsewhere throughout the piece, I should say,—This character lives for Mr. Sothorn; it is not the character of Emile Augier, but the character contrived by Robertson for the English comic actor. If you take it up at all, this is how you must deal with it. Mr. Hare, in Captain Mount-raffe—the brother of the adventuress after whom in France the piece is named—is not burdened with any like difficulty. The character, necessarily particularly repulsive, may yet be made entertaining, and in different ways; and Mr. Hare's way is a good way, and not that of any predecessor. He has done many things more attractive, but I do not remember anything more finished. Moreover, the part makes no exhibition of his deficiencies. Mr. Wenman and young Mr. Robertson, Miss Cathcart and Miss Bishop, are quite of service to the piece; and Mrs.

Kendal, in the part played in Paris by M<sup>me</sup>. Arnould Plessis, gives us a noteworthy study. The adventuress she shows us has identified herself with the hard and noisy world—which is that which she knows best. Her walk is self-asserting, her gestures exaggerated, her eye is bold, and her voice is of base metal. But the English adaptation retains, and Mrs. Kendal exhibits, much of that intricacy of character which is a note of Emile Augier—a note, that is, of the dramatist who is a student of men and women, and not of the playwright or of the sensational novelist, who gives to one of his puppets all the virtues under the sun, and to another all the vices. Circumstances have moulded the adventuress of Mrs. Kendal; and, while the actress does not bespeak for her an untimely sympathy, she reminds us that it is to humanity that she belongs. **FREDERICK WEDMORE.**

### STAGE NOTES.

THE expression of disappointment at the new performances in the Haymarket is almost universal. It is the piece which is chiefly to blame. It seems impossible for an audience to take much interest in it, and it is unfortunate that Mrs. Scott Siddons should have chosen it as the play wherein to make her re-appearance in London after so long an absence. Mrs. Scott Siddons is probably not less able than she was a while ago to interest a wide section of the public; and she should be advised to drop as quickly as may be novel plays, which are a dangerous experiment. In the interpretation of accepted characters in the poetic drama, she may yet find favour with a considerable public. The resource of dramatic readings likewise remains to her.

At the end of the present month, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft return to the Haymarket with a revival of Tom Taylor's *Plot and Passion*, and probably some small play. Mr. Bancroft, we understand, will be seen in *Plot and Passion*, while Mrs. Bancroft does not appear in the main piece. For the leading part—that of the heroine—Miss Ada Cavendish has been engaged, that lady allowing herself a measure of rest between exhausting tours in America, where she remains a great favourite.

MR. BOUICCAULT's version—presumably a new one—of *La Vie de Bohème*, which is known to most as a novel, though it has likewise assumed dramatic form, is to be produced immediately at the Court Theatre, where a company, apparently of fair strength, has been engaged to perform in it. Whatever the treatment may turn out to be, the subject is not very promising, as we shall have occasion to point out further when the performance of the piece invites discussion. Suffice it to say for the moment that the life which *La Vie de Bohème* depicts has in some of its most important particulars almost ceased to exist; and that the pathetic death of the heroine—of the *grisette*—by consumption cannot fail to remind us of the death of Marguerite Gautier, the meretricious heroine of the *Dame aux Camélias*. The more or less harmless and ingenuous *grisette* is now to be hunted for in vain; but the "lady with the camélias" we have always with us.

### MUSIC.

#### BERLIOZ' "LELIO."

THIS *monodrame lyrique* was intended by the composer to be performed on the stage, the part of Lelio being played on an enlarged proscaenium, with the curtain drawn, and behind it, on the stage, the orchestra, singers,

and conductor. "Les morceaux de musique," says Berlioz in one of his letters, "sont des mélodies imaginaires que l'artiste entend en pensée seulement, et que l'auditoire entend en réalité, mais un peu affaiblies par la toile qui sert ainsi de sourdine." The curtain was to be raised before the last concerted piece, and to be lowered again while the love-motive of the *Symphonie fantastique* was heard for the last time. The soliloquies of Lelio thus rendered would be more effective, and certain passages would acquire a meaning which is altogether lost when the part is merely recited on a concert platform as on Saturday last at the Crystal Palace. For example, just before the Spirit chorus, when Lelio says,

"What is that singular faculty that compensates for reality by imagination? What is that ideal orchestra that sounds within me?"

the full view of Mr. Manns, the "Saturday Band," and the Crystal Palace Choir by no means added to the intelligibility of the words. Mr. Manns was, however, fully justified in giving the work at a concert as a "melodrame," for in this he only followed the example of Berlioz himself, who had the *Episode* and *Lelio* both performed at a concert given by him after his return from Italy at the Conservatoire, Paris, on December 9, 1832. The part of Lelio was on that occasion recited by the actor Bocage. A printed notice at the concert last Saturday shows that Mr. Manns intends, with the permission of the directors and the approval of the public, to do the same—i.e., play both works as one piece—on Saturday, November 26.

We must now describe very briefly the plot and plan of the work. The "Artist," *alias* Lelio, *alias* Berlioz, awakes from the terrible dreams depicted in the *Symphonie fantastique*, and fancies he hears his friend Horatio. A setting of Goethe's ballad *Der Fischer* is then sung, accompanied on the piano. The description of the Siren at the end of the second verse reminds Lelio of his own fate, and the love-motive of the *Episode* is played by the violins. The ballad, in no way remarkable as music, was excellently sung by Mr. E. Lloyd. This is followed by a soliloquy on *Hamlet*. The "Artist" thinks the speech of the royal Ghost might be made the subject of a composition. The invisible orchestra and chorus then give the "Chorus of Shadows." This piece, one of the most interesting and original numbers of the work, was arranged by Berlioz from a solo in his cantata *Cléopâtre*, written in 1828. Lelio aptly describes the music thus:—

"Une instrumentation sourde . . . une harmonie large et sinistre . . . une lugubre mélodie . . . un chœur en unissons et octaves."

In Lelio's next speech he breaks out into invective against those who

"sacrilegiously dare to lay hands on masterpieces, and to call their shameless mutilations improvements, completions."

This passage was aimed expressly at Fétis, who had incurred the anger of Berlioz by suggesting some absurd alterations in the symphonies of Beethoven. Lelio, disgusted with society, wishes to become an Italian brigand. We then have the Brigands' Song (solo and chorus). The music is wild, and well suited to the words. The opening strain faintly recalls the *Marseillaise*. This song was most probably written during one of those rambles in Italy so graphically described in his *Mémoires*. The solo part was well rendered by Mr. F. King. A change now comes o'er the spirit of Lelio's thoughts. The "lady of his love" is beside him, and he sings a "Hymn of Happiness." The orchestral accompaniment is most delicate and ethereal. The strings (*ppp*) are divided into no less than ten parts for the opening symphony, and the voice is accompanied only by harp,

flutes, and clarinets. This is followed by a short piece called "La Harpe Eolienne—Souvenir." The theme of the "Hymn" is softly played by a clarinet, with a weird and dirge-like accompaniment of muted strings. The "Hymn" was gracefully sung by Mr. Lloyd. Lelio now decides to rehearse a sketch of a fantasia on Shakespeare's *Tempest*. It is here that the curtain is supposed to rise, and to display to view the pupils and friends of Lelio, who are about to perform the fantasia. In this piece we have first a Chorus of Spirits addressing Miranda. The orchestration is delightfully original and fairy-like: a piccolo, flute, and clarinet, four solo first violins, four solo second violins, all muted, and a pianoforte duet—such sounds as Ferdinand must have heard when he said,

"This is no mortal business, nor no sound  
That the earth owes."

We pass on to a "Storm" movement, a "Miranda" melody, a grotesque "Caliban" motive—all for orchestra; then a metamorphosis of the "Miranda" theme for chorus, and a noisy and rather commonplace instrumental *coda*. The curtain falls, and the love-motive is again heard, and the last words of the "Artist" are "Again . . . Again and evermore."

The performance of the work conducted by Mr. Manns was very good, more especially the instrumental portions, which were rendered with delicacy and precision. An excellent translation of the *libretto* was furnished by Mr. W. Grist. *Lelio* is not a symphony, nor even, logically speaking, the "end and complement" of a symphony. It is merely a wild rhapsody interspersed with songs, choruses, &c. It was a *pièce de circonstance*, and, as far as Berlioz was personally concerned, a successful one. He wooed and won Miss Smithson, the celebrated actress, for she understood that certain passages of the soliloquy were meant for her. She was present at the performance in Paris; and, according to a confession afterwards made by her when she became his wife, at the words, "Ah! why is it denied me to find the Juliet, the Ophelia, for whom my heart craves?" she thought, "J'en en puis plus douter, c'est de moi qu'il s'agit." He also succeeded in making a mortal enemy of Fétis in the manner already described, and Berlioz, it must be confessed, was rather fond of making enemies.

*Lelio* is a singular mixture of burlesque and pathos, but it should be heard with the respect due to the composer of *Faust*, the *Harold*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and *Fantastique* symphonies.

On Monday evening, October 31, commenced the twenty-fourth season of the Monday Popular Concerts. Brahms' quartett in A minor (op. 51, No. 2) was the first piece, played by Messrs. Straus, Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti. Throughout the work the composer displays great contrapuntal ingenuity; but there is no lack either of melody or charm. It is a composition that deserves more than one hearing; and the cordial reception given to it will no doubt induce Mr. Chappell to introduce it in a subsequent programme. M<sup>lle</sup>. Janotha was the pianist, and performed an interesting *Rhapsodie* by Brahms (one of his most recent productions) and Mendelssohn's *Rondo Capriccioso*. The *Rhapsodie* was magnificently played; and the well-known *Rondo* was rendered with faultless mechanism and great *entrain*. We have heard M<sup>lle</sup>. Janotha many times; but on Monday she fairly surpassed herself. Haydn's quartett in D minor (op. 42) concluded the programme. Mr. E. Lloyd was the vocalist.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## SOME BOOKS ON MUSIC.

*Music: its Theory and Practice.* By Frederick A. Hoffmann. (Thurgate and Sons.) The author informs us that he "has endeavoured to explain in a concise form everything connected with music." His little book contains only 104 pages, and treats of the art from Jubal down to Berlioz. Many portions are too full of detail, especially those relating to ancient music. For example, he gives us the price, £581 15s., paid by Ismenias for a flute; the exact (or rather inexact) number of musicians who attended at the dedication of Solomon's temple; and all the Greek names for the notes of their scale, including such comfortable words as "proslambanomenos" and "hypoproslambanomenos." Sometimes he does not give enough information; for example, in the list of those who have thrown light upon the subject of acoustics, we might certainly have expected to find the name of Helmholtz. The language at times is very unsatisfactory. "The truest philosophy of sound is that of Schopenhauer," according to our author; and yet a moment after he says "that his definitions are one and all vague and imperfect, and utterly unintelligible [*sic*] to any but severe students of the art." When he endeavours to be concise, he is not always accurate. According to Mr. Hoffmann, "the O clef has lately *fell* into great disuse," and "is now occasionally employed in music for instruments, but very rarely." From this we conclude that the writer is not in the habit of reading quartets or full scores. Again, his list of chords used in harmony is confusing and inexact, and his so-called rules are "confusion worse confounded." His description of the six species of points is inexact. At times he even contradicts himself; for example, on p. 56, he tells us the half-demisemiquaver is "still much used;" and on p. 57 that the demisemiquaver is "the shortest note in actual use." We could give many more examples of erroneous statements, but those quoted will suffice to show that our author, although he has collected together much interesting matter, is not quite a safe guide; nor is the book, despite some excellent qualities, "best calculated" (as the writer states in the Preface) "to prepare the student for any species of music to which his inclination may direct him."

*Notes by a Pianist.* By Louis Moreau Gottschalk. (J. B. Lippincott and Co.) This volume contains a biographical sketch, with contemporaneous criticisms, of the once famous pianist Louis Moreau Gottschalk. Chopin predicted "that he would become the king of pianists;" Thalberg said to him, "Young man, I predict for you a future such as few men have yet seen;" and Christina, the Queen Dowager of Spain, on hearing him in 1851, preferred his style of playing even to that of Liszt, the pianist who had heretofore been her greatest favourite. Louis Gottschalk was born at New Orleans in 1829, and died near Rio Janeiro in 1869. He travelled through North and South America, Canada, and the Antilles, gave many concerts, gained much applause, and, at times, very little money. These "Notes" were written, as Gottschalk himself says, "without order and without connexion, and with hasty pen." They are at times amusing and possess a certain literary merit, but do not contain anything of very special interest or importance. The translation from the French, by Mr. R. E. Peterson, is not all that could be desired.

Published every Thursday, price 6d.; Monthly Parts, 2s. and 2s. 6d.

# NATURE:

## AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

Vol. XXV. commences with the Current Number. Among the Contributors to this Number are:—

PROF. GEIKIE, F.R.S.

A. R. WALLACE.

REV. T. W. WEBB.

PROF. O. C. MARSH.

PROF. A. W. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S.

DUKE OF ARGYLL.

DR. W. B. CARPENTER, F.R.S.

ALEXANDER BUCHAN.

G. H. DARWIN, F.R.S.

SILVANUS P. THOMPSON.

Publishing Office: 29 AND 30, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

## MESSRS. MACMILLAN &amp; CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

MR. HENRY JAMES'S NEW NOVEL.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, 3 vols., crown 8vo, 31s. 6d.

## THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

By HENRY JAMES, JUN.,

Author of "The American," "The Europeans," "Washington Square," &amp;c.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW NOVEL.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, 3 vols., crown 8vo, 31s. 6d.

## THE BEAUTIFUL WRETCH:

THE FOUR MAC NICOLS: THE PUPIL OF AURELIUS.

By WILLIAM BLACK,

Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Princess of Thule," &amp;c.

"One of the prettiest and most genial stories that Mr. Black has ever written."—*Morning Post*.

MR. E. A. FREEMAN'S NEW VOLUME.

## SUBJECT and NEIGHBOUR LANDS of VENICE. By E. A. Freeman,

D.C.L., LL.D. Being a Companion Volume to "Historical and Architectural Sketches." With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d. [*Next week.*]

MR. F. T. PALGRAVE'S NEW POEMS.

## THE VISIONS of ENGLAND. By Francis T. Palgrave. Being a

Series of Lyrical Poems upon Leading Events and Persons in English History. With a Preface and Notes. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

NEW NOVEL.

## SYNNÖVE SOLBAKKEN. Translated from the Norwegian of

BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSEN, by JULIE SUTTER. Crown 8vo, 6s.

MACMILLAN'S POPULAR SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.—NEW VOLUMES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "HOGAN, M.P."

## THE HON. MISS FERRARD. New and Cheaper Edition. Cr. 8vo, 6s.

## HOGAN, M.P. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

\*.\* In the DECEMBER Number of MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE will be commenced a New Novel, entitled "FORTUNE'S FOOL," by JULIAN HAWTHORNE, Author of "Garth," "The Laughing Mill, and other Stories," &c.

## MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE. No. 265, November. Price 1s.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. THE PORTRAIT of a LADY. By HENRY JAMES, JUN.<br>Chapters 53—55. (Conclusion.) | 4. AN HISTORICAL SOCIETY. By Prof. J. R. SEELEY.                   |
| 2. PHRA-BAT. By W. GIFFARD PALGRAVE.   | 5. GEORGE BORROW. By A. EGMONT HAKE.                               |
| 3. FALCONRY in MINIATURE. By E. B. MICHELL.                                      | 6. CARLYLE'S EDINBURGH LIFE. By Professor<br>DAVID MASSON. Part I. |

MACMILLAN &amp; CO., LONDON, W.C.

Just published, price 5s.

## THE ETHICS of LOVE (addressed

especially to Parents and Educators): being an Attempt to Show how Prevalent Impressions concerning Love and Marriage Foster the Evils for which they ought to be the Remedies. With Illustrative Quotations arranged in a Novel Manner, and a Preface by a leading Physician.

Mr. J. RUSKIN has written to the Author to this effect: "It seems to me all right, and quite able to stand on its own ground. . . . It will be well received, I doubt not. . . . Trust to your own earnestness, and to the absolute use of the truths you speak."

Wells: W. HENRY ROBINSON, Steam Printing Works.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, &amp; CO., Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

Ready in a few days. Price One Shilling.

GRANT &amp; CO.'S CHRISTMAS NUMBER for 1881,

By R. E. FRANKLIN,

ENTITLED

## "THE SCREW OF DEATH."

WITH FULL-PAGE PICTURES IN MONOCHROMES.

A startling realistic Romance of the year 1880, illustrating modern political and social conspiracy, as connected with science and secret societies.

Orders should be given at once.

London: GRANT &amp; Co., 72 to 75, Turnmill-street, E.C.

## WORKS OF GEORGE ELIOT.

**CABINET EDITION.** Uniform and Complete in Twenty Volumes. Printed from a new and legible type, in volumes of a convenient and handsome form, price £5. Each volume, price 5s., may be had separately.

*Contents*—**ADAM BEDDE**, 2 vols. **THE MILL on the FLOSS**, 2 vols. **SILAS MARSHER—THE LITTON VILL—BROTHER JACOB**, 1 vol. **SCENES OF CLEVERLY LIFE**, 3 vols. **FELIX HOLT**, 3 vols. **ROMOLA**, 2 vols. **MIDDLEMARCH**, 3 vols. **DANIEL DERONDA**, 3 vols. **THE SPANISH GYPSY**, 1 vol. **JUBAL**, and **OTHER POEMS**, 1 vol. **IMPRESSIONS OF THEOPHRASTUS SUCH**, 1 vol.

*Athenaeum*—"A delightful edition of George Eliot's Works. . . In size, type, and paper, everything that could be wished." *Pall Mall Gazette*—"Nowadays publishers appear to vie with each other in giving to their re-issues of books at low prices all the characteristics of true excellence; and so far nobody has succeeded better than Messrs. Blackwood in their Cabinet Edition of George Eliot's Works. . . A clear and well-arranged paper, fine paper, and sound binding make this edition so good a one that it would be pronounced excellent, apart from all considerations of cost."

**NOVELS by GEORGE ELIOT.** Illustrated. Each complete in One Volume.

**ADAM BEDDE**, 8s. 6d. **THE MILL on the FLOSS**, 3s. 6d. **FELIX HOLT**, 3s. 6d. **THE RADICAL**, 3s. 6d. **SCENES OF CLEVERLY LIFE**, 3s. 6d. **SILAS MARSHER**, 2s. 6d. **ROMOLA**, 3s. 6d. **DANIEL DERONDA**, 7s. 6d. **MIDDLEMARCH**, 7s. 6d.

**IMPRESSIONS OF THEOPHRASTUS SUCH.** New Edition. Crown 8vo, 5s.

**THE SPANISH GYPSY.** New Edition. Crown 8vo, 5s.

**JUBAL**; and other Poems. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 5s.

**WISE, WITTY, and TENDER SAYINGS**, in Prose and Verse. Selected from the Works of GEORGE ELIOT. Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**THE GEORGE ELIOT BIRTHDAY BOOK.** Printed on fine paper, with red border, and handsomely bound, in cloth gilt, fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.; or in elegant leather binding, 5s.

Edinburgh and London: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

**THE HAMNET SHAKSPERE.** Edited by ALLAN PARK PATON.

1. MACBETH. 2s. 6d.
2. A MILET. 2s. 6d.
3. CYMBELINE. 2s. 6d.
4. TIMON OF ATHENS. 2s. 6d.
5. WINTER'S TALE. 2s. 6d.
6. CORIOLANUS. 2s. 6d.
7. JULIUS CAESAR. 2s. 6d.
8. ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. 2s. 6d.

Price 6d., by post 7d., the Number for NOVEMBER of **THE ARTIST and JOURNAL of HOME CULTURE** is a Monthly Paper for Workers, Teachers, Students, and Amateurs in Art; for the Architect and Decorator; for the Art Trades; and for the Cultivated Home Circle.

"The only newspaper of the art world published, and a very good one too."—*Journals and Journalism*.

"The Athenaeum of the drawing-room."—*Letter to Editor*.

**CONTENTS.** LECTURES and SPEECHES: Art at the Social Science Congress—Mr. William Morris on Art and Work—Mr. Henry Blackburn on Mr. Frith. EXHIBITIONS: United Arts Gallery—South Kensington Sketching Club—Liver Sketching Club—Hymosath Art Club, &c. THE STUDIO: Mr. Woolton and the Dawson Statue—News of Artists' Work, &c.—News of Academies and Institutes—Art Sales—Karamies—Photography.

**LOCAL ART NOTES** from Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds, Liverpool, Nottingham and Sheffield.

**OBITUARY:** W. Eastlake—Raphael Monti, &c. THE MOVING ARTIST: "September at Bettwe—Coed." THE ARCHITECT and DECORATOR: Our New Theatres—Stained Glass, by Burne Jones—Church, by Ingress Bell, &c. THE ENGRAVER and ETCHER: List of New Engravings—Rajon's Catalogue.

**ART in the HOUSE:** Dress and Fashion—Muglo—Drama. THE ART TRADES: Awards of Prizes for Design in Furniture, &c. ART ABROAD: Paris Notes—New York Letter—Berlin Academy, &c. ART LITERATURE: Correspondence—Queries—Miscellaneous.

"The only newspaper of the art world published, and a very good one too."—*Journals and Journalism*.

"The Athenaeum of the drawing-room."—*Letter to Editor*.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, 185, Fleet-street, London; And by order of all Booksellers and Newsagents.

Weekly, price 2d., post-free 3d.; yearly, post-free 10s. 10d.

**KNOWLEDGE: an Illustrated Magazine** of Science. Plainly Worded—Exactly Described.

Edited by RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

"KNOWLEDGE" is a Weekly Magazine intended to bring the Truths, Discoveries, and Inventions of Science before the public in simple, but correct, terms.

"KNOWLEDGE" will contain ORIGINAL ARTICLES by the ablest exponents of Science; SERIAL PAPERS explaining scientific methods and principles; SCIENTIFIC NEWS translated into the language of ordinary life; a CORRESPONDENCE SECTION (including NOTES and QUERIES); and REVIEWS of all scientific treatises suitable for general reading. In addition, there will be a section for Mathematics, and columns for Chess and Whist (regarded as scientific games), conducted on a new plan.

Contents of No. 1, Published FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

**TO OUR READERS.** SCIENCE and RELIGION. By the EDITOR. THE EVOLUTION of FOOD to MUSCULAR WORK. By Dr. W. B. CARPENTER, F.R.S.

ARE WOMEN INFERIOR to MEN? GOMETTS. Illustrated.

ILLUSTRATIONS. THE EASTERN SKIES for NOVEMBER. Illustrated.

DARWIN on MOULD and WORMS. CORRESPONDENCE.—Hints to Correspondents.—Is the Sun Hot?—Can Ico-Yachts Sail Faster than the Wind?

THE BIRMINGHAM and MIDLAND INSTITUTE. THE COLOUR of SUNLIGHT. THE "TRIBUNE" RIDDLE. OUR MATHEMATICAL COLUMNS. OUR CHESS COLUMNS.

London: WYMAN & SONS, 74 and 75, Great Queen-street, W.C.

13, Great Marlborough-street.  
HURST & BLACKETT'S LIST.

**A VISIT to ABYSSINIA:** AN ACCOUNT OF TRAVEL IN MODERN ETHIOPIA.

By W. WINSTANLEY.  
Late 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars. 2 vols., crown 8vo, 31s.

**LIFE in WESTERN INDIA.**

By MRS. GUTHRIE.  
Author of "Through Russia," &c. "My Year in an Indian Fort," &c. 2 vols., with Illustrations, 31s.

Just ready, in 1 vol., small 8vo, 5s., bound.

**A CHRISTIAN WOMAN:** Being the LIFE of Madame JULES MALLET, née OBERKAMPF. By Madame DE WITT, née GUIZOT. Translated by Mrs. H.N. GOODHART. With a Preface by the AUTHOR of "JOHN HALIFAX."

**THE NEW NOVELS.**

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "QUEENIE."

Now ready, in 3 vols., crown 8vo.  
**MISS DAISY DIMITY.**  
By the AUTHOR of "QUEENIE," &c.

NEW NOVEL BY VIOLET FANE.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

**SOPHY;**  
OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A SAVAGE.

By VIOLET FANE.  
Author of "Denzil Place," &c.

"Sophy" is the clever and original work of a clever woman. Its merits are of a strikingly unusual kind. It is charged throughout with the strongest human interest, and abounds in novelty from beginning to end. It is, in a word, a novel that will make its mark.—*World*.

**TILL DEATH us do PART.**

By MRS. J. K. SPENDER.  
Author of "Godwyn's Ordeal," &c. 3 vols.  
"This interesting novel is the best specimen of the gifted author's talent she has given to the world."—*Messenger*.

**LITTLE FIFINE.**

By MRS. MACQUOID.  
Author of "Patty," "Beside the River," &c. 3 vols.  
"In these volumes Mrs. Macquoid reveals the skill in the delineation of varying types of character, the unmistakable dramatic power, and the quiet grace of style which invest all her books with such real charm."—*Scotsman*.

**TOO FAST to LAST.**

By JOHN MILLS.  
Author of "The Old English Gentleman," &c. 3 vols.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. FORRESTER.

On Friday, November 11, in 3 vols.

**MY LORD and MY LADY.**

By Mrs. FORRESTER.  
Author of "Viva," "Mignon," &c.

**CHEAP EDITIONS.**

Each Work complete in 1 vol., price 6s. (any of which can be had separately), elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated by Sir J. GILBERT MILLIS, HUNT, LEITCH, RYNTON, FOSTER, TRENKLE, SANDYS, E. HUGHES, SAMBOURNE, &c.

**HURST & BLACKETT'S**  
**STANDARD LIBRARY**

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature.                             | Barbara's History. By Amelia B. Edwards.              |
| John Halifax, Gentleman.   | Life of Irving. By Mrs. Oliphant.                     |
| The Queneen and the Cross. By Eliot Warburton.                   | No Church.  |
| Nathalie. By Miss Kavanagh.                                      | Christian's Mistake. By the Author of "John Halifax." |
| A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of "John Halifax." | Also Forbes. By George MacDonald, LL.D.               |
| Adam Graeme. By Mrs. Oliphant.                                   | Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant.                              |
| Sam Slick's Wise Saws.   | A Noble Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."        |
| Cardinal Wiseman's Pope.   | Dixon's New America.                                  |
| A Life for a Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."              | Also Forbes. By George MacDonald, LL.D.               |
| Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.                                   | The Woman's Kingdom. By the Author of "John Halifax." |
| Margaret and her Bridesmaid.                                     | Annals of an Eventful Life. By G. W. Descent, D.C.L.  |
| Sam Slick's Old Judge.   | Deirdre. By the Author of "John Halifax."             |
| Darling. By Eliot Warburton.                                     | Donald, LL.D.   |
| Str. B. Burke's Family Romance.                                  | The Unkind Word. By the Author of "John Halifax."     |
| The Laird of Norlaw. By Mrs. Oliphant.                           | A Brave Lady. By the Author of "John Halifax."        |
| The Englishwoman in Italy.                                       | Hannah. By the Author of "John Halifax."              |
| Nothing New. By the Author of "John Halifax."                    | Sam Slick's Americans at Home.                        |
| Free's Life of Jeanne d'Albret.                                  | The Unkind Word. By the Author of "John Halifax."     |
| The Valley of a Hundred Fires.                                   | A Rose in June. By Mrs. Oliphant.                     |
| Burke's Romance of the Forum.                                    | My Little Lady. By E. Frances Foynter.                |
| Adèle. By Miss Kavanagh.   | Phoebe, Junior. By Mrs. Oliphant.                     |
| Studies from Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."              | Life of Marie Antoinette. By Professor G. D. Yonge.   |
| Grandmother's Money.   | Str. B. Burke. By George MacDonald, LL.D.             |
| Jefferson's Book about Doctors.                                  | Young Mrs. Jardine. By the Author of "John Halifax."  |
| Mistress and Maid. By the Author of "John Halifax."              | Lord Brackenbury. By Amelia B. Edwards.               |
| Lee Miserable. By Victor Hugo.                                   |   |
| St. Olave's.   |   |
| Lost and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.                         |   |
| Sam Slick's American Humour.                                     |   |

## CHATTO &amp; WINDUS, PUBLISHERS.

NEW NOVEL BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Now ready, 3 vols., crown 8vo, at every Library.

**GOD and the Man.** By Robert Buchanan, Author of "The Shadow of the Sword," &c. With Illustrations by Fred. Barnard.

NEW NOVEL BY MR. CHRISTIE MURRAY.

3 vols., crown 8vo, at every Library.

**JOSEPH'S COAT.** By D. Christie Murray, Author of "A Life's Atonement," &c. With Twelve Illustrations by Fred. Barnard.

NEW NOVEL BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Nearly ready, 3 vols., crown 8vo.

**THE COMET of a SEASON.** By Justin MCCARTHY, M.P., Author of "Miss Misanthrope."

3 vols., crown 8vo, 31s.

**HOURS with the PLAYERS.** By Dutton COOK, Author of "A Book of the Flay," &c.

Immediately, 3 vols., crown 8vo, cloth extra, 31s.

**STORIES of the STATE PAPERS.** By ALICE CHARLES EWALD, F.R.S., Author of "The Life of Prince Charles Stuart," &c.

Square 8vo, handsomely bound, with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

**THE ART of DECORATION.** By Mrs. H. R. HAWES, Author of "The Art of Beauty," &c. With numerous Illustrations.

A HANDSOME GIFT-BOOK.

Small 4to, cloth extra, profusely Illustrated, 6s.

**BRUSHWOOD.** By T. Buchanan Read. Illustrated from Designs by Frederick Dielman.

SECOND EDITION, WITH A PREFACE.

3 vols., crown 8vo, 31s.

**A ROMANCE of the NINETEENTH CENTURY.** By W. H. MALLOCK.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF "MARK TWAIN'S PLEASURE TRIP." Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

**THE INNOCENTS ABROAD; or, the New Pilgrim's Progress:** being Some Account of the Steam Ship Quaker City's Pleasure Excursion to Europe and the Holy Land. With 24 Illustrations. By MARK TWAIN. Uniform with "A Tramp Abroad."

Now ready, crown 8vo, half-bound, 12s. 6d.

**WORDS, FACTS, and PHRASES:** a Dictionary of Curious, Quaint, and Out-of-the-Way Matters. By ELIZABETH EDWARDS. Uniform with "The Reader's Handbook."

Post 8vo, cloth limp, 8s. 6d.

**CONVALESCENT COOKERY:** a Family Handbook. By CATHERINE RYAN.

Small crown 8vo, cloth extra, 5s.

**THE LAWS and PRACTICE of CHESS;** together with an Analysis of the Openings and a Treatise on End Games. By HOWARD STANTON. Edited by ROBERT S. WORMALL.

NEW VOLUME OF "THE WANDERER'S LIBRARY."

Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 3s. 6d.

**SUMMER CRUISING in the SOUTH SEAS.** By CHARLES WARREN STODDARD. With Illustrations by Wills Mackay.

Just ready, demy 8vo, cloth extra, with Illustrations, 7s. 6d.

**THE CARAVAN ROUTE between EGYPT and SYRIA.** By His Imperial and Royal Highness the ARCHDUCHESS LUDWIG SALVATOR of AUSTRIA. With Twenty-three Full-page Illustrations by the Author.

Nearly ready, crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s.

**EASY STAR LESSONS.** With Star Maps for Every Night in the Year. Drawings of Constellations, &c. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

NEW VOLUMES OF "THE MAYFAIR LIBRARY."

Immediately, post 8vo, cloth limp, 3s. 6d., each.

**LEAVES from a NATURALIST'S NOTE-BOOK.** By ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., Author of "Leisure-Time Studies," &c.

**THE AUTOCRAT of the BREAKFAST TABLE.** By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. A New Edition. With Illustrations by J. Gordon Thomson.

Price One Shilling, Illustrated.

**BELGRAVIA, for NOVEMBER.**

CONTENTS: Joseph's Coat, by D. Christie Murray; Illustrated by Fred. Barnard.—Our Astronomer Royal, by Richard A. Proctor.—Evel Cousins; Illustrated by G. L. Seymour.—Jocosa Lyra, by Austin Dobson.—The Miller's Niece, by Henry W. Leno.—Rambles round Harrow, with Four Illustrations, by Alfred Rimmer.—A Heart's Problem, by Charles Gibbon.

Price One Shilling.

**THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,** for NOVEMBER. CONTENTS: The Comet of a Season, by Justin McCarthy, M.P.—Mr. Conway and Mrs. Pious, by Dutton Cook.—The Story of Vullpuff, by Grant Allen.—Queens' Dilemma at Home.—An Early Roman Guide-Book, by J. Kempe.—The Light of the North, by James Fortin.—Science Notes, by W. Matthew Williams.—Table Talk, by Sylvanus Urban.

London: CHATTO & WINDUS, Piccadilly, W.



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

No. 497, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

A Selection from the Letters of Madame de Rémusat to her Husband and Son: from 1804 to 1813. From the French, by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie. (Sampson Low.)

THE readers of the *Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat* will be disappointed in these letters, which do not throw much new light either on the character of their author or on the events of her time. The translators have exercised a wise discretion in making a selection from the original correspondence; even in what they have chosen there are many repetitions of what any wife would say to any husband who was parted from her.

The want of general interest in these letters is partly to be attributed to the fact that they are written by a wife to a husband. They passed between two persons who understood one another so well that there was no need to speak of the broad outlines of opinion; there was no need of clear incisive expression when a slight hint was enough to indicate a train of thought. Moreover, they were mostly written to M. de Rémusat when he was absent in Italy and in Germany in attendance on the Emperor; he was at the centre of affairs, and not his wife; she could only chronicle the passing moods of Paris when its master was away. A third, and still more important, hindrance to frankness was the fear of compromising herself or her husband by plain-speaking. The post was not secure from the Emperor's vigilance; letters were constantly read by him before they were delivered; and M. Paul de Rémusat in his Preface notes the significant fact that on September 4, 1870, there was found in the cabinet of Napoleon III. a letter written by his mother to his father a few days before. We cannot wonder, under these circumstances, that the correspondence of Mdme. de Rémusat is marked by a certain reserve in dealing with public affairs.

The first thing that strikes us in these letters is the air of gloom and distrust which surrounded Napoleon's Court. Mdme. de Rémusat writes with the resignation of a martyr pining for deliverance. Thus in 1805 she says:—

"I walk in fear, so to speak: I prepare beforehand to ward off future attacks; I form plans for the future, first of which is to lead the most retired life possible, so as to give the smallest opportunity for the accusations of envy."

Nor is this feeling restricted only to the Court; it is universal in Paris. These letters are full of complaints about the general

dulness and *tristesse* of all classes. In the same year, 1805, Mdme. de Rémusat writes:—

"I know not how it is, but each day seems to increase the general reserve and suspicion. People seem half afraid of conversing even on the most trivial subjects; there seems to be a prevailing want of harmony, and yet, could all hearts be opened, I feel sure that the sentiments of each would be extraordinarily alike."

There was general discontent owing to the weakness of public credit. "Notes for a thousand francs are at ninety francs, and there are even some shopkeepers who will not take them at all. Nobody buys and nobody pays." It was necessary that the Emperor should win some great triumph in such a state of things, and his triumphal entry into Vienna at the end of the year restored popular confidence. "The very streets were joyful," writes Mdme. de Rémusat,

"and there was a French feeling about it all, which struck me, because, unfortunately, that is not very usual among Parisians. . . . The French are rather like women, exacting and impatient. It is true that the Emperor has spoiled us in this campaign."

Such-like remarks, showing the mobility of Parisian feeling, the need of constant stimulus, and the general insensibility to the important issues of political life, abound in Mdme. de Rémusat's pages. In December 1806 she writes:—

"This campaign does not produce a quarter of the effect of the last. There is neither admiration nor even astonishment; we have become accustomed to miracles; the bulletins receive no applause when read at the theatres; in short, the universal feeling is bad—I might even say that it is unjust. For it may happen to the strongest men to be led farther than they wish to go by circumstances, and I cannot believe that a superior mind will seek for glory in war alone."

The greater part of the letters in this volume belong to the years 1805 and 1806, and their value lies in the hints that they give us of the condition of Parisian society and feeling. The letters, again, of the year 1810, written from Aix-les-Bains, where Mdme. de Rémusat was in attendance on the divorced Josephine, give us both a picture of society at Aix and an account of Josephine's resignation and sweetness of character. There is no doubt that Mdme. de Rémusat was genuinely attached to her and felt her personal charm.

The greatest value, however, of the letters of Mdme. de Rémusat is the light which they throw upon the *Memoirs*. As we might suppose, things as they occurred wore a different aspect from the appearance which they had when the verdict of failure had been given against them. Napoleon seemed personally more attractive when he was regarded in 1805 as the saviour of France than he did in 1818 when his plans had come to nothing. Yet even in these letters, guarded as they are in expression, we notice the germs of the feeling that is developed in the *Memoirs*. Mdme. de Rémusat was ill at ease; there was a struggle between her conscience and her surroundings; she felt that it was impossible, as things were, to be true to her better self, and she lived in a perpetual conflict and

inward unrest. Not the least curious sign of this was her attitude towards religion—an attitude tolerably common in France even at present. She regarded piety as a pardonable weakness, a *pis aller* when reason was not strong enough, an emotional sedative resting on a rationalistic basis. In September 1804 she writes:—

"In order to have as little to reproach myself with as possible, can you guess what I am doing during your absence? I am becoming pious. I go to mass, I pray to God, and, as one must love something, I turn to Him while waiting for your return some fine morning. . . . have found that this is the only way of bearing the trials of life. I worked myself up to a sort of enthusiasm, and—you will smile perhaps—I am calmer since I have had recourse to Divine Providence; besides, I pray for you, and that is another way of thinking of you."

Again, in May 1805:—

"*Mon ami*, I really think I am becoming religious; our new separation is developing the feelings caused by that of last year. Do not let this alarm you; for, if my character be at all changed by it, it must be for the better, and to the advantage of us both."

Mdme. de Rémusat's letters show us a life and character as noble, perhaps, as the times would admit. Many yearnings after perfection, we feel, were checked because they could find no scope, and there is always a note of resignation rather than of satisfaction towards life and its duties. Yet Mdme. de Rémusat was happy in her domestic life, devoted to her husband and to her children, and strongly attached to her mother, whose gaiety and sprightliness were derived from the age before the Revolution, and were a source of constant wonder to her daughter. For her opinions Mdme. de Rémusat leaned upon her husband, who had done much to direct her education and form her mind in early life. Yet, if we pity Mdme. de Rémusat, we pity her husband still more. A man of sensitive and refined nature, of strict probity, and of good position, he was just the sort of man whom the *parvenu* Emperor needed to lend respectability to his Court. We seem to see how Napoleon lured him into his service, and how the grasp of his remorseless hand was gradually tightened over one who had committed himself. M. de Rémusat struggled desperately not to be disillusioned, and strove to imagine that his formal duties as Chamberlain were of real importance. He was employed in supervising the Théâtre Français, and laboured to produce plays that might please a master who was insensible to artistic impressions of any sort. He wore himself out by attending to minute details of ceremonial, disturbed all the time by an uneasy consciousness that it was not worth doing. We are inclined to think that this perpetual effort to magnify his office to himself developed in M. de Rémusat the character of a prig, the elements of which seem to have been lurking from the first. Yet he was happy in his wife, and she was happy with him. We are tempted to piece together from scattered remarks, both in the *Memoirs* and the letters, the touching picture, so often to be seen, and so seldom recognised, of a wife superior intellectually to her husband, yet finding in him the source of an inspiration which she gives by believing that she receives.

M. CREIGHTON.

*Savonarola: a Tragedy.* By Alfred Austin. (Macmillan.)

ONE qualification for the great task of setting Savonarola and his epoch on the stage Mr. Austin certainly possesses—enthusiasm both for his subject and for the purely dramatic treatment of it. To him Savonarola appears (p. 6), "with one supreme exception, the most interesting figure in human story. Indeed, at times the parallel between the two becomes almost startling." And he proceeds to point out the similitude, in detail, between the career of Christ and that of Savonarola in strenuous and, to some minds, audacious language. Opinions must necessarily differ as to the fitness of such a parallel; nor need the subject be further pursued here. It may be remarked, however, since such comparisons appear to be in vogue, and since Mr. Froude has startled us by rendering to Caesar not only the things that were Caesar's, but the things that were God's also, that Mr. Austin's parallel is at once more seemly and more striking, for the very commonplace reason that it is more true and close. It is quite clear, moreover, that, with such an idea of his subject-matter, Mr. Austin is saved at once from all likelihood of degrading his hero by any mean or lowering view of his character and purposes. On the other hand, he incurs the danger of approaching him somewhat too diffidently—of making him rather a figure than a character. This, so far as the present writer can judge, is the main defect of Mr. Austin's drama. The hero is hardly real and personal enough—his presence in the action should be felt even when not seen; but, as a rule, he is half external to the play, and rather a theme of conversation than a centre of action and influence. Other characters (notably that of the firm, hardly-trying Valori—a really interesting and powerful portraiture) seem more prominent, more effective, than that of Savonarola. The two personages of real historical interest—Savonarola and Lorenzo the Magnificent—as treated by Mr. Austin, seem, not exactly failures, but opportunities only partially seized. The early death-bed of Lorenzo in the plenitude of his glory—the refusal of Savonarola to shrieve him unless he give back her freedom to Florence—here surely was an opportunity for poetry as well as for a dramatic situation. Let us hear Mr. Austin (pp. 56, 57):—

"SAVON.—Give Florence back her freedom!  
 LOR. She is free,  
 And of her freedom made me what I am,  
 And by that freedom will unmake my sons  
 If they run short of wisdom.  
 SAVON. Then, enough!  
 And summon your attendants. You have need  
 No more of me. But this, Lorenzo, mark!  
 What you refuse, that Florence swift will take,  
 When your magnificence shall lie entombed,  
 And God arraign you for the rights you filched,  
 But could not carry with you nor bequeath.  
 Die, by my voice unshriven!"

It is energetic verse, very much recalling passages in Byron's plays. But hear Mrs. Browning on the same scene:—

"This was he,  
 Savonarola, who, while Peter sank  
 With his whole boat-load, called courageously,  
 'Wake Christ, wake Christ!'  
 Who also by a princely death-bed cried,  
 'Loose Florence, or God will not loose thy soul!'

Then fell back the Magnificent and died  
 Beneath the star-look shooting from the cowl,  
 Which turned to wormwood-bitterness the wide  
 Deep sea of his ambitions."

There is all the difference here between force and fire, between energy and inspiration.

It is more difficult to estimate the character which one would guess to be the writer's favourite—Candida Donati, the orphan maiden, forcibly betrothed by Lorenzo to Tornabuoni, beloved both by him and by Valori, and forbidden by Savonarola to enter the cloister to which her personal wish leads her. The situation is delicate, and Mr. Austin handles it with much skill and grace at times. To Valori's eager appeal (p. 35)—

"Nay, do not go! I will protect you still—  
 Or, are you go, tell me that love is sweet."

Candida replies—

"Sweet as a rivulet one stays to hear,  
 Yet doth not know its meaning. Be my friend.  
 Friendship, 'tis said, is love without his wings,  
 And friendship, sir, is sweet enough for me."

But at the end, when she avows herself won to Valori's love by his stern yet generous integrity, the transmutation is harshly and abruptly expressed (p. 260), and the pathetic death of the lovers shortly afterwards (p. 285) is needed to take from us the sense of teeth set on edge.

Gems of thought and expression are found here and there—some none the worse for a faint Shaksperian lustre upon them—*c.g.*, (p. 295):—

"These men of action tread the easiest road.  
 'Tis only thought's inextricable mood  
 Makes life confusion."

Or this (p. 33):—

"Grief in young hearts is like the nightingale,  
 Whose note is almost sweeter than 'tis sad,  
 And stays but briefly."

Or this (p. 236), when a maiden's funeral passes:—

"It is the fair Letizia, good as fair,  
 The sweet one of Bettuccio, ah! too sweet  
 For him or any other! Tasteless death  
 Hath got that morsel now."

On the whole—though on this subject the critic to whom matters theatrical are an unknown land must speak with diffidence—I should be inclined to think that Mr. Austin has succeeded in producing that at which he aimed (p. 26)—a real "contribution to the dignity of the English stage." His play is full, at all events, of fine spectacular effects—such as the death-scene (act I.), the carnival (act I.), the burning of the Vanities (act III.), the street-fighting (act IV.). On the other hand, the necessity which he seems to feel of writing down to the comprehension of the gallery in every scene gives at times a certain baldness and tameness to the language which are not natural to Mr. Austin. It is not necessary, even for dramatic success, that Savonarola (p. 49) should say, "Virtue contrives to pull us through;" nor that a scholar like Pico della Mirandola should say (p. 11) of a brother-scholar that "Fontio *tackles* Persius." Here poetry and drama alike are sacrificed to middle-class colloquialism. A protest may be entered also against Mr. Austin's vigorously exclusive theories (pp. 21–23) of the drama. Neither *Manfred*, *Philip van Artevelde*, nor *Bothwell* would survive

his formula; *Luria* would probably disappear—even *Hamlet* would be in danger. Yet *vivunt—et vivant!*

E. D. A. MORSEHEAD.

*Recollections of Curious Characters and Pleasant Places.* By Charles Lanman. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

MR. LANMAN belongs, as a last survivor, to the old school of American essayists—the school which carried on the traditions of English or colonial culture, and which tried in vain to acclimatise our classical models on the uncongenial soil of New York and New England. By descent or occupation he is linked on every side to the Old World. Through his mother's kin, he comes from a French stock; through his paternal grandfather, Judge Lanman, a notable Connecticut senator, he traces his ancestry to the Pilgrim Fathers. Though born in Michigan, his own mature life has been mainly passed as librarian of one or other department at Washington, and more recently still as secretary of the Japanese legation. These avocations have thrown him much on the society of books, more still on that of foreign diplomats. Moreover, he is by taste an artist, an angler, and a bit of an antiquary as well. In his numerous fishing expeditions with his friends Daniel Webster and our old minister plenipotentiary, Sir John Crampton, he has explored many out-of-the-way bits of American scenery, sketched many pleasant places on the wild Canadian coast, and met with many odd characters in queer, unvisited corners. Of all these he gives us in this his latest little volume a bundle of delightful reminiscences, touched with that light and graceful hand which is common to all his type. They are dying out fast, these old-fashioned American *littérateurs*, and we shall see few more of them; to say the truth, they were an artificial product after all—the careful tillers of a delicate exotic plant under an unkindly sky; but their writings had a pleasant Old-World flavour of their own, mixed with a certain indefinite undertone of something not European, yet eluding all attempts at analysis, which made them pleasant morsels to roll upon the critical tongue when a man had nothing more serious to occupy him. One can hardly say wherein the peculiar humour and pathos of Washington Irving differed from anything English, but they *did* somehow differ, and it was just that difference which gave them their specific value. In Mr. Lanman—though we must honestly confess *longo intervallo*—one still tastes something of the same indescribable sort.

American writers of the Europeanising school have always turned lovingly towards the old colony days, the early French and English settlements, or still further back to the time of the forgotten Red Man—sometimes even to Europe itself. This is the common note of Diedrich Knickerbocker and Miles Standish, of Evangeline and Hiawatha, of Prescott and Motley, nay of N. P. Willis in person, inventing mock legends for every striking point on the Hudson—"the American Rhine"—as though the most beautiful river in the world could not afford to stand upon its own merits. Mr. Lanman is no exception

to the rule. When he chats easily about modes of American travel, he begins with the birch canoe and the dug-out pirogue; goes on to snow-shoes and moccasins; lingers tenderly over the flat boats, the saddle-bag epoch, and the coaching days; grows pathetic upon the great Western turn-pike road—whose stone bridges (strange contrast to England) are now given over to the snakes and the lizards—flags a little on reaching the Erie Canal-boats; and has hardly a word to say about the floating palaces and drawing-room cars on which most modern Americans would have waxed so obtrusively eloquent. What charms him most are the fantastic legends about Louis Gamache, the wild hermit-pirate of wild Anticosti, that desert island in the ice-blocked Gulf of St. Lawrence (by-the-way, why does Mr. Lanman insist on calling Gaspé, "Gaspé"?); or the story of Peter Pitchlynn, the Choctaw chief who civilised his people by the force of his own determined character; or the history of Block Island, a queer little fishing and wrecking station off the surf-bound Rhode Island coast, many of whose inhabitants boast that they have never spent a night on the mainland, and are so much behind the times that they waited 200 years for an answer to a petition for a harbour. Such quiet places Mr. Lanman loves with all his heart. Stratford-on-Housatonic, a colony from its Avon namesake, where the people are alarmed at the sight of a man in the street; Montauk Point, with its lazy ponds and forest islands; Chicoutimie, "an oasis of incipient civilisation, located [yes, we are sorry to say, even Mr. Lanman says *located*] in the Hudson's Bay territory, and surrounded on all sides by a pathless wilderness"—these are the spots he haunts by preference. The titles of a few other papers—"Salmon Fishing on the Jacques Cartier," "The Hunters of the Sea Elephant," "Pushmatahaw," "Newfoundland," and so forth—sufficiently show the general motive of the book. Nowhere, or scarcely anywhere, do we find a single touch of the ordinary American sort; unless it be in the solitary brag about the bigness of Western farms, like Isaac Funk's, with a single pasture-field of 8,000 acres, or Eugene Haywood's of 50,000 acres; while of genuine Yankee stories we get but few, such as that of the school-girl who, being asked how Congress was divided, promptly replied, "Into civilised, half-civilised, and savage." One can understand how thoroughly the scholarly ex-librarian of the House of Representatives, much vexed by members from Arkansas or Minnesota, would appreciate the point of such an apt division. Indeed, if anybody wishes to make the acquaintance of a typical cultivated American gentleman of the old school, not without happy idiosyncrasies of his own, he cannot do better than turn to Mr. Lanman's picturesque and withal amiably garrulous pages. But we cannot quite forgive him for "Sussex County, England." "British prejudice," says the courteous American reader. No, not quite. Do we ourselves talk of Normandy Province, France, or of Massachusetts State, America?

GRANT ALLEN.

*Myths of the Odyssey.* By J. E. Harrison. (Rivingtons.)

THE illustration of the classics from ancient monuments is one of the chief and most obvious purposes which archaeology has had in view ever since the revival of learning. But to English readers who have not explored for themselves the results of Continental research in this direction, this book will come somewhat as a revelation. Of late years, it is true, the reproduction of classical art as illustrative of classical literature has been tentatively put forward in such works as Sandys' *Bacchae* and Church's *Stories from Vergil* and *Herodotus*—books, however, which seem to us to suggest, rather than to supply, a want—a want for something fuller and more complete, which is the *raison d'être* of Miss Harrison's volume. Few who have not seen Overbeck's *Heröische Bildwerke* will have realised how thoroughly these early Greek sagas might be illustrated from existing works of art; in supplementing the labours of Overbeck, our authoress has given us, to a part of his gallery, a guide as conscientious and as attractive as could be desired. It is not, however, so much in its relation to German archaeology that its importance lies, as in its position as regards English classical literature. In our English school, the study of Greek art has been hitherto so much subordinated to Greek literature that one essential condition of mythography has been almost wholly neglected—we mean the dualistic aspect of every myth in its relations to art and literature respectively. It is obvious that the literary ideal must frequently differ widely from the artistic ideal of the same conception; consequently, that, as art and literature receive a traditional myth, each adapts and remoulds its material in conformity with its own requirements. By a judicious juxtaposition, we are enabled to trace the two forms side by side, the literary and the artistic, co-existent, each acting and reacting on the other. If this condition is not constantly kept in mind, mythology, in many of its aspects, must remain an insoluble problem—a confusion of hopeless, because detached, phenomena. We are indebted to Miss Harrison for laying down the lines upon which Greek myths can be so studied. To scholars, her work will form a *compte-rendu* of the mythography of her subject; to the uninitiated, a promise of good things to come. The English reader can follow the wandering hero in his 'escapes by flood and field as he may have followed him before in Chapman, Pope, and a host of other translators; but with the admirable translations of Messrs. Butcher and Lang as a background, and the colouring of Miss Harrison's scholarly and graceful commentary, based upon extensive research, the old story assumes a more human interest. If we say that the result is, on the whole, satisfactory, it is to accord to the authoress high praise.

The myths selected are those which happened to afford most opportunity for exposition after the method we have described. We are introduced within the cave of the one-eyed cannibal giant, the "monster Polypheme;" and, in tracing the myth down to later times, we are shown that the apparent inconsistency of the clumsy wooer of Galatea,

is, after all, traceable to the original Homeric conception. There is something of humour and sympathy, too, in the description of the uncouth lover of the idyll of Theokritos; the story is well told. The Laestrygonæ, a sort of cannibal pirate tribe, will be as unfamiliar to many readers as are the Roman mural paintings which illustrate this myth. We confess we cannot share the authoress's enthusiasm for these paintings, though the effect in the autotype plates appears better than that of the originals. Circe—"who knows not Circe?"—speeds Odysseus on his visit to Hades, where we are introduced to the Homeric under-world by means of Riepenhausen's restoration, after Pausanias, of the Leschê of Polygnotos at Delphi. In spite of associations with Dante and Vergil, Miss Harrison's interest seems to us here, perhaps in sympathy with the subject, to lack vitality. We are glad to turn from this somewhat dreary theme to the more cheerful topic of the Sirens. Here we find ourselves stoutly defending these weird bird-maidens and their witching music, whether in their character of Loreleien, as funeral mourners, or as the hilarious companions of mirth and revelry. We trace the myth downwards from the original Homeric conception—the embodiment of the "unseen voice" as a bird-maiden; in its anthropomorphic tendency, to the human kinswomen of the Muses; and, further still, into the modern mermaidens—an admirable instance of that dualism which, as we have said, is the basis of our investigations. There is a curious analogy to this myth which we do not remember to have seen anywhere noticed. Plato, in his *Kratylos*, associates the Sirens with Hades, god of the dead, who by the magical charm of his discourse draws all men into his kingdom—an obvious parallel to the Indo-European legend which Mr. Browning has popularised in his *Pied Piper of Hamelin*. Skylla and Charybdis are passed in due course, and we leave Odysseus to the tenderer mercies of Kalypto.

Miss Harrison has succeeded in steering her hero with an unshrinking course which yet keeps tolerably clear of the Siren shore of theory, as tempting as it is dangerous to the knight-errants of archaeology. One word, however, of warning. Vase-paintings are as yet such debateable ground that it is hardly safe to assume a general principle on the premisses afforded by one or two such pictures. Thus, from two of her plates the writer assumes a certain attitude of freedom of early art towards literature—perhaps true—but the two Polyphemeus vases on which she bases her views are very improbably "parodies," certainly not "burlesques." As an instance of this uncertainty of interpretation, we may remark that in pl. 6, *b*, which (she says) shows Polyphemeus feeling by mistake *under* the ram, it is obvious that the action of the hand suggests the address of the giant to his four-footed friend. Pl. 7, *b*, *c*, again, represents, not Polyphemeus "driving out the flocks," but Odysseus, as in Homer's narrative, cutting the withies which bound his comrades to the sheep.

The volume is largely illustrated with scenes taken from various monuments, chiefly Greek vases. These are, we regret to say—the seven

autotypes excepted—universally feeble and unworthy the originals; perhaps “obruntur numero” must be the excuse, perhaps quality has been sacrificed to quantity. But surely a little more enterprise on the part of the publishers would have remedied this defect; the book was worth it.

A few trivial errors will, no doubt, be corrected by Miss Harrison in a second edition. The Anglicised spelling of Greek words, the trap of *c* and *k*, of *us* and *os*, has entangled the authoress. It seems to us that the line should be drawn between those words which occur in Greek only, and those which were in use by Latin authors; for the want of some such principle we get (*inter alia*) *kylix*, *cylix*, *Herakles* and *Heracles*, *Theokritus*, *Sarcophagos*. The “superior heroic nakedness” of Odysseus is, perhaps, an odd idiosyncrasy to attach to him! And surely we can do without such words as “uncouth,” “allegoriser.”

Under the new scheme for the Cambridge Classical Tripos, in which archaeology is recognised as a special subject, such a book as this will be valuable as indicating the direction which such studies should take, and as a stimulus to further investigation. It is, indeed, an important addition to the scanty materials at present available for the English student in this subject; the “young science of archaeology” may be congratulated on its acquisition.

CECIL SMITH.

#### DEVAUX' STUDIES IN ROMAN HISTORY.

*Etudes politiques sur les principaux Evénements de l'Histoire Romaine.* In 2 vols. By Paul Devaux. (Brussels: C. Muquardt; Paris: Hachette.)

THE late M. Paul Devaux' high reputation in Belgium, as an accomplished statesman and a veteran patriot, gives special interest to these volumes, which contain his well-matured views on the political history of Rome. He was a leader in the revolt against the Dutch administration, fifty years ago; a member of the Cabinet which placed Prince Leopold on the throne, and of the Congress which framed the Belgian Constitution; he held a prominent position in the Chamber of Deputies and the Council of Ministers; and he was a highly influential contributor to the Liberal press. His son is now chief of the Royal Cabinet. M. Devaux was compelled, through blindness, to retire from the public service, but his advice was always sought on important questions of domestic and foreign policy. It was during this enforced retirement that, with his daughter's aid, he prepared for publication a series of historical essays from materials which he had long been collecting. The first volume, published in 1875, dealt with France, England, Germany, and with some portions of ancient history. The history of Rome was reserved for the separate work now before us. M. Devaux died last year at an advanced age. He had brought down the Roman narrative only to the close of the Second Punic War. But his political insight has found ample scope in the events of the Regal period and the early stages of the Republic.

M. Devaux' starting-point is the importance of war as a factor in political history.

All his researches led him to the conclusion that war has been (as Thucydides describes it) the most “forcible teacher” of nations, bringing with it the most real dangers and the most imperative necessities; the chief of these requirements being that of a more or less centralised government, whether of the monarchical or aristocratic type. His object is to show how all nations exposed to prolonged and critical warfare have obeyed this tendency.

In Italy, war in its sternest form was inevitable from the first, owing to the juxtaposition of independent tribes, full of the military instinct, in a country where conquest, though difficult, was not (as in Greece) impossible. M. Devaux explains how the kings first, and afterwards the nobility, turned this necessity to their own account. War served in turn to strengthen the kings against the nobles, and the nobles against the people, and thus left no chance to democracy. He points out incidentally that the legislation of Servius Tullius had no really democratic tendency; and reconciles the apparent contradiction between the earlier and later policy of this King, who began by favouring the poor and paying their debts, but ended by reducing the proletariat to political and military insignificance, and left the Patrician usurers the right of personal seizure. This change of policy resulted from the change in his own position. Threatened at once by the Patricians and the adherents of Tarquin in Rome and Latium, he was driven to create an intermediate party on a timocratic basis. When the monarchy fell, the Patrician aristocracy seized every opportunity for war, in order to defeat the Plebeian agitation; and, when they at length acknowledged the leading Plebeian families, the new nobility employed the same instrument against the popular party. M. Devaux would similarly regard the Empire as a centralised military government, rendered necessary by the extension of Roman conquest. Thus the successive governments of Rome were directly swayed by personal or class interest in their resistance to democracy; and their resistance was always successful, because democracy was essentially incompatible with the exigencies of a chronic state of war.

This view is perfectly just; but it need not exclude other considerations on which M. Devaux dwells too little. Even in the political sphere there were other motives hardly less powerful than those which he has analysed so acutely. Such especially were those which flowed from the religion of the old world. In ancient society, hopes and fears of the spiritual order had their weight even in politics. The tenacious exclusiveness of the Patricians and the weakness of the Plebs resulted from sacred tradition and prejudice quite as much as from any external conditions.

In his account of the Second Punic War, M. Devaux advances an adverse estimate of Hannibal, which should certainly challenge attention. In his judgment, the invasion of Italy was simply an enormous blunder, for which the Punic chief was solely responsible. It was the outcome of a wild Oriental imagination, inflamed by morbid ambition and vanity. M. Devaux denies that the war was in any way

predetermined, either by the force of events, or by the supposed enmity of the house of Barca to Rome, of which, as he remarks, we have no evidence whatever, except one very improbable anecdote. At Carthage, at least, the renewal of hostilities was not regarded as immediately necessary; indeed, a temporary alliance with Rome might not have been impossible. In any case, Rome had far more reason than Carthage for hastening the collision. It was inevitable that Rome should dispute the possession of Spain, but not that Carthage should rush to attack Italy. On these grounds M. Devaux pronounces Hannibal's policy precipitate and unstatesmanlike. It was a mistake on his part to leave Spain at all, and a worse mistake not to return to its defence when the invasion of Italy had collapsed.

GEORGE C. WARR.

#### EDWIN WAUGH'S WORKS.

*Waugh's Complete Works.* Vol. I.—“Lancashire Sketches.” Vol. II.—“Factory Folk during the Cotton Famine.” Vol. III.—“Besom Ben Stories.” (Manchester: John Heywood.)

THE issue now being made of a uniform edition, in ten volumes, of the collected works of Mr. Edwin Waugh show that in his case an almost exclusively provincial reputation has reached a very unusual height. We do not mean by this that Mr. Waugh is unknown out of Lancashire, for, like the Rev. William Barnes, he is appreciated by all whose acquaintance with their mother-tongue extends a little further than the vocabulary vouched for by the printer's reader or current in the slang of society. Still, Mr. Waugh, in his highest and best moments, uses diction that is specially addressed to the men and women of Lancashire; and the words and phrases that may seem uncouth to Southrons have for them a charm and melody as subtle and as powerful as that exerted by the *Ranz des Vaches* on the hardy Swiss when far away from his mountain home. Beyond his skill in songcraft, Mr. Waugh has been a keen observer of human nature and a diligent student of the records of the past. In his book of “Lancashire Sketches” there is an interesting commingling of antiquarian detail and of fresh observation of character and customs. It reflects much of the Lancashire that has passed away.

The second volume deals with a very modern phase of the existence of the cotton districts. We who remember the dark cloud which covered Lancashire as a consequence of the great struggle for freedom in America are not likely to read unmoved these vivid pictures of deep distress, borne with a brave resignation, although the thoughts they excite may be too deep for tears. Those who wish to realise the extent of the desolation that came upon thousands of homes that had been used, indeed, to poverty, but to a poverty that was neither abject nor dependent, will find in Mr. Waugh's work a vivid light that will illumine with human interest the dry details of statistical abstracts and formal chronicles. We who had our share in those evil days know how true is Mr. Waugh's picture of the privation and



heroic endurance of the people, and of the noble efforts made by English philanthropy to rescue from starvation and despair an industrial population that found itself, from no fault of its own, cut off without warning from all its ordinary sources of livelihood. What more characteristic incident could be found than the advent of the first bale of cotton to Farrington after the famine? The villagers crowded round the symbol of renewed industry, and, amid tears and sobs, sang the Doxology over that which brought them once more the assurance of the bread of independence.

The "Besom Ben Stories" are capital studies of Lancashire life. They are brimful of quaint sayings, odd characters, and practical jokes. There is no plot, no elaborate construction, but a series of detached pictures worked out with all the care and attention to detail of Dutch paintings, and like them also in the very homely nature of their subjects.

When the series is complete we may attempt to estimate Mr. Waugh's place in literature. We need only say now that the works are produced in an exceedingly creditable manner. WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

#### NEW NOVELS, ETC.

*Julian Karlake's Secret.* By Mrs. J. H. Needell. In 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*Baldearg O'Donnell: a Tale of 1690-91.* By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning. In 2 vols. (Marcus Ward.)

*Master of All.* By E. R. Chapman. In 2 vols. (Sampson Low.)

*Bonnie Dunraven.* By Victor O'Donovan Power. In 2 vols. (Remington.)

*A Ruined Life.* Translated from the French of C. C. de Rocfort, by S. Russell. In 2 vols. (F. V. White.)

*Dorrincourt.* By Bernard Heldmann, Author of "Boxall School," &c. (Nisbet.)

*We Four.* By Mrs. Reginald Bray, Author of "Ten of Them," &c. (Griffith & Farran.)

THE first novel in our list is undoubtedly clever in its way, but the majority of readers will condemn Mrs. Needell's hero for the worse than Quixotic stubbornness with which he preserves a secret that wrecks his own happiness and that of his wife. Julian Karlake, a clergyman, falls deeply in love with Sybil Dorrimore, the daughter of a poor literary man, and herself a paragon of virtue and learning. Sybil fights against fate in vain. Though Karlake is at first very distasteful to her, circumstances compel her to accept him in the end. From her first feeling of dislike, Sybil comes at last to love her husband with a passion amounting to idolatry. But an old friend of the family discovers that Mr. Karlake has some painful secret. He searches for a clue to it, and produces at last apparently irrefragable proofs of the clergyman's duplicity and immorality. Confronted with damnable evidence, Karlake will make no effort at exculpation; even a few more words, which he might well have uttered, would have set his wife's mind at ease; but these he refuses to pronounce, and her faith begins at last to waver. After

having caused more anguish and suffering than could be justified under any circumstances whatsoever, Karlake finds his character cleared in a way not sought out by himself. His secret is that he swore before God to his dying mother to sacrifice his own welfare absolutely to that of his brother should it come into collision with it; and it was the force of this boyish oath that helped him to endurance and resistance. This brother has committed forgery, and been guilty of a *liaison* with one Nell Trevelyan; and Julian Karlake allows himself to rest under the stigma of this latter moral delinquency in order to screen his brother. It seems by mere accident even at the last that the true state of the case is revealed, and Sybil's faith in her husband justified. There is little of plot in the book; and the feeling left upon one is that some means might easily have been devised for lifting the load of misery from the shoulders of Karlake and his wife at a much earlier period. The story is well told, though whether it warranted three lengthy volumes in the telling of it is another matter. Karlake and his wife, and their old friend Helstone, are all excellently drawn characters.

Most persons confess to a prejudice against historical novels, or novels with a purpose, unless they be such works as those of Sir Walter Scott. But Mr. Canning has succeeded very well with his tale, based on the stirring events of 1690-91. He gives us a striking picture of the Irish life of the time, and graphically sketches the portraits of William of Orange, Tyrconnel the Deputy, James II., and the gallant Frenchman Lauzun. The historical characters and incidents have been founded chiefly on the statements of Leland and Lord Macaulay. As to the proceedings of the hero of the novel, Baldearg O'Donnell, with his escape from Spain, his hopes of independence, his inactivity during the battle of Aghrim, and his subsequent adhesion to William III., are not these facts also written in the chronicles of historians? The author has constructed a very interesting narrative, and he writes with great impartiality. Fighting and intrigue are, of course, the basis of the story, and not love; and these we have in abundance. The character of Father Roche stands out conspicuous for its individuality.

We assume that *Master of All* is by a lady; and, while there are some things in it that are promising, on the whole we are obliged to confess that the story is not much above the average. Whether it is worth while under these circumstances to persevere, when novels are as plentiful as blackberries in autumn, Miss Chapman must herself decide. We do not say it is impossible for her to become a novelist. The plot of her present novel is interesting enough; but we are loth to believe that there are English mothers and daughters who can deliberately plot together for the ruin of a man as Lady Perceval and her daughter are represented as doing in the first volume. It is absolutely necessary that Miss Gladys Perceval should secure the wealth of Mr. Nevill in order to save her own family from disgrace; and Lady Perceval assures her daughter, by way of encouragement, that Mr.

Nevill does not look like a long-lived man! After this, Lady Perceval's grammar becomes a matter of minor importance, though when she exclaims, "Hush! that's him," we are irresistibly reminded of a line in *Ingoldsby*. Our contemporaries the *Saturday Review* and the *Spectator* will scarcely thank Miss Chapman for the imitation she gives of their style of writing in one place. Max Nevill is well drawn, and Dorothy is a bright and genuine bit of character-painting.

*Bonnie Dunraven* is a good Irish love-story, full of interest. The girl who gives her name to the story is a charming character, guileless and handsome, and she makes her way with readers at once. The plot is not new, for it turns on a theme which has received frequent treatment at the hands of novel-writers. Bonnie is beloved by two men at once—the one, of course, being worthy of her love and the other much the reverse. The former, Bob Grace, a village doctor, loses her for a time, and she falls under the enchantments of his rival, Paul Earncliffe. Now Earncliffe is in the awkward plight of having a wife living already; but he attempts to square matters by pushing her over the cliffs into the sea on a dark and stormy night. She does not die, as he supposes, but at a later stage of the narrative reappears in time to prevent her husband's marriage with Bonnie Dunraven. Convinced at last of the unworthiness of Earncliffe, against which she has fought for a long time, Bonnie parts from him for ever, but forgives him in a final interview. The dangerous lover being now out of the way, what more natural than that our heroine should begin to see the merits of Bob Grace, who has always been steadfastly devoted to her? The "reading" of this book has not been well done, for we get Earncliffe and Earncliffe, *Lieder ohne Worte* and *Leider ohne Worte*, &c.

Miss Russell has made a spirited translation of M. Rocfort's novel. The story is in some respects a very painful one; and it brings before us very vividly the scenes in the great French Revolution. The narrative turns upon the devotion of Sir George Donald to his wife, Lady Donald, Countess de Kérouac. He is a Protestant, while the lady is the most bigoted of Catholics. Her former lover has become her confessor; and under his tutelage she is taught to regard her husband as one who will eternally burn in hell-fire, and that she must rescue her son from his clutches, preserving him, with herself, to the "true Church." Some of the things which appear in this work we should feel inclined to regard as incredible did we not know to what abnormal lengths devotees to the Roman Catholic religion have gone. As the author remarks, regarded in a poetical light, the Breton's simple faith delights one; looked at from another point of view, it disgusts. Here is a lady of the aristocracy, polished and refined, yet a helpless victim to the most degrading superstitions. At the very name of the Bible she is taught to shudder, and she is encouraged in all kinds of secret machinations against her husband, on the principle that anything is good enough for a heretic. These loathsome opinions nearly lead to the loss of three lives; and, as it

is, they place an inseparable and eternal barrier between husband and wife. The work certainly conveys some useful lessons.

Boys will relish the story of a term at Dorrincourt School. The author writes in a manly and healthy tone, and his book is of the right kind to put into the hands of schoolboys. When there is so much gutter literature written for boys this of itself is no slight praise; and a polished style becomes a matter of secondary consequence.

Mrs. Bray has written several very entertaining books for children, and this, their latest successor, is likely to be as popular as any of them. The four persons referred to in the title are four children, whose amusements and fortunes we must leave our younger readers to trace for themselves.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

### SOME MORE GIFT BOOKS.

*Sugar and Spice and All that's Nice.* Pictures and Rhymes for the Little Ones. By J. K. and V. B. (Strahan.) Having become not a little wearied by the imitators of Walter Crane and Kate Greenaway, we were at first hardly disposed to accord this book a fair reception. But, after the more careful scrutiny that a reviewer owes, our original hasty opinion has entirely changed round. In truth, we have no hesitation in saying that this ought to be the nursery-book of the season. Of the pictures (which are initialled J. K.) we cannot give our readers an adequate impression. But we must say that, on second and wiser thoughts, they suggest B. Caldecott rather than either of the two mentioned above. What B. Caldecott would be like in a child-world, we must leave our readers to find out for themselves. Of the text (which we assume to be by V. B.) we may give one or two examples:—

"I DON'T KNOW.

"Why, you little silly,  
Willy, nilly,  
Give your hand, be good now;  
That's Gerinda, she knows how.  
'No, but I shan't.'  
Why do you say 'shan't'?  
'Because I don't want.'  
Why don't you want?  
'I can't.'  
Why can't you do so?  
'I don't know.'"

"WHAT HAS THE CHILD GOT?

"What have you found there, little one?  
'A poor old shoe.'  
'Don't take him to the shoemaker's,  
The shoemaker would laugh at you.  
Dig a hole and bury him,  
Old shoe is dead;  
Perhaps a lady's slipper  
May come up instead.'"

Unless we are greatly mistaken, these rhymes (and others like them) possess that indescribable charm of "depth" which children feel no less than grown-up people.

*Indian Pictures, drawn with Pen and Pencil.* By the Rev. W. Urwick. (Religious Tract Society.) This forms, we believe, one of the series of "Illustrated Books of Travel," so many of which we owe to the late Dr. Samuel Manning. The present writer may claim to have a pretty wide acquaintance with the books that have been published about India during the past few years; and it is a pleasant duty for him to say that he has never come across a finer collection of illustrations than these, though some of them have done service before. Those which appear to him new are also the best. Especially would he single out the set

representing the marvellous, but little-known, buildings at Madura in the South. Taken altogether, we have here a most creditable example both of draughtsmanship and of the engraver's craft. Of the letterpress we cannot speak in quite such high terms. Mr. Urwick was evidently a hasty traveller through the country. What he saw with his own eyes he describes vividly, though with a bias that is perhaps excusable. He is not so successful in describing what he did not see; though here, too, he has had the sense to go to good authorities. He occasionally quotes, or rather condenses, passages from Mr. Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer*; but it was not from that source that he got the astounding piece of information that "half the present Mohammedan population in India is Musalman in race." The spelling is, of course, uncertain.

*The Children's Kiltedrum.* By M. A. O. (Dean and Son.) This book occupies a curious half-way position between the very modern style of Crane and Co. and the illustrations of our own childhood. It combines, in some degree, the aesthetic effort of the one with the matter-of-fact plainness of the other. In brief, it is art labouring to express itself through the medium of chromo-lithography. For our part, we are inclined to think that children that are children like this sort of thing best. Colour that is bright, but not gaudy; scenes that remind them of their actual life, rather than of their dreams; a surface they can finger, and a binding whose back they cannot at once break—all these are given them here. The rhymes accompanying the pictures are clever—in fact, so clever that they occasionally suggest to us a celebrated English poet. But they have too many long words, and are printed in a type that is scarcely legible.

*Among the Gibjigs: a Child's Romance.* By Sydney Hodges. With numerous Illustrations by H. Petherick. (Bemington.) Let no one be deterred from buying this by being told that it would never have been written if there had not been an *Alice in Wonderland*; nor let anyone judge it too hastily from the pictures. Despite a few faults of taste (such as giving the animals human heads instead of human features), the world of fairy-land is skilfully described, and in a way that children can appreciate. Older people will like the introductory verses, and those to "General Jack." For ourselves, we are so little inclined to criticise that our chief complaint is that the continuation should be reserved for another volume.

*Indian Summer: Autumn Poems and Sketches,* by L. Clarkson (Griffith and Farran), contains some really beautiful pictures of American autumn leaves on shaded backgrounds which greatly enhance their effect. The compiler says on the title-page, "To American poets only I am indebted for these verses, and to the woods of Maryland for the studies." The letterpress contains poems by Whittier, Bryant, Lowell, Longfellow, Joaquin Miller, Emerson, &c.; but the book will be best remembered by a wonderful study of Virginian-creeper in colour, and an illustration in black and white of faded beech-leaves.

*Snowdrops and Whisperings in the Wood.* From the Swedish of Zach Topelius, by Albert Alberg. (W. H. Allen.) There is a great deal of freshness about these Swedish fairy tales. They are very imaginative, and occasionally rambling; but there is fine humour in some of the stories, as, for instance, in "Pikka Matti" and in "The Ambitious Birch;" and the poetry of the pine-forest, of the fishermen and the flocks, of the simple peasant lives and the simpler religion, will be a novelty to the children whose fairy-land is for the most part made up of German and Danish scenery.

*The Cruise of the Walnut-Shell.* Written and Illustrated by André. (Sampson Low.) The cruise is a daring fancy, full of fun; but if cannibals and gorillas do not haunt the Christmas dreams of others besides the Arthur and Elsie of the story it will not be the fault of these illustrations.

*Tea-time Tales for Young Little Folks and Young Old Folks.* By Richard Gustafsson. (Sonnenschein and Co.) This volume of the "Illustrated Library of the Fairy Tales of all Nations" is from the Swedish of Gustafsson, a name already well known to the children of many lands. Although Gustafsson is scarcely likely to attain to such popularity as his Danish predecessor, the late Hans Christian Andersen, such collections of his tales as is the present will, doubtless, succeed in continually increasing his retinue of readers. The collection before us, comprising the two volumes of tales published as "Ohit Chat by Puck," and "Rose-leaves," is the translation of Mr. Albert Alberg, a foreigner, as appears from an occasional quaintness of diction. As a rule, these tales are more distinctly suitable for children than are Andersen's, whose volumes probably include as many grown-up as juvenile persons among their readers; nevertheless, a certain number of "young old folks" will derive pleasure from their perusal. That Gustafsson's tales have a more pronounced religious element than Andersen's have will be a recommendation to a large class of children's book buyers. Naturally, in a collection of this class, the stories are unequal in merit, but they are all suitable for children, and are unexceptional in tone. Here and there they remind one of something read elsewhere—as, for instance, in "The Boy who went to seek his Fortune," where not only the moral, which is that true fortune may be found at home, but other more salient points of resemblance recall one of Hawthorne's "Twice-Told Tales." The volume is very readable and, at the same time, suitable work for youth, while its excellence of paper, binding, and the other technicalities of bibliography render it in all respects a most desirable gift book.

*Girls and their Ways.* A Book for and about Girls. By One who Knows Them. (John Hogg.) It is no secret that girls prefer books written for boys to those composed for their own sex, and the causes are not difficult to discover. Still, there is no reason why renewed attempts should not be made to supply them with an attractive literature of their own, such as the work before us purports to be a specimen of. It is an attempt to trace "the general characteristics of girlhood," and to show by precept and example what girls have been and should be in a manner at once amusing and instructive. In some of the chapters, it must be confessed, the author has well succeeded in the object proposed, especially so in the section devoted to amateur gardening; but that portion of the book entitled "The Girls' Library" is not altogether so satisfactory. The very voluminous catalogue of "What to Read," would have been much more useful had the list been made less lengthy, and the comments more numerous, while the selection of the works, particularly in the historical section, is frequently open to animadversion. However, the volume is really meritorious, and one that it will be thoroughly safe to entrust to youthful readers; it is a venture in a not over-crowded direction, and will, doubtless, become a popular gift book for girls.

*Stories of Young Adventurers.* By Ascott B. Hope. (John Hogg.) If Mr. Hope have not broken new ground in this work he has certainly brought together a collection of thrilling narratives that will be new to the generation of

readers for whom they have been compiled. Taking for his text the old *dictum* that "truth is stranger than fiction," he has gathered from various out-of-the-way corners a decade of stories of real life, and has compressed, expanded, or otherwise transformed them into a series of marvellous tales. That the whole of these narratives are to be accepted as fact is not necessary for their enjoyment, any more than one is compelled to agree with the deprecatory remarks Mr. Hope makes about current fiction for boys; it suffices that there is a substratum of truth both in the narratives and in their compiler's comments. That "adventures in real life generally mean getting into trouble more or less" is fully exemplified by the exploits of the young adventurers given in this volume, but that is not a circumstance likely to deter lads from its perusal. For boys to read of boys getting "more kicks than half-pence"—more trial than triumph—is not altogether unprofitable; and for them to learn what hardships these young adventurers (one being a girl, by-the-way) had to undergo may act, as Mr. Hope desires it should, as an antidote to the somewhat too glowing pictures contemporary fiction presents of "runaways" and "stowaways" adventures. As a book for boys, these *Stories of Young Adventurers* are certain to be popular, amounting as they do to nearly 400 pages of closely printed narratives of "hair-breadth escapes by sea and land."

*Peter Trawl; or, the Adventures of a Whaler.* By W. H. G. Kingston. (Hodder and Stoughton.) We had almost feared that it would be useless to hope that the present season would bring us another of the late Mr. Kingston's excellent stories, but, thanks to Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, boys will not miss their customary treat this Christmas-tide. The little volume before us opens with the hero's brother Jack's start in life as a sailor. By-and-by Peter himself also goes to sea, and, of course, meets with many thrilling adventures, including hair-breadth escapes from drowning. Among other matters, the story gives an account of how whales are captured and their oil extracted, and of the great perils to which whalers are liable. Brother Jack is lost sight of for some time, but eventually turns up towards the end of the book, and, as perhaps might have been expected, on a desert island. For the comfort of mothers who dread the coming of the sea-mania, we may mention that Mr. Kingston has here depicted the rough side of sea life, and gives boys, on the whole, a grim picture of what is before them if bent on seeking adventures afloat. Given the name of its lamented and deservedly popular author, it is hardly necessary for us to say that *Peter Trawl* is a most interesting book, and the story a capital one for boys.

*King's Marden.* By the Author of "Our Valley," &c. (S. P. O. K.) To those not accustomed to country life King's Marden may sound somewhat oddly as the name of a village, and town children may perhaps be puzzled at the author's explanation that it was one of a group of villages known as the Mardens. Yet within five-and-twenty miles of this great city we have an example of this peculiarity in the Rodings of Essex, near Dunmow and Ongar, where we meet with Aythorpe Roding, White Roding, Beauchamp Roding, and half-a-dozen others. *King's Marden*, as it treats of a country village, is not a particularly exciting story; indeed, boys might vote it tame. Twin sisters, daughters of a carpenter, are the heroines of the book, which tells the story of their lives. One is a mild maiden, and, as befits her temperament, settles down quietly without encountering trouble, while her sister goes through some vicissitudes, but eventually marries the school-master. The story of village life is prettily told, and the few illustrations are rather better

than those ordinarily found in books of this description.

*The Cornet of Horse.* By G. A. Henty. (Sampson Low.) This book gives, in the form of an interesting tale, the history of all the great battles fought in the time of the Duke of Marlborough. It is pleasantly written, though wearisome sometimes from its attempt to reproduce the supposed stilted mode of speech of Queen Anne's time. The author, who was the war correspondent of the *Standard*, is already known by his tale of the *Young Buglers*, which dealt with the Peninsular War; and he promises to follow up these stories with others, giving "histories of all the great wars in which the English have been engaged since the Norman Conquest."

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has at length seen the necessity for presenting its publications in more attractive bindings, and the covers of its newest books are delicately tinted and aesthetically ornamented. The paper covers of a set of shilling books just published are quite pretty. The series contains at present *Our Bob*, a story of the rise and progress of a waif; *The Young Draytons*, a spirited story of some young Australians who are lost in the bush; *Under Palm and Pine*, the adventures of a young French sailor in New Zealand, which will delight boys; *The Raven's Nest*, a story of thrilling sea-coast adventure, somewhat tritely told; and *Ned Lyttelton's Little One*, which tells how a traveller found a little English boy on a Swiss mountain.

*The White Gipsy*, by Annette Lyster (S. P. O. K.), is a larger book, and less good of its kind. There is a curious mixture of Gipsies and school-boys, with a railway accident and kidnapping. It is undoubtedly clever to have represented a boy's unwillingness to acknowledge a long-lost brother because he deprives him of certain cherished privileges, but we doubt whether it is well for children to have the spontaneity of selfishness so strongly represented to them even with the subsequent victory. The book is a romance for children not altogether of the healthiest type.

*Missy and Master*, by M. Bramston (S. P. O. K.), is the experiences of a little waif, first in a circus and then in an industrial school. It is well told, and will be a popular reward book.

*Ambrose Oran; or, with the Buccaneers.* By F. Scarlett Potter. (S. P. O. K.) An autobiographical story of adventure in Jamaica and Hispaniola in the stirring times towards the close of the seventeenth century. A book which will keep a boy quiet for an hour or two.

*Vanda*, by Esmé Stuart (S. P. O. K.), is a novelette of a very ordinary description. The high-spirited school-girl who learns by experience as a governess to be thankful for the honest love of a good man is not an uncommon character in fiction, and always seems interesting.

*Marcel's Duty: a Story of War Time*, by Mary E. Palgrave (S. P. O. K.), is a pretty, if somewhat improbable, story of the Franco-Prussian War, in which a French orphan boy who has been brought up in England volunteers with an English friend, and survives almost miraculously to return to admiring friends.

*Miscellanies of Animal Life*, by Elizabeth Spooner (S. P. O. K.), is an exceptionally pleasant collection of stories about animals for children which have been gathered from various sources.

WE have received from the same society *Carry's Christmas Gift*, *Mary Cloudsdale, Turned to Gold*, and *Ann Whitby's Trial*, all of which are prettily bound and illustrated, and will find their vocation as reward books in schools.

*A Gem of an Aunt: a Story in Short Words.* By Mary E. Gellie. (Griffith and Farran.) A delightful little book for very little children, which they can read to themselves as soon as they have mastered the rudiments of spelling.

*Little Loving-Heart's Poem-Book.* By Margaret Elenora Tupper. (Griffith and Farran.) A book of poems and pictures, also for very little children. The poems are simple, but not very remarkable for their novelty; and the pictures are, many of them, old favourites.

*Dorothy's Daughters.* By Mrs. Marshall. (Seeley and Co.) Another of Mrs. Marshall's healthy and harmless novelettes, full of vigorous good sense and pretty domestic incidents.

*A Winter Noddy: being Tales for Children at Christmas-tide.* (Sonnenschein and Co.) We have here three stories, of which the first and third betray a German parentage, especially in their illustrations. The middle one, sandwiched in between, pleases us by far the most, and we fancy that it will also please children. They never weary of dogs and cats.

*A Boy's Ideal; or, the Story of a Great Life.* By Frances E. Cooke. (Sonnenschein and Co.) The "great life" is that of Sir John More. His fortune and misfortunes, his education, his surroundings, his family, and his friends—all are very vividly brought before us. We have here a study of character, no less than a study in history. Above all, we must commend the writer for her skill in choosing short words and short sentences without becoming childish.

*Only a Drop of Water, and other Stories.* By Eric Stafford. (Sonnenschein and Co.) The influence of Hans Andersen is conspicuous in many of these stories—by which we intend a compliment rather than a reproach. The one entitled "From Hand to Hand" strikes us as both original and effective. "The Piper of Hamelin," again, is told in a Kingaleian vein.

THE November number of *Aunt Judy's Magazine* (David Bogue), which begins a new series, has for frontispiece a very characteristic coloured plate by R. Caldecott. We also notice in it a pleasant little article by Miss Masson on "Charles Lamb and his Sister."

## NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. GARFIELD has addressed a letter to Col. Rockwell, requesting him to make known her intention of getting published, at the earliest practicable time, an account of the life of her late husband and an appropriate collection of his literary remains, "after that careful consideration and preparation so manifestly necessary." Col. Rockwell intimates that the latter part of the task should not be difficult, owing to Garfield's remarkable habits of order in his literary affairs.

WE are glad to notice that the name of Mr. Alexander Gibson has been sent up to the University Curators by the Faculty of Advocates as one of two candidates for the Chair of Constitutional Law and History at Edinburgh vacant by the resignation of Mr. Æ. J. G. Mackay. The other selected candidate is Mr. Kirkpatrick.

MR. ROBERTSON SMITH, who was recently presented by his friends in Edinburgh with a collection of books and MSS. for the study of Biblical criticism to the value of £1,000, is now delivering a course of lectures on "Hebrew Poetry" at Inverness at the invitation of the Bibles Trust. During the coming winter he will also lecture both at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

DURING the last three years, the American poet Walt Whitman has explored the Rocky Mountains, the great plains, and the Canadian and St. Lawrence regions. His travels covered many thousand miles of territory—no light undertaking for a man in his sixty-third year.

Messrs. HOUGHTON AND Co. (of Birmingham) have in the press a biography of Card. Newman, by H. J. Jennings, author of *Curiosities of Criticism*. The work will contain a new cabinet photo portrait, for which the Cardinal has recently given a special sitting; also several other portraits, and a facsimile of the original MS. of "Lead, Kindly Light." The Cardinal, having seen the early proof-sheets of the work, pronounced the memoir to be written in a careful, conscientious, and impartial manner, at the same time thanking the publishers "for the interest in him which is shown in their proposing to publish a Life of him."

Messrs. LONGMANS AND Co. have in the press a work upon *Primitive Belief*, by Mr. O. F. Keary. The beliefs dealt with are those of the Vedic-Indians, the Græco-Italians, and the Teutons; and these are treated synthetically rather than analytically.

Messrs. W. SATCHELL AND Co. have nearly ready a collection of essays on Aesthetics, by Vernon Lee, partly reprinted from magazines, which will be issued under the title of *Belcaro*; and *The Flying Dutchman, and other Poems*, by E. M. Clerke.

THEIR announcements also include, as usual, a number of books upon the literature and practice of fishing. Among these we may notice Dr. Samuel Gardiner's *Book of Angling or Fishing* (1606), reprinted from one of the only two copies known to exist, which may be described as a singular specimen of "angling spiritualised;" a new and greatly enlarged edition of Thomas Westwood's *Bibliotheca Piscatoria*, edited by Mr. Thomas Satchell, who has had access to more than one library famous for its collection of angling literature; and a new series of the deservedly popular *Angler's Note-Book*, which will be issued in twelve monthly numbers.

We are happy to announce that M. E. Joseph Tardif, of the French Archives, is preparing an edition of a Latin text of an ancient "Coutumier de Normandie," to which the late Comte Beugnot assigned so early a date as 1180. The MS. from which the text is derived is Manuscrit François F. 2 de la Bibliothèque de Sainte-Geneviève. Sir Travers Twiss, in his Introduction to the third volume of *Bracton's Commentaries*, has called attention to the importance of this MS. as being co-eval with the treatise of Ranulphus de Glanville "De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Regni Angliæ," and as illustrating the close affinity between the legal institutions of England and of Normandy in the reign of Henry II.

THE second volume of *The Kentish Garland*, edited by Miss De Vaynes (of which the first volume was reviewed in the ACADEMY of August 20) is two-thirds printed, and will probably be ready by the end of the year. We anticipate that it will be received with yet more favour than the first, for it is devoted to special localities in alphabetical order.

Messrs. KERBY AND ENDRAN will shortly publish a book entitled *Fair Trade versus Free Trade*; or, which System will best promote the Commercial and Financial Interests of Great Britain? It is written by a manufacturer, who feels confident that he has succeeded in shattering many of the common arguments on the subject.

A *New Illustrated Biblical Dictionary*, specially suited to the requirements of Sunday-school teachers, to be issued at an exceptionally low price, is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock.

A WORK on the *History, Law, and Practice of Banking*, principally intended for the banking profession, by Mr. Charles M. Collins, Barrister-at-Law and Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, will be published by Messrs. J. Cornish and Sons, of Dublin, during the ensuing week,

Mr. J. HEYWOOD, of Manchester, is about to publish a little treatise aiming to prove that the English people are not Gentiles, and that outside nations (being Gentile) have neither part nor lot in that inheritance which is by the old covenant promised to the seed of Abraham only. This newest aspect of an old theological controversy is to be advanced by Mr. George Bullock, of Liverpool.

A NEW penny monthly magazine, with the title of *The Church Worker*, will be published by the Church of England Sunday School Institute at the beginning of the New Year. The magazine is intended primarily for Sunday-school teachers, but it will also embrace topics of interest to church-workers generally.

AMONG the announcements for *The Century Magazine* (late *Scribner's*) for the coming year, we notice "Russia of To-day," by Tourgenieff; a Life of Bewick, by Mr. Austin Dobson, with engravings from some of the original wood-blocks; and "Living English Sculptors," by Mr. E. W. Gosse. To an early number, also, Mr. James Bryce, M.P., will contribute an article upon Lord Beaconsfield.

BY a strange oversight (which we hope that the context served to correct) we spoke of *Bradford* instead of *Bradfield* College, near Reading, as the school which has undertaken to perform the *Alcestis* of Euripides in the original Greek. We are now able to give some further particulars about the caste. Mr. F. R. Benson, the famous Clytemnestra of the *Agamemnon*, will take the part of Apollo: Mr. Courtney, of New, that of Hercules; Mr. Armstrong, of Queen's, an old Bradfield boy, that of an attendant; and the Rev. H. B. Gray, the headmaster, that of Admetus. The enterprise, it will be observed, promises to be something more than a mere school-boy performance.

MR. HALL CAINE'S lectures on "English Prose Writers" continue to draw very large audiences to the Free Library, Liverpool. Lectures on Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, Sterne, Johnson, Goldsmith, Junius, and Burke have already been delivered, and lectures on Coleridge, Southey, and De Quincey are announced.

THE *Scotsman* draws attention to an interesting relic of Abbotsford, being the piano on which Sir Walter Scott's daughters, Anne and Sophia, received their first instruction in music. It is of the spinet form, with only thirty-six notes; and its date probably goes back to the middle of last century. It was given to an ancestor of its present owner by Scott himself as far back as 1817; and, after having suffered the common vicissitudes of old furniture, it will now be treasured as a relic.

THE two distinguished Italian scholars Signors Giuseppe Pitre and Salomone-Marino have undertaken a quarterly journal of folk-lore and the allied subjects, to be entitled *Archivio per lo Studio delle Tradizioni popolari*. The articles will be in Italian or any other of the neo-Latin languages at the pleasure of the author, and the original matter will be published textually in the language or dialect in which it was taken down. Special attention will be paid to the bibliography of the subject. The first part will be issued on January 1, 1882, and the publishers are Messrs. Pedone-Lauriel, 358-60 Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Palermo. The subscription (including postage) is fixed at 14 frs. per annum. We are glad to see that the parts will be on sale separately—a boon which special journals on the Continent are somewhat too chary of granting to the literary public.

CHANCE recently brought to light a curious document bearing upon the family history of Lessing. About two years ago a lady living at Bernstadt, a little town in East Saxony, sold for waste paper a large accumulation of old books and MSS. Among these was discovered a

theological dissertation by Theophilus Lessing, the grandfather of the poet, dated 1689. In view of the political use that has recently been made of *Nathan der Weise*, on the occasion of the centenary of the poet's death, it is interesting to observe that his grandfather's dissertation is entitled "De tolerantia religionum." It has been translated, with notes, by Dr. C. Mensel, and has lately been published in full in the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin.

UNDER the title of "Raisons de la Victoire du Christianisme," the *Revue politique et littéraire* for November 5 prints a chapter from M. Renan's book on Marcus Aurelius, which is on the eve of being published by the firm of Calmann Lévy.

A VOLUME of speeches (1848-80) by M. Louis Blanc will be published this month by Germer Baillière in their "Bibliothèque historique et politique."

THE two concluding volumes (iii. and iv.) of Jules Favre's speeches, including several papers left unpublished, have just been issued by Plon, of Paris.

THE first volume of a *Histoire de Charles VII.*, by M. de Beaucourt, is announced for the present month; it will cover the period from 1402 to 1423.

PROF. ZUPITZA tells Mr. Farnivall that in his *Browning Bibliography* he has not done justice to the study of Mr. Browning in Germany, as witnessed by the existence of "A Selection from the Works of Mr. Robert Browning. With a Memoir of the Author and Explanatory Notes. For the Use of Schools and Private Tuition. Edited by F. H. Ahn, Ph.D. Leipzig: Ernst Fleischer, 1872."

WE are glad to hear that M. Alfred Mézières' *Contemporains et Successeurs de Shakespeare*, which first appeared in 1863, has now reached a third edition (Paris: Hachette). In his Preface, the author says:—

"The *Transactions* of the New Shakspeare Society and the *Jahrbuch* of the German Shakspeare Society (1865-79), which I have scrupulously consulted during the past eighteen years, have supplied me with materials for several fresh investigations, without modifying the general character of my work."

A CHARACTERISTIC letter from M. Zola appears in the *Magazin für die Literatur des In- und Auslandes* of November 5:—

"Vous me dites qu'il existe deux traductions de l'*Assommoir* en Allemagne, et vous me demandez laquelle des deux j'ai autorisée. Ma réponse sera simple: je n'ai autorisée ni l'une ni l'autre. Toutes les propositions qui nous sont venues d'Allemagne, ont paru inacceptables à mon éditeur. Autant se laisser voler que de conclure des marchés dérisoires. "Quant à maintenir nos droits à quoi bon! Nous perdriions. Les mieux est de rester volé et content. "Médan." "EMILE ZOLA."

WILHELM WERTHER, of Rostock, is publishing a series of modern English dramas, for educational purposes, edited by Herr Th. Weisscher. There have already appeared *Virginus* and *William Tell*, by Sheridan Knowles, and *Rienzi*, by Miss Mitford. What market would they find in this country?

THE new volume of the Universal History edited by M. V. Duruy, and published by the firm of Hachette, is entitled *Histoire de l'Empire ottoman depuis les Origines jusqu'au Traité de Berlin*, by the vicomte A. de la Jonquière, formerly Professor of History at Constantinople in the imperial military school of Kumbars-Hané. The work is divided into the following chapters:—Islam and the Turks; Their Conquests; Their Apogee; Their Decline; Turkish Reforms; The Turkey of To-day.

THE two next volumes of the series published



by M. Maisonneuve, of Paris, under the title of "Les Littératures populaires de toutes les Nations," will be *Contes égyptiens*, by Prof. Maspero, and *Légendes chrétiennes de la Basse-Bretagne*, by M. Luzel.

WE learn from the *Revue critique* that M. H.-D. de Grammont has published (Algiers: Jourdan) a French translation, with notes, of the *Épître de los Reyes de Argel* (Valladolid, 1612) by Haïdo, abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Fromesta, which is the only history by a European eye-witness of the events that took place in Algiers during the fifteenth century.

PROF. A. H. SAYCE wishes the following correction to be made in his review of Delitzsch's book upon the site of Paradise, which appeared in last week's ACADEMY. On p. 349, col. 2, about half-way down, in the passage discussing the derivation of the tetragrammaton—for "from the personal pronoun" read "from the Accadian I = God."

### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

*Macmillan's Magazine* for November has a very interesting account by Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave of a pilgrimage to the "Phra-Bat," the shrine of the holy footprint of Buddha in Siam. Mr. E. B. Michell urges the claims of the almost forgotten sport of "falconry" to be again revived as a pastime. Mr. Egmont Hake writes an appreciative sketch of the strange life and eccentric character of "George Borrow." Prof. Masson contributes another to the wearisome number of Carlyle reminiscences, "Carlyle's Edinburgh Life." Prof. Seeley's address delivered before the Birmingham Historical Society is printed in full. It contains the pleas with which Prof. Seeley has already made us familiar for a scientific study of modern history; he suggests that historical societies, by becoming more political and less archaeological, might supply a public to which the scientific historian might address himself. Mr. Henry James's powerful story, "The Portrait of a Lady," comes to an end in this number. It is perhaps the best work, richest in character and in interest, that he has yet done; but it suffers from over-analysis; and we do not like Mr. James's trick of giving a long one-sided conversation, in which a number of scrappy remarks are crowded together to show us the nature of the speaker's mind. Moreover, there is no *dénouement* to the story; as Mr. James becomes more interested in his characters, he seems to care less what becomes of them.

By far the most generally interesting paper in the *Antiquary* for November (Elliot Stock) is the first, by Mr. S. R. Bird, on "Some Early Breach of Promise Cases." He has produced from the Chancery Records some proceedings in matrimonial causes which have a certain likeness to the actions at law which are now brought. Before the time of the Council of Trent a religious service was not necessary for the validity of a marriage in any country of the Roman obedience. If a man had married, not in the face of the Church, a woman and then deserted her, he would have been proceeded against in the ecclesiastical courts. The cases Mr. Bird has produced relate to contracts only, not to clandestine marriages, we believe, though one of the cases which he quotes looks very suspiciously like it. The Rev. H. N. Ellacombe continues his notes on "Shakspeare as an Angler." They will delight two widely different classes—anglers and Shakspeare students. We hope some day to see them enlarged, and published separately. Sir J. H. Ramsay contributes an elaborate and most thoughtful paper on the "Accounts of the Reign of Richard II." It must have been a

work of great labour, and will be of much service to every future enquirer into the history of that troubled reign.

*Auf der Höhe* is the somewhat enigmatical title of a new monthly magazine, edited by Herr Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, and published at Leipzig, of which the first number has just appeared. The enigma of the title is explained in the editor's introductory remarks—his magazine is to stand on the heights of Olympian impartiality—above all parties and cliques. Herr von Sacher-Masoch feels that German criticism is being ruined by a clique of Berlin mediocrities, against whom he sets up a new organ "of all the best and most cultivated minds of all nations and faiths, from New York to Moscow, from Stockholm to Athens." After this preface, we are a little disappointed to find the contents of *Auf der Höhe* to be as respectable and dull as any Berlin clique could wish. The editor begins a novel in his wonted style, and the articles generally are such as might be expected. Two only deserve notice, one by the late Prof. Bluntschli on "Prisenrecht und Prisenrechtspflege," explaining the various proposals for the establishment of an international jurisdiction to decide on disputed questions of international law between naval belligerents. The other noteworthy article is by Herr Vogt, of Geneva, and deals with the limits of the testimony which can be given by the geological record upon the question of the origin of organic life.

THE most interesting article in the *Revista Contemporánea* of October 13 is Dionisio Chaulis's "Recuerdos de un Contemporáneo" of the political, social, and material condition of Madrid in 1827-30. Viscount Campo Grande treats of the late massacre of Spanish colonists in Oran, and of the exaggerated demands for indemnification made by the Spanish Government. Gen. F. de Cordova, in his "Expedition to Italy in 1849," tells of Gen. Oudinot's attack on Rome, and of the surrender of Terracina to the Spanish fleet. Dr. Thebussem complains of the manifold frauds attempted to be practised on the Post Office in Spain, while speaking of recent improvements in the administration. In the reviews, the recent editions of Don Juan Manuel's previously inedited "Libro de Caza" (1320-29) by Gutierrez de la Vega in Spain, and by G. Baist in Germany, are compared. The German's is the better philological commentary, while the Spanish editor endeavours more to explain the matter of his text.

### THE HYMN OF CHAUCER'S OXFORD CLERK.

HERE is the englight version of the Hymn of Chaucer's Oxford Clerk, of which we spoke a fortnight ago:—

1.

Gabriel, fram evene king  
sent to be maide swete  
broute \*hire blisful tiding:  
And faire \*be gan hire grette†  
"Hell be þu, ful of grace arith!"

5

2.

Mildeliche im gan andsweren,  
þe milde maiden þanne.  
"wieche, wise sold ichs beren  
child with-huten manne?"  
þangle seide, "ne dred te nout!" þurw 10  
[? refers to the music]

3.

þangle wente a-weī mid þan,  
al hut of hire sihte;  
And \*þire wombe arise gan,  
þurw \*þoligastes michte:  
in hire was crist biloken anon.

15

4.

Maiden moder makeles,  
of milche ful ibunden!  
bid for us im þat þe ches,  
At wam þu grace funde,  
þat \*þe forgieue hus sennē and wrake! 20  
(Arundel MS. 248, leaf 154.)

The Latin original, from the same MS., follows:—

1.

Angelus ad uirginem, subintrans in conclave,  
Virginis formidinem demulcens inquit "Aue!  
"Aue regina uirginum, celi, terreque dominz!"

2.

Ad hec, uirgo nobilis, respondens, inquit ei;  
"Ancilla sum humilis, omnipotentis dei;  
tibi, celesti nuncio, tanti secreti conscio."

3.

Angelus disparuit, & statim puellaris  
uterus intumuit, ut partus salutaris  
quo circumdatur utero nouera mensura nutritio.

4.

Eya mater domini, que pacem reddisti!  
Angelis & homini, cum Christum genuisti,  
taum exora filium, ut sit nobis propicius [sic].

The "dred te" of the English version shows that it is in the Midland dialect.

\* In these cases I believe the copier has mistaken the *h* of his original for *b*. I should read *hire*, *he*, *holi*. † MS. greten. ‡ MS. se.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

### SCHILLER'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

THE October number of the *Deutsche Rundschau* contains some additional letters of the correspondence between the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Schiller. It was supposed for a long time that the whole of that correspondence had been lost in the fire which destroyed the Royal Palace at Copenhagen in 1794. Further research, however, was made at the request of Prince Christian, the grandson of Schiller's noble benefactor, and some of the most important letters were discovered in the ducal archives, and published in 1875 by Prof. Max Müller. The same archives have lately yielded some more treasures; and the two letters of which we publish translations are particularly interesting, the one as showing that Schiller had really promised to become a Danish citizen, the other as exhibiting the enlightened views of government which at that time were entertained by German princes.

Prince Friedrich Christian of Schleswig-Holstein to Schiller.

"MY NOBLE AND HONOURED FRIEND,—Allow me to express to you my joy at your answer, and at the hope which you hold out to us of having you here in Denmark. Your conduct in this affair is entirely worthy of you, and increases the respect which I already felt for you. I have no greater desire than to make your personal acquaintance, and I look forward with double impatience to the time when I shall be able to greet you as a fellow-citizen of my own fatherland. You will probably already have received through Professor Baggesen a notice of the commercial house in Leipzig, where 200 louis d'or have been placed to your credit. If not, you shall have it without delay.

"Wishing with all my heart that your health may be soon fully restored,

"I remain your truly devoted

"FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,

"PRINCE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

"1 Jan. 1792."

Prince Friedrich Christian to Schiller.

"DEAREST HOFBATH,—Since I sent you my last letter, of which I do not know whether it has reached you, certain changes have been brought about in the state of affairs in this country by an



the Commentary on the *Anguttara-Nikāya* (Ekanipāta; vagga 5, sutta 8).

"Imasmin pan'atthe Milindarājadharmakathikanāgasenaththeram puchoi :—bhante Nāgasena ekasmin accharakkhane pavattitacittasankhārā sae rāpino assu kīva mahārāja bhavēyāti.

"Vāhasatānam kho mahārāja vhiṇaṃ adhaodāḥa-  
lāca vāhā vihi satt'ammaṇāsi dve ca tumbā  
ekacharakkhaṇe pavattitacittasā cittaṇa saṅkham pi  
na upenti kalam pi na upenti kalabbhāgani pi na  
upenti ti."

The corresponding passage in Dr. Trenckner's edition of the *Milinda-panha* (p. 102, ll. 10-13) is as follows :—

"Vāhasatānam kho mahārāja vhiṇaṃ adhaodāḥa-  
ca vāhā vihi satt'ammaṇāsi dve ca tumbā ekach-  
charekkhane pavattitacittasā ettakā vihi lakkhaṇa  
thapiyamāṇe parikkhayam pariyādānaṃ gacchey-  
yūm."

It will be easily seen from a comparison of the two quotations that the *Milinda-panha* omits the question of Milinda, and only gives the answer of Nāgasena. The passage from the Commentary thus supplies a gap in the Pāli text. Dr. Trenckner, in editing his text, evidently noticed that something was wanting here, for he has placed a dagger (†) before *Vāhasatam*, though he has no note on the passage. For the reading *sankham pi na upenti*, cf. *Milinda-panha*, p. 106, ll. 14-16.

B. MORRIS.

#### THE CORRESPONDENCE OF BENJAMIN CONSTANT WITH MME. RÉCAMIER.

Ambassade de France, à Londres, 9 Bre 61.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Vous avez bien voulu signaler dans le dernier numéro de l'ACADEMY la publication des lettres de Benjamin Constant à Madame Récamier et rappeler en quelques mots parfaitement exacts les difficultés auxquelles cette correspondance a déjà donné lieu. Permettez-moi, pour répondre à la question qui termine cet article, de vous faire savoir que je suis obligé, comme héritier et représentant du nom de Benjamin Constant, de poursuivre en justice le possesseur et l'éditeur de ces lettres.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.  
BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

#### A CORRECTION.

Hampstead : Nov. 5, 1881.

Will you kindly give me space to say that Mr. Saintsbury is mistaken in supposing me to have written "Shakspeare Tapestry"?

E. H. HICKEY,  
Author of *A Sculptor*, &c.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Nov. 14, 7.30 p.m. Education: "Classification with Special Regard to the Teaching of Grammar," by Mr. F. G. Fleay.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Knee and Thigh," by Prof. J. Marshall.

8.30 p.m. Geographical: Presidential Address, by Lord Aberdare; "The Sierra Nevada de Santa Martha and its Watershed," by Mr. F. A. A. Simons.

TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 7.45 p.m. Statistical: Presidential Address on "The Land Question," by Mr. James Caird.

8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers: "Iron Permanent Way," by Mr. O. Wood. Discussion.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "Additions to the Society's Menagerie," by Mr. P. L. Solater; "Notes on *Loddigesia mirabilis*," by MM. L. Tessonowski and J. Stolsmann; "Observations on the Incubation of the Indian Python, with Special Reference to the Alleged Increase of Temperature during that Process," by Mr. W. A. Forbes.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 4 p.m. Society of Arts: Opening Address by Sir Frederick J. Bramwell.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Trunk," I., by Prof. J. Marshall.

8 p.m. British Archaeological: "The Boorg es Ziffer, Cairo," by Prof. Hayter Lewis; "The Measurements of Ptolemy in Relation to the Western Portion of Britain," by Mr. Gordon M. Hills.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 8 p.m. Linnean: "The Sense of Colour among Some of the Lower Animals," by Sir John Lubbock; "A Hampshire Orchid not figured in English Botany," by Mr. C. B. Clarke; "New Entosoon from the

Ostrich," by Prof. T. S. Cobbold; "A Contrivance for Cross-Fertilisation in *Roseoea purpurea*," by Mr. E. Irwin Lynch; "Observations on Ants, Bees, and Wasps," IX., by Sir John Lubbock.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Trunk," II., by Prof. J. Marshall.

8 p.m. Philological: "The Simples Sounds of all the Living Slavonic Languages compared with those of the Principal Neo-Latin and Germanic Tongues," II., by Prince L.-E. Bonaparte; "Notes on the *of an*, &c., in the Authorised and Revised Versions of the Bible," by Mr. Benjamin Dawson.

#### SCIENCE.

"The International Numismata [Orientalia]." Vol. II. *Coins of the Jews*. By Frederic W. Madden, M.R.A.S. With 279 Woodcuts and a Plate of Alphabets. (Trübner.)

A MAGNIFICENT work, containing a mass of information drawn from the best and latest sources respecting all subjects directly and indirectly connected with the coins of the Jews. It is to be considered as virtually a second edition of the author's well-known work on the *History of the Jewish Coinage and Money in the Old and New Testaments*. Little requires to be said of the historical commentary interwoven with the purely numismatic; it teems with evidences of the extensive and conscientious researches of the author, and makes what would otherwise be repellent, except to a few, an instructive and interesting narrative. It is this thoroughness which constitutes the personal stamp of the author; he has aimed not so much at criticism as at presenting the facts ascertained by the latest and most competent experts. The book is "up to date," and as useful to the historical student as to the professed numismatist; the chapter on writing, with its excellent plate of alphabets, may be especially recommended. Still, it is, of course, upon numismatic questions that the author has a special claim to be heard. No one is likely henceforth to maintain with de Sauley that the shekels and half-shekels usually ascribed to Simon Maccabaeus belong to Ezra; or with Mr. F. R. Conder, that a modified form of the name of Simon found on certain shekels is really "a verb from some non-descript word which means 'coin';" or that *g'ullath*, in well-known Maccabean inscriptions, means, not "redemption," but "cycle." Indeed, the importance attached to Mr. Conder's theories (Mr. Conder bases one of them on the analogy of the Hebrew *Köfer*; (1) pitch, (2) *redemptionis pretium*!) is a little surprising in a work of such a scientific character as the present. De Sauley's errors well deserve a respectful consideration; but one must render equal services before one is entitled to an equal place in the regard of scholars. One of de Sauley's latest works, his attractive *Numismatique de la Terre-sainte* (Paris, 1874), is not superseded even by Mr. Madden's work, and the importance of his researches, especially on the coins of the first and second revolts of the Jews, is fully admitted by the author. The Appendices deal with the weights mentioned in the Bible, the money in the New Testament, the Talmudic evidence on the coins of the Jewish revolts, and on counterfeit Jewish coins. The two last are taken from Levy's unpretending, but important, book—*Geschichte der jüdischen Münzen* (Breslau, 1862). The work is closed with a bibliographical list of special books and essays published since 1849.

T. K. CHEYNE.

#### SOME BOTANICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Alpenblumen: Ihre Befruchtung durch Insekten, und ihre Anpassungen an dieselben.* Von Dr. H. Müller. (Leipzig.) In his previous publication, *Die Befruchtung der Blumen durch Insekten*, Dr. Hermann Müller gave a detailed account, from personal observation, of the adaptation of flowers to insect-fertilisation in a large number of species. The present work contains a record of similar observations made during the past six years, chiefly on the natives of the higher Alps. With increase of altitude, the number of species of insects diminishes; but this is much more strikingly the case with the Hymenoptera and Diptera than with the Lepidoptera, the increased proportion of butterflies in the higher Alps being probably due, as Dr. Müller suggests, to the much smaller number of their natural enemies, the song-birds. Among Hymenoptera, humble-bees, which are probably the most efficient agents of all in fertilisation, are the only class the proportion of which increases with the altitude. Notwithstanding, however, this paucity of insects, it would seem that Alpine flowers are as freely visited by insects as those of the plains. As many as 126 distinct species of insect were observed to visit the yellow saxifrage of our mountain rivulets, *Saxifraga aizoides*, the thyme coming next with 122. These numbers exceed those of the species observed to visit any flower in the lowlands. In comparing the Alpine flora, as a whole, with those of lower elevations, Dr. Müller was unable to satisfy himself that it is characterised, as some have stated, by larger flowers. Only one species, the common wild pansy, was noticed to have uniformly larger blossoms at a greater altitude; while, with others, the reverse was the case. The saxifrages had usually larger, the Umbelliferae usually smaller, flowers. But, as regards brightness of colour, there can be no doubt that the flora of the Alps has greatly the advantage; and this is the result, not only of the occurrence of brighter-flowered species, but also of the greater intensity of colour in the same species. The cause is probably the greater transparency of the mountain air, and the consequent more intense light, the prevalent colours being red and blue, as contrasted with white and yellow. This is in harmony with the statement of Prof. Batalin, that the red pigment of petals requires a specially high temperature and strong light for its development. Hence the remarkable scarcity of the various shades of red and pink in our English spring flora. The natives of the Alps are also, in many cases, and, probably, on the whole, possessed of a stronger scent; and these two circumstances, by more powerfully attracting insects from a distance, must tend to counteract the comparative paucity of the number of their visitors. When flowers, originally constructed for insect-fertilisation, are deprived by any means of the visits of insects, they gradually acquire the habit of self-fertilisation; and that Alpine flowers are habitually visited by insects is shown by the fact that, instead of being larger, the proportion of self-fertilised flowers is even less than in the lowlands, not a few being dioecious or, in some other way, absolutely dependent on cross-fertilisation. Some curious instances are given of flowers changing their habit with respect to fertilisation with their locality. Dr. Müller follows out in this work the interesting discussion which he originated in some of his previous publications, as to the successive stages by which the mutual adaptations have arisen in the structure of coloured and nectariferous flowers on the one hand, and of pollinivorous and nectarivorous insects on the other hand, for the purpose of ensuring the cross-fertilisation of the former.

*Gesammelte Abhandlungen und kleinere Schrift-*

ten zur Pflanzengeographie. Von A. Grisebach. Mit Porträt. (Leipzig.) That the late Prof. Grisebach's standard work on the Geography of Plants, *Die Vegetation der Erde*, should never have been translated into English is a loss to English botanists who are unable to make use of the original or, at all events, of the French translation. As will be seen from the Bibliography at the end of the volume, his contributions, larger or smaller, to botanical literature were very numerous. With the exception of his *Flora of the British West Indian Islands*, published in London in 1864, and his papers on the Cuban flora, these mostly related to his favourite subject of geographical botany. A large portion of the present volume is occupied by five Reports on the Progress of Geographical Botany made between 1866 and 1876, which should be consulted by every student of this department of the science. Besides these, the most important papers contained in it are, perhaps, "Ueber die Bildung des Torfs in den Emsmooren" and "Ueber die Vegetationslinien des nordwestlichen Deutschlands." The latter is a detailed attempt to trace, in one of the best-known floras on the globe, comprising about 1,500 species of flowering plants, the dependence of the geographical distribution of characteristic forms of vegetation on climatic conditions or on the nature of the substratum. The selection is edited by Dr. E. Grisebach, elder son of the botanist, consul for Germany at Bucharest.

*An Elementary Text-book of Botany.* Translated from the German of Dr. K. Prantl. The translation revised by S. H. Vines. Second Edition, greatly Revised. (Sonnenschein and Co.) The student of botany ought to have no difficulty in providing himself with a good text-book. Indeed, he is liable to be perplexed by an *embarras de richesses*. The first edition of Dr. Vines's edition of Prantl's work, notwithstanding some conspicuous defects, was undoubtedly one of the best. In the second edition, which we are glad to see has now been called for, many of these defects have been removed. The book is slightly enlarged, and the portion relating to the classification of Flowering Plants almost entirely re-written, thus rendering it serviceable to the English student, which this portion of the first edition was not. I must confess to a doubt in my own mind whether the application of so large a portion of an elementary text-book (just one-third of the whole) to the characters of the classes and orders of flowering plants is desirable or founded on a scientific method. Not only is the greater part of it absolutely useless, whether to the medical student or to the student of any branch except that of pure systematic botany, but it tends to give him an exaggerated view of the importance of the details of classification. In the classification of Cryptogams the system adopted in the first edition is retained. This is much better than that in most English text-books, though open to criticism on some points. The retention, for example, of Characeae among Algae is opposed to the almost unanimous verdict of recent investigators. The terminology has been in some cases decidedly improved; as, for example, the restoration of the term "zoospore" instead of "zoogonidium;" and (to digress for a moment to flowering plants) the substitution of "nucellus" for the "nucleus" of the ovule. An effort has been made throughout to incorporate the most recent additions to our knowledge. That this has not been thoroughly successful in all cases is not surprising to those who know how liable to failure is the attempt to put the new wine of recent discovery into the old skins of earlier phraseology. Taken, however, altogether, Dr. Vines's edition of Prantl's text-book may be safely recommended to the student as one of the best arranged and most trustworthy that has yet appeared.

*Manual of British Botany.* By C. C. Babington. Eighth Edition. Corrected throughout. (Van Voorst.) That an eighth edition should be asked for of Prof. Babington's "Manual," notwithstanding the competition of Bentham's, Hooker's, and other British Floras, shows the amount of interest that is still taken in British plants. The book is so well known to all botanists that the sole duty of the critic consists in noting the changes introduced since the publication of the seventh edition, now seven years ago. These are not very numerous. Something like a dozen names are added to the list of native English flowering plants. A few of these are new discoveries; but the majority are forms previously described as varieties, now ranked as true species. On the other hand, a few species, the record of which was clearly erroneous, have been dropped. A few changes of nomenclature have been introduced; and the descriptions have been in some cases materially improved. The account of the Characeae—a peculiarity of Babington's "Manual"—has been entirely re-written, the descriptions of the species being founded, to a considerable extent, on the monograph of the order by Messrs. H. and J. Groves in the *Journal of Botany*. The edition on thin paper, intended as a pocket companion on botanical expeditions, is a useful feature of this hand-book.

ALFRED W. BENNETT.

#### RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LITERATURE OF CATULLUS.

THE question of the relation of the two MSS. known as G and O to the other MSS. of Catullus has again been opened by M. Sydow, a pupil of Vahlen's, in a pamphlet published at Berlin, *De recensendis Catulli carminibus* (Mayer and Müller). The object of this treatise of seventy-six pages is to prove that Lachmann's two codices, D (Datanus) and L, cannot be considered to be superseded by these undeniably earlier and better MSS. This is, in effect, the point of view which I have studied to maintain in my last edition (1878), from which M. Sydow has drawn most of the facts on which his reasonings are based. Like myself, he shows the impossibility of Bährens' theory that G is the parent of all existing MSS. except O, as a consequence of which theory that editor exhibits G O alone, and rejects all other MSS. This is not the place to recapitulate arguments based on a comparison of various readings, and fully discussed elsewhere; it will be sufficient to state that M. Sydow considers that the original codex must have been copied at least four times for G and O, for B (the Bolognese), and for the Datanus (p. 60). If there is a point upon which editors who differ from Bährens seem entitled to take a determined stand, it is the substantial integrity of D. I differ entirely from M. Sydow in basing this on a few picked readings; it is the collective impression produced by the MS. as a whole. Nor can I think the few words which he devotes to the view of Bährens (and later of Munro), that this impression is produced by an artificial simulation of antiquity, at all adequate. If Lachmann was wrong in his estimate of D, criticism must be, I think, at fault.

Agreeing in the main, as I do, with the positions of M. Sydow, and convinced as I am that the facts presented by the MSS. are inconsistent with the view either that G O alone represent the uninterpolated MS. tradition, or that all MSS., except O, are derived from G, I cannot hold with him in his estimate of these two pillars of Catullian criticism. It is perfectly true that Lachmann's text (which it is, perhaps, one of M. Sydow's objects to support) had exhibited in many places the true

reading as we now know it from these two MSS.; that much now discovered to be in G and O had been tacitly admitted into the text of Catullus long before. But that only proves the necessity of asserting with even more determination the importance of documents which raise the conjectural to the region of positive certainty. I hold that no edition of Catullus henceforth can in any way be considered adequate which does not represent these.

"Tamen codicis G auxilium spernendum non est," says M. Sydow, p. 24, as if he were making a concession to the weakness of those who, like Schwabe, myself, Bährens, and Munro, hold that no edition of Catullus can be satisfactory without it. Again,

"Librum O propter satis magnum numerum bonarum scripturarum inter optimos Catulli codices habendum esse et quamquam perpaucis locis eius cana a Lachmanni recensione recedendum sit, non neglegendum esse vidimus."

This is language which might be held of the Ujaciatus, or other avowedly late and interpolated MSS. But it is almost inconceivable that anyone should venture to talk so lightly of the only two MSS. of Catullus which can claim to belong to the fourteenth century. It is impossible not to protest against a point of view so uncritical, I must say it, so retrograde. If Bährens exaggerates the value of G and O, M. Sydow far more decidedly ignores it.

The *Catull-Forschungen* of K. P. Schulze deal with the difficult problem of the arrangement of the poems. He tries to show that the principle first observed by Westphal in the lyrical section (1-60), of separating two poems on the same subject by one of a different kind and on other subjects, is only imperfectly maintained after c. xiv. Hence these fourteen poems stand by themselves, and may be regarded as the original *liber Catulli*, with a dedication to Cornelius Nepos and an Epilogue to the reader (*Si qui forte mearum versuum, &c.*). This view, which is based on Bruner's ingenious essay (see my Commentary, p. 1), is, Schulze considers, supported by the uniform tone of these fourteen poems, as compared with the mixed and varied cast of those which follow. Of the anger and bitterness which abound in the remaining lyrics, only one trace is to be found here, in c. xi.; the series well deserves the titles of *nugae ineptiae versiculi libellus*, which are less applicable to the serious or angry moods displayed in the poems against Caesar and the numerous rivals on whom the poet heaps his scorn. On this hypothesis, again, much becomes intelligible which is otherwise mysterious; the occurrence in the later series (that published after i.-xiv.) of poems chronologically anterior to poems belonging to the earlier; the recurrence of Marrucinus Asinius as Thallus (this is Schulze's view); the obvious references to i.-xiv. in the subsequent lyrics—e.g., *millia multa basiorum*—and the criticisms of Furius and Aurelius, on the *mollities* of Catullus' hendecasyllables; again, the fact that they are represented as having read these, presumably in the booksellers' shops where the little volume lay for circulation.

This theory is interesting (though it is not altogether new: see my Commentary, p. 3) as helping to solve the problem—How far is our present arrangement due to the poet? Schulze considers that the Westphalian principle of alternation mentioned above (of which I speak at length in my commentary, and which Süss has developed in a slightly altered form) is sufficiently recognisable in the first fourteen poems to justify us in concluding that it was intentional; and, if so—if these formed the original *liber Catulli*—the intention must have been the poet's. The further question, Is the poet's hand traceable in the arrangement of the



subsequent poems as transmitted in our MSS. ? is answered in the negative, and its occasional appearance ascribed to the bungling attempt of a grammarian to maintain the poet's plan.

R. ELLIS.

### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

NOTWITHSTANDING the scepticism of several foreign journals, we regret to learn that there is now no longer any doubt about the murder of three members of the Algerian mission station at Urundi, near the head of Lake Tanganyika. The victims of the outrage are Pères Deniaud and Augier and M. d'Hoop, a Belgian lay helper. The Archbishop of Algiers intends to send out at once reinforcements to replace these and other losses which the expedition has sustained.

DR. LAWS, of Livingstonia, has sent home interesting news as to the progress of his work of translating the New Testament into the Chinyanja and Chitonga languages. These translations are additions to the thirty-two languages of Africa into which portions of the Bible have already been translated, and of which nine belong to the Eastern side of the continent. In Chinyanja, three of the Gospels are completed and also about one-third of St. Luke. In the Chitonga language, Dr. Laws has collected a vocabulary of 2,000 words, and has already begun the work of translation.

THE news with regard to the London Missionary Society's expeditions in East Central Africa is not cheering. The Rev. A. J. Wookey, the leader of the last party, has been compelled, through continued ill-health, to come home, while Mr. Hutley was too ill to accompany him. Dr. Palmer, of the Mtowa station, on the west coast of Lake Tanganyika, has been struck down while on a journey of exploration in search of a more healthy site; and an effort which he made to go to the assistance of the unfortunate Capt. Popelin has now brought on a temporary attack of paralysis. Mr. Griffith is consequently alone on the further side of Lake Tanganyika. There being now no Europeans at Ujiji, his nearest friends are Dr. Southon and his companion at Urambo, and they are separated from him by the breadth of the lake and a land-journey of more than 200 miles. Since the expedition sent out under the Rev. Roger Price to try the waggon experiment, this society has expended about £22,000 on their expeditions in this region, with the sad results mentioned above. It is hoped, however, that more healthy localities for Europeans may be found on the slopes of the lofty plateau surrounding the lake, and within easy reach of its shores. Much will also be done to improve their position by opening up more rapid communication with the coast by way of Lake Nyassa and the River Zambeze.

NEWS from Western Australia states that human remains have been found by the natives near Hampton Plains, which, from the articles discovered with them, are thought to be those of an exploring party. At present there seems to be no clue to their identity.

IN a report on the forests of British Columbia, Prof. Dawson, of the Geological Survey of Canada, dwells upon the importance of the timber trade of the Dominion. The Douglas fir, or Oregon pine, is the most valuable tree he refers to; it is often more than eight feet in diameter and from 200 to 300 feet high, forming dense forests. The western hemlock and red cedar are next in importance, and also grow to a great size. The timber as well as the mineral resources of the Dominion will, no doubt, be much developed by the construction of the Pacific Railway.

MR. AND MRS. G. CLARKE, of the China

Inland Mission, have lately travelled from Kwei-yang-fu, in Kweichow, to Yünnan-fu, the first time such a journey has been attempted by an Englishwoman. Mr. Clarke mentions that the cities passed on the road are like large villages; the scenery resembles that of Shansi, and a series of undulating red-earth hills were seen during the journey. He adds that the people of Yünnan-fu are not curious or troublesome, and that in a few days' time he intended to proceed to Tali-fu.

TEN parts out of the fifteen which are to complete Mr. Phillips Bevan's *Statistical Atlas* (W. and A. K. Johnston) have now been published. Part x. contains a valuable set of railway maps, the lines being coloured so as to indicate the companies by whom they are worked.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

A *New Devonian Trilobite*.—Dr. Henry Woodward describes in the current number of the *Geological Magazine* a new and interesting trilobite from the Middle Devonian rocks of Torquay. The fossil was found by Mr. A. Champenowne in red sandy beds which are probably equivalent to the Hangman grits of North Devon. The new trilobite is slightly distorted by slaty cleavage, but is evidently referable to the genus *Homalonotus*. It is rather larger than the well-known *H. delphinocephalus* of the Dudley limestone, and is regarded by Dr. Woodward as a new species, which he dedicates to the discoverer as *H. champenownei*.

DESPITE a contradiction that has appeared elsewhere, we have authority for repeating our statement that Sir C. Wyville Thomson has announced his intention of resigning, almost immediately, his chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. The appointment, we understand, rests with the Home Secretary.

MR. CALDWELL, B.A., of Gonville and Caius College, has been nominated by the Board of Natural Sciences Studies at Cambridge to study at the zoological station at Naples.

THE Border Counties Association propose to celebrate the centenary of Sir David Brewster's birth by a dinner at Edinburgh on January 9 (the right day would be December 11), at which Lord Moncrieff will preside.

WE learn from an extract from the *Graham's Town Journal* that an astronomical observatory will shortly be established at Durban, through the generosity of three Natal colonists. While Mr. Gill, astronomer-royal at the Cape, was recently on a visit to Natal, he called the attention of Mr. H. Escombe to the favourable situation of Durban for observing the approaching transit of Venus. Mr. Escombe forthwith offered to provide a first-rate equatorial telescope, costing £450; the town council granted a site; and two other gentlemen (Mr. W. Randles and Mr. Greenacre) undertake between them to defray the cost of the building—£300 to £400.

WE understand that W. and R. Chambers, of Edinburgh, are about to issue a *Text-Book of Phytography*, by Dr. Findlater, adapted to the elementary stage of the subject as prescribed by the syllabus of the South Kensington Directory.

### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

UNDER the title of *Texts in the Babylonian Wedge-Writing*, the Society of Biblical Archaeology propose to issue a series of carefully autographed plates, copied from tablets in the Babylonian character only, under the editorship of Mr. Theo. G. Pinches, of the British Museum. The plates will be accompanied by a syllabary of the Babylonian characters, as complete as

can now be made. The work will appear in two parts, of which the first will be ready towards the end of the present year.

AT two recent meetings of the Académie des Inscriptions, M. Menant read a paper upon "The Portraits of the Kings of Assyria." Arguing (1) from the portraits of contemporary monarchs of the Chaldean line at Babylon and of the Assyrian line at Nineveh, (2) from those of the different dynasties at Nineveh and at Kalaah, (3) from those of the several kings of the same dynasty, he concluded that the artists attempted at least to reproduce the actual features of the kings, and not a mere conventional type.

THE last number of the *Hermes* (vol. xvi. partii.) is almost entirely taken up with questions of Greek criticism. It opens with a long series of notes by Dittenberger on Greek inscriptions, which is followed by an essay by Freudenthal on the relation between Proclus and the younger Olympiodorus. This paper contains a very interesting account of Proclus and his commentaries. A new mathematical fragment, from a MS. formerly at Bobbio, and now at Milan (Ambros. L 99, part. sup.), is published and discussed by Belger. Dreyer discusses the Athenian decree passed in honour of Zeno, and Schanz points out the existence of a partial *σινχομερτα* in MSS. of Plato. The old Latin inscription originally published by Dressel in the *Annali dell' Istituto* for 1880 is treated at length by H. Jordan, who concludes that its language is good Latin, influenced by the dialect spoken in the mountains east of Rome, and that it is to be assigned, at the latest, to the middle of the fifth century of the city. Johann Weber has a paper on interpolations in the *Fasti*, and Hübner discusses some questions connected with the armour worn by the Roman legionary.

IN the *Zeitschrift für die Oesterreichischen Gymnasien* (vol. xxii., part vi.) J. Rappold publishes notes on Ovid's *Heroides* and *Metamorphoses*, and J. Huemer ("Zur Geschichte der classischen Studien im Mittelalter") an account of a *florilegium* of Roman poetry from a twelfth-century MS. now at Heiligenkreuz. The most important paper in the following number is by Paucker, containing lexicographical notes from minor Latin writers of the fourth and fifth centuries A.D.

IN the two last numbers of Bursian's *Jahresbericht* reports are given on the progress made in the following departments of classical study:—The post-Aristotelian philosophy (Heinze), the post-Homeric epos (Rzach), the Greek comedy (Holzinger), the history of Roman literature (Reifferscheid), Greek history (Holm), the Greek orators (Blass), Latin lexicography (Georges), and Roman history and chronology (Schiller).

### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—(Tuesday, Nov. 1.)

DR. S. BIRCH, President, in the Chair.—The Rev. H. G. Tomkins read a paper on "The Campaign of Rameses II., in his Fifth Year, against Kadesh on the Orontes." Arguing from the great battle-piece represented on the slabs of the Ramesseum at Abusimbel, he inferred that the site of the "fortress of Kadesh must be looked for on the moated island at the north-east end of the Lake of Homs, and not (as affirmed by Lieut. Conder, from observations made on the spot) some distance higher up the river.—Communications were read from Prof. Sayce upon the newly discovered cuneiform inscription on the northern bank of the Dog River, near Beyrût (see the ACADEMY, May 21); and from Mr. Theo. G. Pinches upon two tablets from Kappadokia, the significance of which was pointed out in the ACADEMY last week.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Thursday, Nov. 3.)

SIR JOHN MACLEAN in the Chair.—The Rev. Professor Venables sent a paper upon "The Dedications of the Churches of Lincolnshire."—Mr. E. Peacock sent a paper on "The Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Stutterton, in Lincolnshire, from 1483 to 1538," which are preserved in the Bodleian Library, and form part of Dr. Rawlinson's bequest in 1766. The author dealt *seriatim* with the most interesting entries in this MS., among which may be mentioned the recurring charges for wax, charges in connexion with the bell furniture, and references to the repairs of the "Kyrkhowse," that ecclesiastical edifice once frequent enough, but now, apparently, almost quite passed away.—Among the objects exhibited to the meeting were the matrix of the common seal of the guild of the Holy Trinity in Boston, a fine late fifteenth-century work, sent by Mr. B. H. W. Way; a portrait, said to be of the Black Prince, exhibited by Mrs. Windham Holley; a small torso of Hercules in marble, and other sculptured fragments, presented by Mrs. Huyshe; and tracings of wall paintings in Grendon church, Northamptonshire, sent by Miss Petit, lately destroyed by the process of "restoration."

## PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, Nov. 4.)

ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, Esq., President, in the Chair.—H. I. H. Prince L.-L. Bonaparte read the first part of a paper on "The Simple Sounds of all the Living Slavonic Languages compared with those of the Principal Neo-Latin and Germanic Tongues." His method was to obtain all the simple sounds, either by actual audition or from the writings of the best authorities, in twelve Slavonic languages, and then to compare them one by one with the simple sounds in French, Italian, Spanish, English, Dutch, High German, Danish, and Swedish, as appreciated by himself. In this first part he gave 17 weak vowels, 8 strong vowels, 2 semi-vowels, 7 liquids, 7 dentals, and 11 labials, or 52 in all. Each sound was illustrated by a word from one of the languages in which it occurred, which was read out in the native pronunciation.—A discussion followed, in which Dr. Murray and Mr. Sweet took part.

## ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, Nov. 7.)

SIR E. COLEBROOKE, BART., M.P., President, in the Chair.—Sir W. Muir read a paper on "The Apology of Al-Kindi: an Essay on its Age and Authorship," in which he traced its history, and showed that a work recently published by the Turkish Aid Mission in Arabic is substantially the same as that described by Al-Biruni in his "Vestiges of Ancient Nations." The apologist, Al-Kindi, he further proved, was not to be confounded with the famous philosopher of Islām, Abu Yusuf Ibn Ishāq al-Kindi, though both lived under the same Khalif Al-Māmūn.—Mr. R. B. E. Baillie read a paper in reply to some exceptions taken by Lord Stanley of Alderley to a former paper by him on "The Duty the Mohammedans of British India owe to the Government of the Country." In this paper he pointed out that the allegiance of Muslims did not depend, as had been suggested, on the goodwill of the Sultan of Constantinople, but on the sound and undoubted basis of Mohammedan law.—The Director (Sir H. C. Rawlinson) exhibited photographs of a Babylonian inscription recently procured by the Rev. Canon Tristram from the cliffs above the Nahr-el-Kelb, at Beyrūt. These copies, he stated, were almost unintelligible in their present defaced state, but there was hope that more perfect ones would shortly be procured, as Mr. Boscawen would probably soon visit the locality where they had been found. The name of Nebuchadnezzar has been found on them, suggesting the possibility that they were engraved by that monarch on his return from the conquest of Egypt, a fact of which we have not hitherto had any direct monumental evidence.

## FINE ART.

*An Historical Catalogue of the Pictures in the Royal Collection at Hampton Court.* With Notes, Descriptive, Biographical, and Critical. By Ernest Law. (George Bell & Sons.)

THERE is, perhaps, no public gallery in the world which has been so little studied as that at Hampton Court, though it has always been renowned as one of the chief treasure-houses of art belonging to the English Crown. Mr. Law's *Catalogue* is a first attempt to do justice to this collection, which contains little less than 1,000 pictures, of which about 800 belong to different schools of Northern Italy during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are, for instance, seven so-called Correggios, besides a single genuine one, which happens not to be under his name; there are a dozen so-called Titians, half-a-dozen Giorgiones, three Leonardos, and so on. These official attributions have the peculiarity of being much older than any picture collection now existing in this country; and it will be the opinion of many students that Mr. E. Law has rendered a great service to art history in using the old inventories as the basis of his critical observations. It cannot be denied that there is a special interest in the identification of pictures now hanging on the walls of Hampton Court Palace with the statements contained in a very curious MS. in the British Museum, which bears the title, "An Inventory of the Household Goods, Jewells, Plate, etc., Belonging to the Late King. Sold by Order of the Council of State, From ye severall places, and Palaces." This bulky document is, I think, well entitled to be taken as a standard work for the history of the royal collections; but, with regard to art criticism, the case appears to me to be very different. Mr. E. Law has had the advantage of using the lately compiled Royal MS. Catalogues, wherein numerous references to this document are given. He quotes it simply as the "Commonwealth Inventory," without any reference where it is to be found. On the other hand, there occur quotations from "the printed copy in the British Museum of James II.'s Catalogue"—a book which one might also consult elsewhere.

The references to the "Commonwealth Inventory" would have been better quoted in the spelling of the original MS., which appear to me to possess quite a special charm. There occur, for instance, a "Christ half-figured done by Coriger" (apparently meant for Correggio); "A Curtizan with a white Garment by old Palmer" (Palma Vecchio); "Mary Christ and Joseph with a Cock in it, by Persee" (by which, no doubt, is meant Dosso Dossi). Then we find pictures by "Benevenuto Gorooley" (Garofalo), "Georleon," "Lucas van Leeds" (Leyden), and so on. This venerable document certainly throws some light upon the vicissitudes of the Royal collections; but it is, apparently, not of a nature to render one confident about the knowledge of the subject which the anonymous clerks possessed who happened to be entrusted with its compilation. It contains, in fact, such very strange and confused state-

ments about the Old Masters that there seems to me to be room for only one plausible explanation. The labels originally attached to the pictures to indicate the names of the painters must at some time have been taken off or fallen to the ground, and, after having been thoroughly mixed, they must have again been replaced on quite different pictures by some stupid attendant. It must also be remembered that the oldest inventories of Hampton Court Palace are about a hundred years later than most of the pictures described therein; and so it becomes a rather hazardous undertaking to treat them as more than mere historical curiosities.

Mr. Law is of a different opinion. In the Preface of his *Catalogue* he professes his conviction that these inventories "have resulted in fixing the names of the artists to whom the pictures were originally ascribed." In the descriptions of the pictures he also approvingly quotes some criticisms which have been pronounced by modern writers:—

"The authority of Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, confirming that of Dr. Waagen [a case not often to be met with], has now decided that this and No. 104 are not works of Pordenone's."

At the present day it is, I think, scarcely to be contested that Dr. Waagen's knowledge of those North Italian schools to which most of the pictures at Hampton Court belong was very superficial. He had never an opportunity of making a special study of those schools; and his occasional positiveness may better be explained by the temptation inspired by the unlimited confidence with which his oracles used to be welcomed in this country. On the other hand, the notes of Messrs. Cavalcaselle and Crowe on the North Italian pictures at Hampton Court can hardly be regarded as the result of careful and repeated investigations. For myself, I cannot but consider their condemnatory remarks on some of the best preserved and genuine pictures by first-rate masters as arising from a hasty inspection, probably on a very dull day, or perhaps from some inexplicable confusion in their note-books.

In a few instances Mr. Law expressed independent views on the pictures before him. In his description of the "St. John baptising Christ, by Francesco Francia," he ventures to say:—

"Waagen was wrong in his remarks that the conception of the forms and very warm tone indicate his earlier time. It is, on the contrary, a picture of his later time, when his style had undergone its last purification under the influence of Raphael, due certainly [?] to a study of his works, and probably to a personal acquaintance with him. . . . He had, in fact, attained the *Biblical limit* [!] when he died."

Further on Mr. Law amuses us with the revelation, "He indeed assumed the name of Francia from his master in that trade (of a jeweller), instead of his own surname, Raibolini." But this is, at best, a mere arbitrary supposition. There exists no record whatever of Raibolini's first master. The name of Francia is simply an abbreviation of Francesco, as in the name of the Florentine artist Francia Bigio. The picture in question—certainly, as I am ready to prove, a stiff copy of the original at Dresden—is pronounced by

Mr. Law to be "the finest specimen in England of this great master."

Occasionally Mr. Law ridicules art criticism; as, for instance, in his remarks on a portrait of Henry VIII.:—

"The most various opinions have been expressed as to the painter of this picture. 'Undoubtedly a very fine work of Holbein's,' says one critic. 'Certainly not by him,' says another, 'but unquestionably by Janet.' 'Clearly not by him,' replies a third, 'but by Sotto Cleve.' 'Not at all,' cry others. 'By Toto, by Luca Penni, by Girolamo da Treviso,' &c.

In his description of the "magnificent portrait of Raphael by himself" one finds a similar litany, ending with the *naïve* exclamation:

"Those skilled in iconography should have little difficulty in determining, at any rate, whether it is a portrait of Raphael or not, as there are plenty of authentic ones of him."

This Flemish *pasticcio* is signed RAPHAEL SANZIO—on the two buttons on the front of the black coat!

The lamentable want of agreement in writers on art seems to me to be not the least astonishing, inasmuch as it is the natural consequence of aesthetic preconceptions. As long as our art-critics do not undertake scientific studies of the works by Old Masters, and persistently avoid producing proofs for their arbitrary assertions, vacillating individual tastes or prejudices will always lead to axioms which naturally must disagree. It is, therefore, not surprising that Mr. Law's observations on the style of the paintings and on their respective masters are inconclusive. Where he relies on others, as in his biographical notes on the artists, it becomes evident from the quotations that he has no knowledge of the modern Italian, Dutch, and Belgian art literature, by which alone information can be obtained about many little-known artists, the names of which are given in the *Catalogue* without comment.

It has been stated that of late years a great improvement has been carried out at Hampton Court in the correction of traditional errors. Mr. Law's *Catalogue* is neither an advance nor a relapse in this respect. There are still not less than about 400 misnamed pictures. Perhaps the best remedy, in the interest of art history, as well as in that of ordinary visitors, would be to abolish the names of the artists on the frames and give only numbers, which might refer to official and other competent or incompetent catalogues. The present arrangements are simply intolerable. Intelligent visitors might feel grieved or amused by the appalling blunders; but those who possess but little knowledge of the Old Masters, and who look confidently at the labels, have no chance to learn and to enjoy anything. The continuous misrepresentations must render them either sceptical or indifferent.

J.-P. RICHTER.

#### SOME ART PUBLICATIONS.

SOME of our readers may remember a striking allegorical triptych, representing *The Past, the Present, and the Future*, which hung among the drawings last year in the Royal Academy. It was the work of a young artist, Mr. Herbert Schmalz, who attracted even more attention this year by his *Sir Galahad*, which was hung

on the line, and engraved both in the *Graphic* and *Illustrated News*. Mr. Schmalz's triptych, a work of poetic imagination and aesthetic fervour, has lately been reproduced by the Autotype Company with their usual success. It is certainly a suggestive work of rich decorative effect, so that it may either be used for the adornment of the wall or stored in the portfolio. The tenses are symbolised under the form of beautiful women. The "Still, Silent Past" is of marble deathness, signifying "the passing away of all things." She leans against an altar, whereon still lie the remains of sacrifice, and a gloomy landscape full of ruins and tombs, on which the sun has gone down, stretches behind her. "The Present—Bitter, Sweet," is full of restless, unsatisfied desire. A fan of peacock's feathers is in her hand, signifying the vanity of human wishes; while around her grow roses and nettles, lilies and thistles, the joys and the stings, the pure delights and the clinging burrs, of which life is made up. The "Dim Mystic Future" (the centre figure) looks forth with straining eyes and parted lips, like some prophetic maiden who scarcely comprehends the vision she beholds. Below is a dim landscape, through which runs a river lost soon in the vague horizon. The types of all three faces, although different, are harmonious, and unite well to form an effective symbolical picture.

For some time past *L'Art* has been giving, besides its usual illustrations, a number of full-page plates reproducing elaborate designs in old tapestry. These ornate designs are not very beautiful or interesting in themselves, but they fitly illustrate a learned and detailed treatise on "Brussels Tapestry and its Marks," which is being contributed to the Review by M. Alphonse Wauters, the well-known archivist of the city of Brussels, to whom we owe so many researches in the domain of art. The history of tapestry forms a not inconsiderable portion of the art-history of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, and it has received much attention of late from several distinguished writers. M. Wauters' work in particular is an important addition to our knowledge of the subject.

THE *Jahrbuch* of the Royal Prussian Art-collections is not merely an official report, giving an account of the additions and alterations made during the year in the various museums of Prussia (as with our British Museum and other Reports), but it is rendered further valuable by being enriched with a number of original contributions by well-known savants. Thus, for instance, in the Report for the last quarter we find a thorough examination of the history of Jan van Scorel, by Dr. Karl Justi, with a catalogue of his pictures, by L. Scheibler and W. Bode; also articles on "Raphael's Handwriting," by Hermann Grimm; on "Raphael's St. George at St. Petersburg," by August Schmarsow; on "Some Undescribed Plates in the Print Room at Berlin," by F. Lippmann; on the "Porcelain Manufacture at Cassel," by A. Lenz; and a continuation of Dr. Julius Friedlander's important study of the Italian medals of the fifteenth century, of which, and its excellent photographic reproductions, we hope to give a further account.

#### PROPOSED REPRODUCTION OF THE BLOCK-BOOKS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

MR. W. M. CONWAY proposes to issue, by subscription, a series of photographic reproductions of the earliest works of wood-cutting in the Netherlands. It is now generally accepted by students of the history of the rise of printing that the origin of the art must be traced back

to the earlier system of taking impressions by rubbing from blocks of wood, engraved either with text or with outlines representing figures of saints or events in the sacred history. Of these block-books about twelve are known to exist scattered through the libraries of Europe, many of them in several distinct editions. Including these various editions, and also including two works that apparently belong to a somewhat later stage of the art than block-books proper, Mr. Conway makes up a total of twenty-eight productions of the block-book presses of the Netherlands. Four of these—*The Virgin and Child with Saints in a Garden*, *The Legend of S. Servatius*, the *Pomerium Spirituale* (all in the Bibliothèque royale at Brussels), and *The Virgin and Child in Glory* (in the Print Room of the Berlin Museum) have already been carefully reproduced in the *Documents iconographiques et typographiques de la Bibliothèque royale de Belgique*. A fifth—the *Ars Moriendi*—has just been issued in facsimile by the Holbein Society from the copy in the British Museum, reviewed in the ACADEMY of October 15. Another important work on the subject is M. Holtrop's *Monuments typographiques des Pays-Bas au XV<sup>e</sup> Siècle* (The Hague, 1868).

Mr. Conway's hope is to issue photographic reproductions of all or most of the twenty-eight works above referred to, so that the student may be enabled to examine them side by side, and thus possibly determine certain vexed questions concerning their places of origin and their dates. Apart from their interest to the student, many of these block-books are also of the utmost beauty. They were produced during the lifetime, and in the home, of one of the most powerful schools of Northern art—that, namely, which could boast of such masters as Hubert and John van Eyck, Roger van der Weyden, and Hans Memling; and it has more than once been suggested as not altogether impossible that they may have been directly inspired by these masters, whose style and feeling they certainly reflect.

It is proposed to issue yearly or half-yearly volumes, the number of copies being limited by the number of subscribers. The price, which will be merely the cost price (including the cost of editing), is estimated at from twelve shillings to one guinea per volume, according to the number of pages. Each volume will be accompanied by a short pamphlet stating all known about it. The process of reproduction employed will be that of the Typo-Etching Company. Out of the 100 necessary subscribers, we understand that fifty have been already obtained. Names should be sent to W. M. Conway, Esq., 2 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

M. FRANÇOIS LENORMANT has just returned from another archaeological tour in Southern Italy; and he promises to send shortly to the ACADEMY some letters describing what he saw and the results of his observation, as he did two years ago.

THE Archaeological Institute have arranged to hold their annual meeting next year at Carlisle, at the end of July or the beginning of August, under the presidency of the Bishop of Carlisle. The Town Council of the great Border city, not without a view to this visit, have elected as their mayor Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., a well-known and zealous Northern antiquary, to whose activity the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archaeological Society are so much indebted.

MESSRS. W. SATCHELL AND Co. have in preparation an important work on *The Seals and Armorial Insignia of the University of Cambridge*,

by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, to be issued in parts. It will be illustrated with twenty-five chromo-lithographs and sixty engravings.

THE *Catholic Literary Circular* for December will contain an exhaustive review of Mr. Gilbert Scott's *Essay on Gothic Architecture*, from the pen of Mr. Alexander Wood, author of *The Antiquities of London* and sometime editor of the *Belfry*.

THE next volume in the series of "Illustrated Biographies of Great Artists" will be *Romney and Laurence*, by Lord Ronald Gower. It may be expected before the end of the present month.

WE are now able to give fuller particulars about the important work upon the antiquities of Cyprus which Major A. P. di Cesnola is preparing for publication. It will consist mainly of an account of what is known as the Lawrence-Cesnola collection, which must be carefully distinguished from the collection in the New York Museum obtained by Gen. L. P. di Cesnola. The former contains upwards of 14,000 objects of Phœnician, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman origin. A large proportion of these come from Salamina—the ancient Salamis—a site which hitherto had never been excavated with success. Among them may be mentioned finger-rings, ear-rings, necklaces, leaves of beaten gold for head attire or to cover the features of the dead; urns of large size, with geometrical patterns, and other sepulchral urns; finely modelled statuary groups and statuettes; portable hand-warmers; and numerous inscriptions of the highest value to the archaeologist and historian. For the adequate elucidation of these objects the author acknowledges kind assistance from Dr. Birch, of the British Museum; Prof. A. H. Sayce; M. Pierides, of Cyprus; Chevalier Clermont-Ganneau, of Jaffa; and others. The book will be entitled *Salamina: its History, Treasures, and Antiquities*. It will extend to over 300 pages, with upwards of 300 wood-cuts. Intending subscribers should address themselves to A. P. di Cesnola, Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

ON the evening of November 3, Mr. T. H. Hall Caine delivered, at the request of the mayor, an address, in the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool, upon Mr. D. G. Rossetti's picture of *Dante's Dream*, which, as we recently stated, has been presented to the city by Alderman Samuelson. From this address, which has since been published at the *Daily Post* office as a "Note," we take the liberty of quoting the following extract from a letter written by Sir Noel Paton:—

"I was so dumbfounded by the beauty of that great picture of Rossetti's, called *Dante's Dream*, that I was unable to give any expression to the emotions it excited—emotions such as I do not think any other picture, except the *Madonna di San Sisto* at Dresden, ever stirred within me. The memory of such a picture is like the memory of sublime and perfect music; it makes anyone fully who feels it—*silent*. Fifty years hence it will be named among the half-dozen supreme pictures of the world."

Towards the close of his address, Mr. Hall Caine gave some interesting personal facts about Mr. Rossetti and his father which, we believe, have never hitherto been published.

THE cause of art is certainly looking up in the provinces. Quite recently we recorded the gift of Alderman Samuelson to Liverpool, that of Sir E. J. Reed to Cardiff, and that of Messrs. Mather and Platt to Salford. We now hear that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has offered two valuable examples of Muller to the proposed new art gallery for Birmingham, to which several other local gentlemen have likewise promised munificent donations in pictures, pottery, or money.

In fact, the aggregate money value of several donations to the town of Birmingham for art and educational objects, lately announced, amounts to nearly £50,000. Wolverhampton also will, we hope, soon have an art gallery, for an anonymous benefactor has offered £5,000 towards that object.

IT is said that the quaint old house at Dolgelly in which tradition places the meeting of the last Welsh Parliament, summoned by Owen Glendower in 1405, is to be destroyed, and that on its site is to be built an ironmonger's shop, "in which the curious carved work will be reproduced."

THE Winter Exhibition of pictures, drawings, and sculpture now arranged in the United Arts Gallery is open free to the public every Saturday, from ten a.m. till six p.m.

MR. ALEXANDER MILNE CALDER, a Scotch sculptor, has been awarded the first prize of 1,000 dollars for his sketch model of the "Meade Memorial," about to be erected in Philadelphia. The memorial is to cost 30,000 dollars.

WE regret to hear that the publication of the *American Art Review* will cease with the November number, which completes its second year. The great popularity of *Harper's* and *Scribner's*, and the competition of foreign art journals (which have a large circulation in America), have caused its death, rather than any inherent fault in its plan, or weakness on the part of its publisher or editor. On this subject the *Nation* says:—

"There is a chance in America for a critical journal of art, and it is much needed. But, if properly conducted, it could have but a small circulation, for it would pay little attention to 'American art, as such, and that little would not be flattering to the conceit of artists or public.'"

THE November number of *Blackwood* is especially noticeable for a long and enthusiastic article, stating one side of the matter strongly—and stating it always skilfully—and commending to our further study the imaginative and symbolic art of David Scott. There can be no doubt but that it is desirable we should have further acquaintance with it. Most of us, at present, have little. We have said that the article states "one side of the matter strongly," because we feel that, in its contrasts and comparisons between one way of art and another, it is not always quite fair—that in its putting as the only alternative to symbolical, or sacred art, an art of merely "facsimile representations of mortal and perishing substances," the question whether of the twain is the greater is somewhat begged. In every branch of Art, in the great art of Fiction as well as in Painting, whole centuries of production have given proof of quite other results than "facsimile representations of mortal and perishing substances," from generations of artists, not one of whom troubled himself with the symbolical, or wearied himself with vain questionings of a world beyond our own. It was Blake, and not Mr. John Gray—the writer, we believe, of the interesting article in *Blackwood*—who cast his thought into the particular form of that sentence we have quoted. The view of art which it encourages is a view that should be impossible to men with a healthy appreciation of the power of the masters who have dealt with actual life. The productions of David Scott, which have much to interest, are best extolled—and, moreover, they are best understood—when there is no attempt to praise them at the expense of painters of quite as keen penetration—the painters of love and comedy and passion and beauty in the actual world—and some of the pleasantest passages in Mr. Gray's article are those in which David Scott is estimated by his own work and not by reference to the works

of others. Warmly as Mr. Gray praises David Scott, and lovingly and faithfully as he follows the series of his productions, we should have been glad of one even more emphatic word in praise of Scott's illustrations to *The Ancient Mariner*—the only ones we know that enter with any profundity into the weird and potent imagination of Coleridge. Mr. Gray should be encouraged to bring before the public further examples of David Scott's work. It is good to read sympathetic interpretations written in chosen English, but it is well, also, to see that which is being interpreted.

M. UNGER has just added to his reproductions of the works of the Dutch Masters a series of etchings from Franz Hals, accompanied with a study on the life and works of the artist by M. C. Vosmaer.

THE second volume of the *Raphael-Werk*, to the importance of which we have more than once drawn attention, will be published by Herr Adolf Gutbier, of Dresden, in the course of the present month. It contains no less than ninety-two plates, reproducing the whole of Raphael's frescoes and tapestries, as the first volume gave his paintings. The price is eighty marks (£4). It will be shortly followed by a volume of text, from the pen of Prof. Lübke, upon the Life and Works of Raphael, which will be forwarded gratuitously to those who subscribe for the entire work.

THE excavations that have been conducted during some months past by the Greek Archaeological Society at Epidaurus have resulted in the discovery of the theatre of Aesculapius. It is nearly as large as the theatre at Megalopolis, being estimated to seat more than 30,000 people. The material is Pentelic marble; and imagination fancies that it can trace the hand of the sculptor Polyclitus. Many remains of statues, columns, &c., have been brought to light, but all in a very bad state of preservation.

AN ancient pagan burial-place, of great extent, has been discovered during the construction of the new fortifications at Lerchenfeld, in Silesia. The articles unearthed are declared by experts to belong to the Merovingian epoch. A quantity of urns of the most various shapes, other earthenware, rings and ornaments of bronze, needles, and iron weapons of offence and defence are among the finds. There are also a few earthen vessels which the archaeologists believe must have originally been brought from Greece.

BY an unaccountable inadvertence, the letter about the "Turner" in last week's ACADEMY was headed "The 'Turner' in the Exhibition of the United Arts Gallery." As a fact, the picture is on view in Messrs. Shepherd's Gallery, 27 King Street, St. James's.

## THE STAGE.

*Mimi*, at the Court Theatre, is a weak play, with a strong cast. Such virtue as the piece has is to be discovered chiefly in the first act; and, by the time the curtain has risen on the second, it seems that Mr. Boucicault's powers of invention have been taxed to the uttermost—or, rather, that he can only continue to invent that which lacks probability. Not much, though undoubtedly something, in the piece is owing to the writer's study of Henri Murger. The present *Mimi*—however infirm may be her health—dies the death of drowning; or, if the manner of her end is not precisely Ophelia's, a "muddy death," she dies from the effects of an effort to make it so. We said the cast was strong, for Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Henry Neville, and Mr. Kyrie Bellew are engaged in it. Miss Carlotta Addison and Mrs. Bernard Beere strengthen the performance. Miss Marion Terry is the heroine. A greater measure of



probability in the story, and of naturalness in the dialogue, might have done much to secure long life for the play. As it is, we conjecture that Mr. Clayton and Mr. Neville may be driven very shortly to address the audience in parts more worthy of their talent.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS has accepted the advice urged upon her almost unanimously by the Press, and, having withdrawn *Queen and Cardinal*, has appeared in *As You Like It*.

We have found a very interesting and valuable general survey of the American stage in Mr. Joseph Hatton's recent volumes, *To-day in America*. A survey of the American stage is, of course, a survey of the theatre in the Eastern States, for save here and there, as was the case with *The Danites*, the West has furnished but little to the American boards. We in England know but little of the American theatre, nor does America thoroughly understand the conditions of English acting, for an exchange of individual actors who happen to be popular affords small opportunity for comparison between the traditions of the boards in one land and those of the boards in another. Moreover, as certain of the best of our London actors have never been seen in New York or Boston—Mr. Irving, for instance, and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal—so some, and indeed a larger proportion, of the leading players of America have never found occasion to present themselves at the playhouses of the Strand. It is interesting to read a report of these players by a man who has observed them sympathetically, yet without the simple enthusiasm of the ordinary tourist who is satisfied with mere novelty wherever it may be found. Mr. Hatton knows the stage; he has studied its productions as an expert, and not been amused by them as a dilettante, and therefore we attach importance to his estimate of the plays and the players. As regards dramatic literature, little is to be said in strong praise of America. From the players, as a whole, we do not seem to have much to learn; but the mechanism of the stage—all that depends upon ingenuity of hand rather than upon art—appears in forward condition in the States. And a few individual players whom we have not seen in England strike very much. Notable, according to Mr. Hatton, are Miss Clara Morris and Miss Rehan. The name of the latter has scarcely ever been pronounced on this side of the Atlantic. "She has the vigour and brightness of Nellie Farren, with more delicacy of *finesse* and a higher sense of genuine comedy." A complete contrast to Miss Rehan is Miss Morris. She is reported to have no counterpart on the English stage or on the French. She has the fervour of a Southern nature, with the naturalness of a born actress. "She has," says Mr. Hatton,

"that electrical power which dominates an audience, takes possession of it, plays on it as if it were an instrument. So long as she is on the stage the audience has no wandering thoughts: it is wholly engrossed in her, as she is in the action of the drama and the motive for passion which holds her."

The lady is clearly an actress who should be seen in England before she has passed her prime. As for her accent, which is spoken of sometimes as likely to be an obstacle to her here, it may fairly be remembered that accent did nothing to diminish the success of Miss Bateman.

## MUSIC.

### RECENT CONCERTS.

HERR RAPPOLDI was leading violinist at the last Monday Popular Concert. This talented player had already been heard at a private concert given last month by Messrs. Ascherberg, the piano manufacturers, and at the Promenade Concerts. On Monday evening he proved him-

self an efficient leader; his intonation is good, his mechanism excellent, and his general style of playing solid, conscientious, and intelligent. The quartetts chosen were Beethoven's in C minor (op. 18, No. 4) and Haydn's in D (op. 64, No. 1). The latter work has been performed seventeen times at these concerts: the name of Haydn is indeed seldom absent from a Monday Popular programme. For a solo Herr Rappoldi chose Bach's prelude and fugue from the G minor sonata for violin alone, and, by his artistic rendering of these difficult movements, he won loud and well-deserved applause. Mdlle. Janotha was again at the piano, and deserves great praise for her performance of the *Sonata Appassionata*. Miss Marian McKenzie was the vocalist.

Mr. Walter Bache gave his annual piano recital last week at St. James's Hall. The first part of the programme was devoted to Beethoven; the second, to Liszt. Mr. Bache's programmes are always serious; his aim is instruction rather than amusement. If he had consulted public taste, he certainly would not have chosen Beethoven's long and difficult sonata in B flat (op. 106). He gave a very fine rendering of the *scherzo* and magnificent *adagio*, but the first and last movements were somewhat lacking in vigour. The difficulties are, however, enormous, and but few pianists have the courage to encounter them in public. The Liszt selection consisted of three pieces—*Mephisto Walzer*, *Prédication de St.-François*, and one of the *Rhapsodies hongroises*. The first had been heard last season at the Richter concerts (the pianoforte arrangement is by Liszt himself), and the second at one of Mr. Bache's previous recitals. We cannot admire them as compositions, but the pianoforte writing is ingenious, and they showed off to great advantage Mr. Bache's clever and brilliant style of playing. The concert was well attended.

Mr. Dannreuther gave his first evening of "Music" at Orme Square on Thursday evening, November 3. The programme included Beethoven's quartett in A minor (op. 132)—excellently played by Messrs. Holmes, Gibson, Jung, and Albert—and G. Sgambati's second piano quintett in B flat. The composer, an Italian by birth, is, according to report, an excellent pianist, and one of Liszt's favourite pupils. His ideas are decidedly original, and they are developed with skill; but the writing is very unequal, and the movements needlessly long. Mr. Dannreuther played Beethoven's sonata op. 106, the one of which we have spoken in connexion with Mr. Bache's recital. Mr. Dannreuther's interpretation of the whole work was particularly clear and correct; in the first movement especially he was very successful. The programme, including vocal pieces by Wagner and Mr. C. H. Parry, well rendered by Miss Williams, was interesting but extremely long, and we think it would have been wiser to have chosen either a shorter quartett or a shorter piano solo.

We would call attention to a series of six ballad concerts at the Royal Victoria Hall. The first (on October 20) was under the personal direction of Mr. W. H. Cummings, assisted by Mdme. Edith Wynne, Mdme. St. Ives, and other *artistes*; the second and third (November 3 and 10), under that of Mr. C. Hoey. These entertainments, under high patronage, are given for the benefit of working people, and the large and enthusiastic audiences prove that the efforts on their behalf have been duly appreciated. The enterprise is a good one, and should be encouraged by all true artists. The movement is, of course, principally a social one, but good programmes and good performances will help to educate the masses, and make of the English a really musical nation.

J. S. SHEDDOCK.

## GEORGE BELL & SONS' NEW BOOKS.

1 vol., demy 8vo, 752 pp., 18s.

### A SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH

GLOSSARY. Containing 12,000 Words and Meanings occurring in English Literature not found in any other Dictionary. With Illustrative Quotations. By T. Lewis O. DAVIES, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary Extra, Southampton; Author of "Bible English."

"The work is a welcome contribution to English lexicography. To the general reader, beyond its mere value as a vocabulary of strange or unusual words, it will be interesting for the variety of quotations; while to the student it will be valuable for the light it throws on our language and the eccentricities of our writers. The references are, as a rule, full, and, so far as we have tested them, correct."—*Athenæum*.  
"Mr. Davies has done a most useful work in compiling the word-catalogue before us. . . . It is a monument of care and industry, and will be of extreme use to every future worker in the same field."—*Academy*.

2 vols., demy 8vo, 21s.

### ELEMENTARY RELIGIOUS

TRUTHS gathered from the Five Books of Moses, forming a Suitable Foundation for a Solid Religious Education among the Rising Population, and more especially that of the Jews. In a Course of Lectures compiled from the Notes of the Rev. R. CECIL, late Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, London. Edited by the Rev. W. CECIL, M.A., Rector of Longstanton St. Michael, Cambridge.

[Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, & Co.]

Post 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, 8s. 6d.

### LEGENDS AND LYRICS. By

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER. 1 vol., with New Portrait etched by G. O. Murray from a Painting by Madame Gaggiotti Richards.

Medium 16mo, cloth gilt, bevelled boards, 2s. 6d.

### THE ANGEL'S STORY. By Ade-

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER. With Eight Illustrations by Charles O. Murray.

Fcap. 8vo, 4s. 6d.

### ENGLISH SONNETS by POETS of

the PAST. Selected and Arranged by S. WADDINGTON, Editor of "English Sonnets by Living Writers."

### SIR SAMUEL FERGUSON'S POEMS.

CONGAL: a Poem in Five Books. Fcap. 4to, handsomely bound, 12s.

POEMS. Demy 8vo, fine toned paper, 7s. 6d.

"As a poem, it is unquestionably one of the finest products of Irish genius."—*Catholic World*.

"And so we part company with Sir S. Ferguson, hoping that what we have said may induce some who are ignorant of Gaelic literature to read him. If they do so, they cannot fail, under his guidance, to take an interest in a subject about which English readers in general have always been singularly incurious."—*Guardian*.

"It has the true ring of the lyrical trumpet, which stirs the pulses of the heart, and is one of the rarest of literary gifts, which no art can supply."—*Providence Journal*.

"This is a volume of poetry marked by originality. . . . The dulcist reader can hardly fail to be struck by the degree in which he meets within a narrow compass so many of the higher qualities of poetry—character and passion, graphic description and consistent illustration of manners."—*Spectator*.

### COVENTRY PATMORE'S POETICAL WORKS.

AMELIA, TAMERTON CHURCH TOWER, &c., with Essay on English Metrical Law. Post 8vo, 6s.; Roxburghe, 7s.

THE ANGEL in the HOUSE. Fifth Edition. Post 8vo, 6s.; Roxburghe, 7s.

THE VICTORIES of LOVE. Fourth Edition. Post 8vo, 6s.; Roxburghe, 7s.

THE UNKNOWN EROS. I.—XLVI. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.; Roxburghe, 8s. 6d.

UNIFORM EDITION. Complete in 4 vols., post 8vo, Roxburghe, 25s.

FLORILEGIUM AMANTIS: a Selection from Coventry Patmore's Poems. Edited by H. GARNETT. Fcap. 8vo, 5s.; Roxburghe, 6s.

### FLAXMAN'S COMPOSITIONS.

THE ILIAD of HOMER. Thirty-nine Designs. Oblong, paper cover, 2s. 6d.

THE ODYSSEY of HOMER. Thirty-four Designs. Oblong, paper cover, 2s. 6d.

THE TRAGEDIES of AESCHYLUS. Thirty-six Designs. Oblong, paper cover, 2s. 6d.

THE "WORKS and DAYS" and "THEOGONY" of HESIOD. Thirty-seven Designs. Oblong, paper cover, 2s. 6d.

Also complete in 1 vol., cloth, 12s.; half-morocco, 14s.

Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

### WHAT SHALL WE ACT? or, a

Hundred Plays from which to Choose. With Hints on Scene-Painting, &c. By M. E. JAMES.

London: 4, York-street, Covent-garden.

## TRÜBNER &amp; CO.'S LIST.

Cheap Edition, crown 8vo, in appropriate binding, 5s.  
**THE BIOGRAPHY and TYPOGRAPHY**  
 of **WILLIAM OAXTON**,  
 ENGLAND'S FIRST PRINTER.  
 By **WILLIAM BLAUDE**.  
 Founded to a great extent upon the Author's "Life and Typography of William Oaxton." Brought up to the Present Date and including all Discoveries since made.

NEW VOLUME BY MR. W. R. GREG.  
 Crown 8vo, pp. 260, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
**MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.**  
 By **W. R. GREG**,  
 Author of "Rocks Ahead," "The Creed of Christendom."

44mo, 32 pp., price 1s.  
**A BUDDHIST CATECHISM,**  
 ACCORDING TO THE CANON OF THE SOUTHERN CHURCH.  
 By Colonel H. & COOT, President of the Theosophical Society.  
 Being intended for the use of Beginners, this little work aims only to present the main facts in the life of Gautama Buddha and the essential features of his doctrine.

To be Completed in about Ten Volumes, 8vo.  
**THE SOCIAL HISTORY of the RACES of MANKIND.**

Vol. V.—Demy 8vo, pp. xvii.—664, cloth, price £1 1s.  
**THE ARAMAEANS.**  
 By **A. FRATHERMAN**.

Now complete, in 3 vols., post 8vo, pp. 350, 404, 384 and Index, cloth, 31s. 6d.  
**A HISTORY of MATERIALISM.**

By Professor F. A. LANGE.  
 Authorised Translation from the German by ERNEST C. THOMAS.  
 "Although it is only a few years since Lange's book was originally published, it already ranks as a classic in the philosophical literature of Germany. We should be doing an injustice to Mr. Thomas, the translator of this interesting and valuable work, if we were not to add a word on the admirable manner in which he has executed his task."—*Full Milt Gazette*.

Now ready, royal 4to, pp. xii.—330, cloth, £2 2s.

**COINS of the JEWS:**  
 BEING A HISTORY OF THE JEWISH COINAGE AND MONEY IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.  
 By FREDERICK W. MADDEN, M.R.A.S.,  
 Member of the Numismatic Society of London, Secretary of the Brighton College, &c.  
 With 279 Woodcuts and a Plate of Alphabets.  
 The above can also be had as Vol. II. of the "International Numismatic Orientalia," in paper wrapper, 40s.

Now ready, post 8vo, pp. 335, cloth, 16s.  
**THE RELIGIONS of INDIA.**  
 By **A. BAITH**.  
 Authorised Translation by Rev. J. WOOD.

Post 8vo, pp. x.—129, cloth, 6s.  
**A MANUAL of HINDU PANTHEISM.**  
 THE VEDANTASARA.  
 Translated, with Copious Annotations, by Major G. A. JACOB, Bombay Staff Corps; Insp. Genl. of Army Schools.  
 With a Preface by K. B. COWELL, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge.

Now ready, 3 vols., demy 8vo, pp. xviii.—418; xiv.—522, cloth, £2 2s.  
**YOUNG JAPAN,**

YOKOHAMA AND YEDO.  
 A Narrative of the Settlement and the City, from the Signing of the Treaty in 1858 to the Close of the Year 1879, with a Glance at the Progress of Japan during a Period of Twenty-one Years.  
 By JOHN E. BLACK, Editor of the *Far East*.

Now ready, demy 8vo, pp. xxiv.—630, cloth, 14s.  
**A CRITICAL REVIEW of AMERICAN POLITICS.**

By C. REEMELIN, of Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 2 vols., demy 8vo, pp. viii.—395; iv.—344, cloth, 18s.  
**GENERAL SKETCH of the HISTORY of PANTHEISM.**

By G. E. PLUMPTRE.  
 Vol. I., from the Earliest Times to the Age of Spinoza; Vol. II., from the Age of Spinoza to the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century.  
 "The First Volume of this Work appeared anonymously in the early part of 1873; the second towards the close of 1873; both under circumstances which render their present re-issue almost equivalent to a first publication."

Now ready, Second Edition, crown 8vo, pp. viii.—236, cloth, 5s.  
**ON MIRACLES and MODERN SPIRITUALISM.**

THREE ESSAYS.  
 By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE,  
 Author of "The Malay Archipelago," "The Geographical Distribution of Animals," &c.

Post 8vo, with Portrait, Illustrations, and an Autograph Letter, cloth, 12s. 6d.  
**EDGAR QUINET:**  
 HIS EARLY LIFE and WRITINGS.  
 By RICHARD HEATH.

"Altogether, Mr. Heath has an interesting and pleasant story to tell, and tells it fairly well."—*Standard*.

Crown 8vo, with Portrait, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
**THE LIFE and PUBLIC SERVICES of JAMES A. GARFIELD,**  
 PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH  
 By Captain F. B. MASON, 12nd Regiment U.S.A.  
 With a Preface by BRET HARTE.  
 "Is both interesting and useful."—*John Bull*.

Shruti, demy 8vo, cloth.  
**AN ESSAY ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.**

Comprising an Analysis of Reason and the Rationale of Love.  
 By P. F. FITZGERALD

LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

## NOTICE.

*NEXT WEEK will be published THE TWO HEMISPHERES: a Popular Account of the Countries of the World. By GEORGE C. CHISHOLM, M.A. Illustrated by more than Three Hundred Wood Engravings. In One Volume (1,010 pages), medium 8vo, cloth, price 16s.*

LONDON: BLACKIE & SON, 49 AND 50, OLD BAILEY.

Under the Protectorate of his Majesty KING LUDWIG II. of Bavaria.

## RICHARD WAGNER'S "PARSIFAL," AT BAYREUTH.

TWO PRIVATE PERFORMANCES for the Members of the "BAYREUTHER PATRONATVEREIN" exclusively will take place on the 26th and 28th JULY, 1882.

FOURTEEN PUBLIC PERFORMANCES will be given on JULY 30, AUGUST 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 27, and 29, 1882.

Seats for the Public Performances, at 30 marks (£1 10s.) each, may be had on application to the

"VERWALTUNGSRATH DER BUEHNENFESTSPIELE"

(FRIEDRICH FEUSTEL), BAYREUTH, BAVARIA

Now ready, crown 8vo, with Fifteen Photographs and Maps, 12s. 6d.

**FROM SWORD TO SHARE;**  
 Or, a Fortune in Five Years at Hawaii.  
 By Captain H. WHALLEY NICHOLSON.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

A NEW DEVONSHIRE STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF "LORNA DOONE."  
**CHRISTOWELL:**  
 A Dartmore Tale.

By R. D. BLACKMORE.

3 vols., crown 8vo, 31s. 6d.

[Ready in a week or ten days.]

LONDON: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, & RIVINGTON,  
 CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY.

### COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS are supplied with all the Newest Works in English and Foreign Literature, and with the most recent Musical Publications, on the following advantageous terms:—

FIVE VOLUMES	... ..	TWO GUINEAS per Annum.
NINE VOLUMES	... ..	THREE GUINEAS "
TWELVE VOLUMES	... ..	FOUR GUINEAS "

And Three Extra Volumes for each additional Guinea.

Subscribers of Three Guineas and upwards also enjoy, without further charge, all the advantages of the Club premises attached to the Library, including Reading and Writing Rooms, Dining and Smoking Rooms, a Reference Library, a Ladies' Dining Room, &c.

Prospectuses, with full terms of Subscription, post-free on application.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY (LIMITED), NEW BOND STREET, W.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

No. 498, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Egypt of the Past.* By Sir Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S. With Forty-six Illustrations. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

"Of writing many books there is no end," said a wise man of old; to which the modern reviewer may add—"especially about Egypt." If the rate of literary production in any degree corresponds with the extent of the demand, no subject would seem to be more popular among English readers. Histories of Egypt, Letters from Egypt, Rides in Egypt, Nile Notes, Nile Journals, Nile Gleanings, Nile Novels, books about Obelisks, books about Pyramids, Guide-books, new editions of old standard works, and the like—all issue from the press at a rate which increases rather than declines; in proof whereof, *The Egypt of the Past* not only represents the latest addition to the literature of the subject, but is actually the fourth History of Egypt published in this country within three years. For, despite its romantic title, Sir Erasmus Wilson's new volume turns out to be a *bona fide* History, beginning with Mena, ending with the Second Persian Dynasty, and duly illustrated with hieroglyphed cartouches. It looks, in short, all that a History of Egypt should be.

And, it may be asked, what manner of book is that History of Egypt which is all that a History of Egypt should be? Whereunto experience answereth: It is a book either hopelessly dull or hopelessly misleading. It is a book weighted with prejudice or floated with paradox. If written for the public at large, it is built up of orthodox errors and exploded theories; if written for more advanced readers, it is so largely composed of crude scientific detail as to be scarcely intelligible to any but the professed Egyptologist. Now, as regards *The Egypt of the Past*, I am bound reluctantly to admit that it is neither dull nor misleading, prejudiced nor paradoxical; and that, although it is essentially a narrative for the general reader, it is also one which may be read with pleasure by the scientific student. If I add that it commits the heinous offence of being positively amusing, I fear I shall have shown but too plainly that, judged by the standard aforesaid, *The Egypt of the Past* is precisely all that a History of Egypt should not be. Such, however, is the perversity of human nature—and especially of human nature in connexion with Mudie—that the book which is all that it should be accumulates as a rule upon the library shelves, while the book which is all that it should not be is in universal demand; and *The Egypt of the Past* is predestined to popularity.

Pleasantly written, excellently printed, easy to read, easy to hold, it contains in less than 500 pages all that the reader who is not a specialist should care to know about the ancient records of the land of the Pharaohs. Drawing his information from the best sources, taking Maspero and Chabas, Mariette and de Rougé, Naville, Brugsch, and Birch, for his masters and guides, Sir Erasmus Wilson has successfully achieved the difficult task of making a recondite subject as interesting and attractive as a chapter of modern history. And he treats this subject not in a spirit of servile imitation, but from his own point of view and according to his own method. He traces events to their natural causes, and beholds in histories, religions, and arts the inevitable consequences of physical conditions. In the ancient inhabitant of the Nile valley he recognises not merely the original costume-model of the earliest figure-subjects known to art, but the aboriginal man taught by necessity and circumstance to use the natural gifts with which his Creator had endowed him. In the following sentence we trace the hand of the physiologist and anthropologist, as well as of the historical narrator:—

"Our conception of the earliest family of mankind pictures them to our imagination as unprotected beings, dwelling in bowers and caves. The imperious necessity which drove them from their original home taught them the invention of tents; as men of tents they wandered about for many centuries, and great indeed was the step in civilisation which led them to establish a permanent home by building a house. Standing at the foot of the Libyan hills, a little north of the twenty-sixth degree of north latitude, gazing forth on a rich and luxuriant plain traversed by the glittering Nile, and bounded at the horizon by the Arabian Mountains, it would not be difficult to appreciate a sufficient motive for relinquishing a wandering life and adopting one of repose and tranquillity. Uprising from the lower grades of a cave-man and a tent-man, man builds himself a house and becomes a house-man. He exchanges the universal for the local and the special, and thereby acquires leisure to devote his mind to administration and to the cultivation of science and art. It is deserving of note that the hieroglyph of 'house' and the hieroglyph of Pharaoh, *per* a house, and *per-aa* a great house, are identically the same, and it is thereby made evident that the title of royal ruler has for its signification the founder of a house. In the Bible we read of Joseph appealing to the 'house of Pharaoh,' the kingly house; and with an analogous meaning the Sultan of Turkey is addressed even to the present day as the portal of a house, the Sublime Porte.

"So far as we know at present, the first house built in Egypt was erected at no great distance from the rocky platform which constitutes the eastern foot of the Libyan range of mountains. There sprang up the city of Theni, since called by the Greeks Thinis, and there the first Pharaoh Mena established his government over the hitherto divided tribes" (pp. 4, 5).

Sir Erasmus Wilson's chapter on the language and writing of the Egyptians is especially to be noted in evidence of the simplicity and clearness with which a highly complex subject may be treated; while for his lavish employment of hieroglyphic types in illustration of the names of gods and kings, and for the pains he has taken to explain the meaning and sound of each individual sign, his readers will be proportionately grateful. In his ample

descriptions of obelisks and their legends, we recognise the fascination which this special class of monument exercises upon the imagination of the patriotic donor of the famous monolith on the Thames Embankment; in reference to which he modestly remarks that, "accident having thrown in his way the opportunity of securing for his country this most interesting relic, he would have deemed himself culpable had he failed to embrace it." Here and there, too, may be traced the professional leanings of the author; as when he dwells with evident interest on the Ebers and Berlin medical papyri, telling how surgical operations were performed with a flint flake in the time of Teta, and how a celebrated collection of prescriptions for the cure of leprosy was discovered at Sokhem in the reign of Hesepti, both Pharaohs of the First Dynasty. He also corrects a popular error on the subject of Egyptian dentistry—

"The practice of gilding the skin of the mummy was not infrequent among the wealthy Egyptians, and a fragment of gold-leaf adhering to the teeth is the presumed origin of a belief that the Egyptian dentists were in the habit of stopping decayed teeth with gold; whereas the careful researches of modern dentists have proved that that supposition has no foundation in fact" (p. 27).

The following description of Memphis, or Mennefer, the great city which Mena is said to have founded, and for the site of which he turned aside the waters of the Nile, will fairly represent the breadth and picturesqueness of Sir Erasmus Wilson's literary style:—

"To adapt this spot for its intended uses, the services of the geometrician, the engineer, and the architect were called into requisition, while a host of labourers were equally necessary; the Nile was to be turned aside from its existing bed, and its banks strengthened against the possibility of inundation; certain of its waters were to be reserved for irrigation, religious service, and ornament, and a city was to be founded which should be at once a seat of power and of learning.

"A portion of the dyke which so successfully held together the waters of the Nile is still in existence, and is called the 'wall of Cocheiche;' the stream which once ran at the foot of the Libyan mountains is dried up; another portion of the Nile waters now constitutes the trunk of the canal of Joseph (Bahr Yooseef); the basin of a once magnificent lake, which belonged to the sacred mysteries of the Temple of Ptah, is still to be traced; and the evidence of irrigating canals is apparent over the entire plain. The new city was called Mennefer, a compound of two Egyptian words, *men* and *nefer*, which signify secure and beautiful; such, in fact, was the great city founded by the first Pharaoh of Egypt, Mena, whose own name is likewise derived from *men*, and as applied to a man must be translated firm or inflexible, a fitting title for so mighty a monarch.

"If for a moment we survey mentally this great city, erected on the western bank of the Nile, twenty-one miles south of its bifurcation; the waters of the Nile floating a fleet of galleys outside its walls; the broad stream of what is now called the 'Canal of Joseph' on its western side; the contrivance for encircling it with a defensive moat; accessible on one side only, that of the land, by the well-guarded drawbridge; we must admit that the term *men*, or secure, is fairly merited. Then, if we contemplate its great temple dedicated to Ptah, 'the creator god,' with its ornamental gardens and waters, its groves of date palms, sycamores,

and acacias; its palaces and its fortress towers, we must acknowledge that the additional term *nefer*, or beautiful, is equally deserved. Add to this picture a royal court, a princely college, a thoroughly organised army, a learned body of architects and men of science, a numerous complement of lawyers, doctors, and officials in every department of administration, together with a wealthy yeomanry, and we have before us a marvellous picture of the state of civilisation six thousand years ago; and the conviction is more and more forced upon us that such a state of civilisation must necessarily have required some thousands of years to accomplish" (pp. 12, 13).

A writer who has so carefully consulted the best authorities, who quotes *The Demotic Chronicle of Paris* and Maspero's lectures on Herodotus; and Birch's essay on the bas-reliefs at Medinet Haboo, can afford to be detected in one or two minor oversights, as when he accepts for historical fact the fragmentary narrative contained in the First Sallier papyrus—a narrative which, according to recent research, is probably but an Egyptian version of one of those popular tales which were the common property of the ancient East. It may also be questioned whether Sir Erasmus Wilson's explanations of Egyptian proper names are always strictly literal. Khoo-en-Aten, for instance, rendered "Lucid-as-the-disk-of-the-Sun," would be more correctly translated by "Splendour-of-the-Disk;" and Aah-hotep, interpreted "The-Servant-of-the-Moon," really means "United-to-Aah," Aah being a lunar form of Khons, and as such not a mere synonym for the moon. Neither do I see why the Queen of Rameses II. should appear indifferently as Nefer-arti, Neferari, and Nefruari; nor why names so well known under their ordinary form as Rameri, Ra-en-User, and Ra-men-Kheper should be uncomfortably transposed into Merira, Userenra, and Menkheperra. The occasional employment of French forms, as *cheb* for *kheb*, is also somewhat misleading as regards pronunciation.

These, however, are trifles. But that Sir Erasmus Wilson should, without qualification, accept Brugsch's earlier Assyrian conquest is a matter for real regret. Time was when the present writer believed in that conquest as unhesitatingly, and wrote of it with as much confidence. But a closer investigation of the evidence upon which the learned author of the *Geschichte Aegyptens* based his elaborate theory, and a comparative study of the verdicts passed upon that theory by the leading Egyptologists of Europe, have brought the conviction that it lacks both proof and probability. Had Sir Erasmus Wilson read either Mr. Stuart Poole's lucid note on Brugsch's History (*Contemporary Review*, March 1879), or Prof. Maspero's exhaustive analysis of that work in the *Revue critique* (February 9, 1880), he would not, I feel assured, have written the following sentences:—

"The thread of history at so distant and obscure a period can only be traced by great events. At this time Namorath, or Nimrod, had been promoted to the throne of Assyria by his father Sheshenk, and had placed himself at the head of a powerful army for the invasion of Egypt. His expedition was crowned with success, but the promotion of the Ramessids was overlooked, and Egypt for awhile became

a province of Assyria. At the height of his good fortune, the Assyrian potentate died, and by the desire of his mother was buried at Abydos. His mother was a princess of Egypt, daughter of Rameses XIV.; and she was not unmindful that proper provision should be made for the maintenance and service of the sepulchre of her son;" &c., &c. (p. 389).

Now, these statements, put forward with all the good faith of one who deals with proven fact, are unfortunately devoid of monumental proof. The title of this Namorath, as it appears in the inscription quoted by Brugsch, is simply that of a chief or noble; there is no record of his having either commanded an army, or conquered the land of Egypt; nor does even Brugsch himself venture to say more of his mother than that she was "an Egyptian, in all probability a daughter of the fourteenth Rameses" (see Brugsch's *Egypt under the Pharaohs*, vol. ii., p. 197). That a noble of Semitic extraction should have married an Egyptian lady, died in Egypt, and been buried at Abydos proves nothing whatever; and Prof. Maspero has shown, with a fullness of evidence which admits of no dispute, that no mention whatever of "the language of Babel," and no title in any degree resembling that of a "great king of kings," are to be found upon the granite block discovered at Abydos. But a single instance of misplaced confidence may readily be forgiven in the author of a book so generally accurate, so entertaining, and so opportune as *The Egypt of the Past*. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

*The Head-Hunters of Borneo: a Narrative of Travel up the Mahakkam and down the Barito; also, Journeys in Sumatra.* By Carl Bock, late Commissioner for the Dutch Government. (Sampson Low.)

MR. CARL BOCK, a Scandinavian by birth and naturalist by profession, was commissioned by the Governor of the Dutch Indies to examine the native tribes and collect the animals of the South-east of Borneo, including the little-known kingdom of Koti. On this exploration he visited the scarcely known Orang Pūnan in their forest home above Long Wai, then followed the Mahakkam River to Moara Pahou, where the Tring Dayaks came down to be seen by him; thence by a long river circuit he reached the coast at Banjer-masin.

The volume in which Mr. Bock describes his journeys is remarkable for his portraits and other paintings done on the spot, and reproduced in colour-printing, evidently at large cost. The publishers doubtless count on book-collectors buying the volume for its artistic value; and it is to be hoped this will be so, for such high-class illustration is of the highest value to anthropology, which deals not only with niceties of race-type, but with decorative arts almost as much beyond the power of "word-painting" to give an idea of. The fine portraits here given of the native tribes, the so-called Dayaks, will be the more valued for illustrating what is now one of the most interesting of anthropological problems, that of tracing lines of connexion in civilisation, language, and race, from the interior of Asia, through

the Indian Archipelago, over Polynesia, and down to New Zealand. In this difficult investigation the Dayaks have to be placed, though as yet it is not quite clear how. As the early inhabitants of Borneo, possibly their original type may be represented by the wild, shy Orang Pūnan, whom the traveller found living with no roof over their heads but the thick-grown forest trees; while in showery weather they only spread their attap mats over, instead of under, them when they lay down to sleep at night. These hardy people are small, rather scurvy, and of lighter skin than the ordinary Dayaks, who live more in the sun; that this has much to do with their complexion is shown by the remarkable light-yellow hue of their women, who never quit the leafy shade which the sun's rays hardly penetrate. Even these wildest people, however, are armed with the Dayak *mandau*—i.e., "head-hunter," a curiously contrived cleaver-sword of fine tempered steel—so that at any rate they share some of the results of culture.

The Dayak tribes, such as those our author lived among in the village of Long Wai, show a curious spectacle of native wildness underlying the effects of three successive civilisations which have acted on them—that of Brahmanic India, which ages since passed over them in its Eastern spread; then the influences of Islam, to which they now in a superficial way conform; and, lastly, European ways learnt from the Dutch, and even manifesting themselves in kid gloves and *eau de Cologne*. Of the traces of ancient civilisation, the most striking are seen in the building and carving of the chiefs' sepulchres. A traveller who judged the artistic powers of the Dayaks by their frail dwelling-houses, built on piles or on rafts moored in the stream, would find he had underrated their art of design when he saw these sculptured wooden tombs. They are built in secluded places, and the people are loth to let the white man visit them; indeed, Mr. Bock nearly got into trouble through a heavy thunderstorm happening just after he had been allowed, in spite of the remonstrances of the women, to visit Rajah Dinda's family sepulchre. Of this and Rajah Sinen's, however, he succeeded in making drawings. They are house-like structures, built of iron-wood on tall posts, with the sides carved and painted with crocodiles and other designs, roofed with laths, and with the roof-ridges projecting in open-work of remarkable design. What interests the reader is not merely that he seems to recognise in these tombs relics of Asiatic architecture, which, considering the history of the country, they were obviously likely to be, but that also they seem to throw light on the origin of the South Sea Islander's wood-carving as being possibly derived from the sculpture of cultured nations of Asia, partly degraded, and partly worked out with new barbaric fancy. Much the same idea strikes one in looking at the pictures of Dayak tatuing, with its graceful designs of triangles and curves, as if it were the link between the skin-decoration of such nations as Birma, and that of the Maoris.

In Mr. Bock's account of life among the Dayaks, the great national custom of "head-hunting" has, of course, a large place. In spite



of the efforts of the Dutch to put it down, it goes on still so briskly outside their borders that many tribes are on the way to mutual extermination in order to get one another's skulls to wrap in banana leaves, and hang up to decorate the houses. The boy's initiation into manhood is to go on an attack upon a neighbouring tribe, for he cannot marry till he has a head to show as a proof of bravery. Nor does the bloodthirsty business stop here, for the young warrior's wedding, such public events as the naming of a Rajah's new-born son, and, above all, a Rajah's death, with its demand for heads of enemies to be taken in order that their souls may go as his servants in the next world—these and other reasons are always forthcoming to make war everlasting between tribe and tribe. Yet our traveller confirms the contrast, so usual among barbarians, between this ferocity to aliens and the kindly home-life. The Dayaks much desired his European nicknacks, and begged for them pertinaciously, but they would never take the smallest thing without leave; they would hesitate if they could not give a satisfactory answer, but they would not lie. The women have, of course, to work like beasts of burden, but the men behave gently to them; everybody is kind to the children, and the sick are nursed and looked after by their friends with ready sympathy. According to the European standard of ethics, the head-hunters at home compare in some ways favourably not only with the more civilised Malays, but even, we may think, with some folks nearer our own doors. The most ferocious tribe met with by the explorer was the Trings, who are not only head-hunters, but cannibals, eating the bodies of the enemies whose heads they take. In most Dayak villages there are posts set up which commemorate head-hunting exploits; while others have to do with the yet more ghastly sacrifice of debt-slaves. It was a relief to meet with a tribe, the Orang Bukkit, whose partly Malay descent accounted for head-hunting not being their custom. Nor, indeed, did they have the Dayak practice called *pomali*, the secluding of people, or prohibiting access to fields or houses, by setting up some such sign as a bundle of leaves on a stick. This is done in order to get good crops, or to shut off evil influences in sickness or mourning; and its often-noticed resemblance to the *tapu* of Polynesia gives interest to Mr. Bock's careful description of it. It would have been still better if he had given a picture of the *pomali*-stick itself.

Before Mr. Bock made his Borneo exploration, he had been collecting animals in the forests of West Sumatra; indeed, it was with this object that he went out from Europe, the funds for his journey being provided by the late Marquis of Tweeddale. The part of Borneo where he went afterwards proved rather poor zoologically, mainly because a long drought had so killed off the wild creatures that the forest was silent. But Sumatra is a wonderful collecting country. Near the hot springs of Ajur Angat Mr. Bock found himself in a forest where night and day the air was full of the roaring of the gibbons and the whistling calls of the geckos, while there were so many tigers about that, as he says, there was a smell everywhere

like the lion-house at the "Zoo." Unhappily, he found in a few days that this naturalists' paradise was not for man; the whole party were stricken with fever; and had not a Dutch official in the neighbourhood sent men with slung hammocks, some of them would hardly have got away alive. Mr. Bock found some new species, but had the misfortune to lose the best part of his collection by shipwreck in the Red Sea. Among the varieties of insect life which most struck him were the *sagra* beetle, which pinches, or, as they say, "bites," with its spiny hind-legs; and the *mormolyce*, a flat beetle as big as a penny-piece, but as thin as a sheet of paper, a creature enabling us almost to realise the mathematician's fancy of beings independent of thickness, and only requiring space of two dimensions to live and get about in. In the agricultural districts he noticed the buffaloes lifting the shafts of the carts with one horn and putting their own heads under the yoke—a docility which one wishes had been repaid by their owners having the sense to improve the clumsy yoke which galls the patient beast's neck. Mr. Bock saw with much surprise that peculiar practice of coco-nut lands where a man leads about a monkey tied by a long cord, whose business is to climb the palms and twist off and drop the ripe nuts. As a study of instinct, it would be well if some naturalist would settle the disputed question whether the monkey knows of himself when the coco-nut in its thick husk is fit to pick, or, if not, how he is shown how to choose it.

Possibly, Mr. Bock may again find his way into the Indian Archipelago, and paint for us more natives and their arts. He has evidently the tact for dealing with these people, which perhaps accounts for his meeting with few of the "sensational" adventures which some may expect from the title of his book. The most amusing episode in it is the mission sent on his behalf to the Sultan of Passir to obtain two of the tailed men reported to live there. Not to tell the whole story, the reader may be reminded of the passage in *Waverley* about the chieftain with his "tail." Had a traveller a century or two ago, hearing of this remarkable fact, visited the Highlands in quest of a couple of specimens of tail-men, he might have fared worse than did Mr. Bock's emissary, the truthful Tjiropon, when he got to Passir and made his modest request to the Sultan.

EDWARD B. TYLOR.

"Early Britain." *Anglo-Saxon Britain.* By Grant Allen. (S. P. C. K.)

It was inevitable that there should be a reaction against the Teutonic school of English history, which held that the English invaders of Britain practically exterminated the Romano-Celtic inhabitants, or drove them into the Western hills. The anthropologists pointed out that, while the Anglo-Saxons had round skulls, fair hair, light eyes, and a blonde complexion, a large part of our people at the present day, even in Eastern England, where the conquest was most complete, belong to a type of race that has long skulls, dark hair, black eyes, and brown complexion. Then, again, we have the evidence of Anglo-Saxon graves, which Rolleston summed up thus:—"I should be inclined to

think that wholesale massacres of the Romano-Britons were rare, and that wholesale importations of Anglo-Saxon women were not much more frequent." Again, it was remarked that our historical evidence about the English settlements in Britain is slight; and that, after all, even the Saxon Chronicle, compiled at Alfred's Court more than four centuries after the conquest, only speaks of massacres at Anderida (Pevensey) and a few other places, mostly in Kent, Sussex, and Wessex, and tells us nothing about Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and East Anglia, or about the fate of Roman cities such as London, Lincoln, and York, which probably made terms with the invaders. In fact, the Welsh bards complain that the Loegrians, or Romanised Britons, "became as Saxons." The victories attributed to Arthur are all in the North or West. Moved by these replies, Mr. Freeman allowed that many Celts may have survived, but pointed out that in any case they were thoroughly Saxonised in language and institutions, and that the spirit, which is the life, of the nation has been English throughout.

The whole question now became one of degree, and Mr. Grant Allen has summed up the discussion with much skill. He leans to the theory that much Celtic blood survives among us, but agrees with Freeman and Stubbs that the conquered race became thoroughly English. It was long ago pointed out that the Celtic words in our language are very few, such as basket, bran, cabin, clout, knob, crock, flasket, flannel, gown, mattock, which are back-kitchen and back-garden words such as the Celtic women and serfs would naturally preserve. Perhaps more stress might have been laid on the Celtic words *dad*, *babe*, *lad*, *lass*, which show the influence of Celtic women. Boy and girl are of Low German, perhaps Frisian, origin, but are not used in literary Anglo-Saxon, which employs *knave* (child) and *maiden*, and they only occur two or three times in the English Bible. Mr. Allen notices how the English words were not strong enough to stand against their Norman-French equivalents, *uncle*, *aunt*, *cousin*, *nephew*, and *niece*. Yet it is curious to see how, amid all its modern elements, our language retains very early forms, even earlier than Sanskrit, Greek, or Latin. Thus *work* is earlier than *ἔργον*, and *star* than *τάρα*, *δοτήρ*, or *stella*.

Mr. Allen's chapters, ii., "The English by the Shores of the Baltic," and viii., "Heathen England," as well as chaps. xviii., xix., xx., on the Anglo-Saxon language, nomenclature, and literature, strike us as especially good; and chap. xxi., "Anglo-Saxon Influences in Modern Britain," sums up his view of the main question clearly. He says:—

"The Anglo-Saxons have contributed about one-half the blood of Britain or rather less; but they have contributed the whole framework of the language, and the whole social and political organisation; while, on the other hand, they have contributed hardly any of the civilisation and none of the religion."

Elsewhere he allows that the basis of our character as a nation is still Anglo-Saxon, and he might have allowed something more for the survival of local customs and feelings,

and for the ideas preserved in our folk-lore. Even in Cornwall hardly any Celtic folk-lore survives.

In chap. xi., "Christian England," stress should have been laid on the efforts of Boniface and the other devoted missionaries who Christianised Germany and the North. If Boniface was really born at Crediton (as stated in Bishop Grandisson's *Legenda at Exeter*) and educated at Exeter, it shows that the English colonies to the westward were stronger than is often allowed. Boniface was born about 680, an early date for such a colonisation. But the memory of the Celtic saints almost died out of Devonshire, and only survived in Cornwall, as the names of the chapels and parishes show; and Devonshire was thoroughly Saxonised in feeling and language. The account of the way in which the supremacy passed successively to Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex, in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, is clearly put. Perhaps more stress might be laid on Ethelbald of Mercia getting possession of London as one main source of Mercian influence (*Codex Diplomaticus* No. 78 = A.D. 734). Even when Alfred recovered London from the Danes, he entrusted it to his son-in-law, Ethelred of Mercia. Ethelbald's charter of 744 (No. 95) is possibly the first charter in Anglo-Saxon, and the first *group of genuine* charters dates from him. Mr. Kerslake, of Bristol, has shown in an interesting paper how extensive the influence of Mercia was, even reaching into Cornwall. As to p. 100, where a mention occurs of the Picts as making piratical expeditions far into the South of England, is it not probable that they often came by sea? They were probably sea-pirates when Claudian, speaking of Theodosius' victories in 368-89, said:

"streamed with Saxon gore  
The Orkneys, Pictish blood warmed Thule's shore,  
And icy Erin wept her slaughtered Scots."

As to p. 154, did the Saxons continue to use only the original hand-quern in grinding corn? In p. 161, Mr. Allen inclines to follow Coote and others in tracing the guilds to Roman times, but Waitz is strongly against the possibility of this. In the account of the Danes it might be added that we have taken not a few words from them. Their words, *skin, heel, hair*, took the place of *fell, hough, fax* (which only survived in Fairfax). The Danish *are* replaced parts of our *be*, and *they*, *their*, *them*, replaced *hi*, *hir*, *hem* (except in the popular 'em). We also owe them law, skill, tiding, hustings, husband, swain, thrall, dale, ore, sky (*heaven* is English), and so on. An attempt has been made to assign *beer* to the Low Germans and *ale* to the Scandinavians, but *ealu* is common in Anglo-Saxon before it occurs in Norse. In p. 195 it might be added that the personal names are compounded of two elements just as in Sanskrit, Greek, Celtic, and all other Aryan tongues, as Fick has shown, with the one singular exception of Latin, where the clan system caused family names, such as Cornelius, Valerius, &c., to prevail. Mr. Allen rightly points out the rarity of names with a single element, such as Offa and Penda. In p. 230 it is hardly correct to say that

modern English descends from the English of Ælfred and of Baeda. It rather descends from the Midland dialect. And, lastly, it will hardly be now allowed that (p. 233) "our jury is derived from an Anglo-Saxon custom."

But, as a whole, Mr. Allen's work strikes us as admirably executed, and we have read it with great pleasure. The "wars of the kites and crows" are sufficiently noticed, but the main stress is rightly laid on the growth of social and national life in the great mixed nation which has been created out of several races by a long common history, a long community of feeling in suffering as in success.

C. W. BOASE.

*Lay Sermons.* By John Stuart Blackie, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. (Macmillan.)

How far the general character of preaching would be improved by the admission of laity into the pulpit is a question not easily answered. Possibly those who are most anxious to instruct their brethren might be found least competent to do so, and the congregation which holds that

"Dulness is sacred in a sound divine"

might prove very intolerant of the commonplace when it issued from a layman's lips. As, under present circumstances, the clergy are bound to preach both when the fire is hot within them and when it is impossible to kindle it, due allowance is made for their shortcomings; but the layman who takes upon himself the office of a preacher in this "age of theological disturbance and religious transition" must expect a severer criticism upon his unprovoked eloquence. Prof. Blackie—poet, scholar, politician, and essayist—would be sure to obtain an audience whether he should speak from the pulpit or the platform; and we do not doubt that the discourses contained in the volume before us were listened to with interest and attention. The Scottish love for long sermons is gratified, and there is sufficient novelty of thought and expression to qualify the mass of solid argument which might otherwise prove too heavy for the average hearer's acceptance. But, throughout, the Professor is the professor, and never rises—as we should describe the change of level—to the height of an eloquent divine.

The two sermons which come nearest to the ordinary meaning of the word are those on the Jewish Sabbath and upon Symbolism and Ceremonialism. The former contains a good deal that, from a Scottish point of view, is unorthodox; and toleration must have been put to a severe test by the expression of such sentiments as the following:—

"Supposing the Sunday free from the trammels of business and the tyranny of a professional train of ideas, how shall a man employ himself? A Christian of course will go to church [the Professor's "of course" is, we presume, true for Edinburgh; south of the Tweed statistics are against it], at least for one diet of the day; and he who is not a Christian will do so wisely also; for two reasons, first because Christianity is essentially an ethical religion, by the teachings of which every moral being may profit, and then because it is an unhappy thing for a man, a member of a social

organism, to withdraw himself from all part in that which, according to Socrates, is the most distinctive act of a reasoning animal—the acknowledgment of the great common source of all existence, of all reason, of all excellence. The necessity of the religious nature being gratified, a reasonable man is free to spend the remainder of the Lord's-day in the manner most beneficial to his own special well-being. If he is what is called a working-man—that is, a man who, by the hard labour of bone and muscle, feels himself much in want of a periodical cessation from all exertion—he may spend much part of the Sabbath most profitably by lying at length on a sofa, on a primrose bank, on a thymy hill-side, as his circumstances may allow. . . . Music and sketching in the country, easy social gatherings among friends, and healthy games, such as croquet, lawn tennis, golf, boating, though scarcely permitted by British usage, are contrary neither to the letter nor to the spirit of the Mosaic command, which, though not enjoined on Christians, has, from the wisest motives, been adopted into our code of social ethics. The same remark applies to the visitation of botanic gardens and public museums of art and science. . . ."

These were bold words wherewith to address a young men's Association upon a Sabbath evening, but they reflect the tone and temper of thought at the present time far more correctly than do the Professor's remarks upon Symbolism and Ceremonialism. He is wholly unable to enter into the feelings of those who find in such things a material help to religion. He has no sympathy with the large class of pious people who derive, or think that they derive, spiritual benefit from external forms. "Religious observances," Prof. Blackie says,

"are useful, and sacerdotal theologies are ingenious, even as painted glass is beautiful; but as vision is not in a normal state to him who enjoys the light of the sun, not amid the fragrant vegetation of green and golden Nature, but only through the gay motley of the glasses, so neither will useful observances nor subtle theology beget a reasonable piety in the man whom the new birth has not redeemed from the slavery of human traditions into the perfect liberty of the sons of God. This is the alpha and the omega of all Evangelical doctrine."

The subjects of most of the other discourses are less theological. That upon "Landlords and Land Laws" resembles a sermon only in having a text from Scripture as its heading; and the same may be said for the sixty pages which treat of the Scottish Covenanters and their trials. We need not say that the book, as a book, is well worth reading; and, though we may take exception to such phrases as "sweatful and blood-bedraggled history," and "the mumbo-jumbo of transubstantiation with which the Romanists have so befooled religion and strangled reason in the Mass," we are glad to know what a learned and thoughtful man thinks on the burning questions of the hour. The *Lay Sermons*, however, have not convinced us that the Professor's proper place is the pulpit.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

*A Chequered Career; or, Fifteen Years in Australia and New Zealand.* (Bentley.)

THE writer of this book, who naturally conceals his name, was brought up at Eton, and, succeeding in nothing at home, emigrated. After trying many walks of life, and none for long, he found that out of the fifteen years he passed in New Zealand and Australia the happiest were those in which he was coachman to a wealthy gentleman at Adelaide. He does not tell us why he left this situation, nor why he did not keep to domestic service. It was not that he disliked service, for he assures his readers that there are a great many less endurable situations in life than being servant to a gentleman, and that one would be astonished how quickly one gets into the habit of saying "Yes, Sir," and "No, Sir," without any feeling of degradation. During these three years of service he was quite contented; and he looks back to them as the pleasantest resting-place in his nomadic life. Doubtless an Eton education helped to make him a better servant, but it is poor result of such an education, and bad interest for the money spent on it. We will not spoil the reader's pleasure by mentioning any more of the many occupations which go to make up this chequered career—chequered it is, truly! but not diversified by any good fortune.

The author's adventures make an amusing volume, and we are willing to accept the assurance at the beginning of this book that it is a plain statement of facts. He recounts his misfortunes with unflinching good humour, and he is not soured by want of success, for he remarks that

"it is a thing worthy of note that in all my curious experiences I should have fallen in with such a pleasant lot of people. It makes one feel that it is a kindly old world, and that the majority of our troubles are of our own making." He is a rolling stone, and probably not a bad specimen of the usual run of young fellows who, brought up as gentlemen, and able to do nothing in England, take to the colonies as a *pis aller*, hoping, they cannot tell why, that a stroke of good luck will turn up for them somewhere. Some of these sink lower and lower till they disappear altogether, and we remember the case of a young man of the highest birth who ended his days as a shoe-black in one of the Australian towns. The author is emphatic in his warnings to such men as these. If they once begin to go down hill in Australia they will arrive at their destination in about half the time they would take in the old country; and, if children do not behave themselves under their parents' wing at home, there is little hope of their redemption in a climate where the temptation to indulge in every excess is a thousand times stronger than in England.

The writer gives as frightful an account as others have before him of the drunkenness in the Australian bush, of the way in which the stock men are pillaged and ruined in body and mind. Everybody drinks; even the station-managers and overseers have their occasional "bursts." It is actually believed that a "periodical drunk" counteracts the evil effect of living so much on animal, without sufficient vegetable, food; and what they drink are the vilest compounds, adulterated in every possible way, and brought up to proof with

spirits of wine. The keepers of the grog-shanties are no exception to the rule, only they seem to get drunk more cheaply, as they are always treated by their customers. Australia is not the country for the idle or the unsteady; but for those who are willing to work, and will accept the first thing that turns up, there is no better place. Wages are high, work plentiful, food cheaper than in England (especially meat), and the climate not to be equalled. Our author has some sensible remarks on the treatment of domestic servants, founded on his own personal experience, and equally applicable to Australia and England. Certainly Australia is the paradise of servants, yet how few go out. He also makes some strong observations on the state of the merchant seamen. The life of a sailor before the mast is that of a dog; and little better off are the apprentices, who are supposed to be young gentlemen, and who are employed on all sorts of dirty menial work to save the expense of ship-boys. Parents should be careful to what ship-owners they apprentice their sons if they wish them to retain the character and habits of gentlemen.

We trust the writer, who has now returned to England, will be more successful in the future than he has been in the past; and we would advise him, if he finds any congenial occupation, to stick to it.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

*Papers of the Manchester Literary Club.* Vol. VII. (Manchester: Heywood & Son.)

EACH series of papers which is issued by the members of the Manchester Literary Club shows an improvement on its predecessor, and the latest volume marks a greater stride than any of its forerunners. The subjects which are discussed at their weekly meetings become every year of more varied interest, and are handled with greater force and freedom. There was a time when every town in England of twenty or thirty thousand inhabitants contained a *coterie* of literary and artistic students, who met together for social converse at stated periods, and discussed the progress of the arts which they loved. The course of life has changed, and there never was less unanimity of study in our country towns than exists at present. Archaeological and scientific associations may be found in all the large counties of England; but if there still survives any club for literature and art which can compare with the Manchester Literary Club its name is unknown to us.

Most of the members are active in business as well as in literature, and a continuous residence of some months in Manchester leads to an intenser appreciation of the natural beauties which can be reached in a railway ride of a few hours from Cottonopolis. North or South Wales and the Lakes are their happy hunting-grounds, and in this volume there are vivid descriptions of delightful days spent in those parts. From Lancashire pens have come within the last few years three of the most charming works on rural life which are extant in the national literature. What other county can show three volumes so instinct with love of country life as Mrs. Potter's *Lancashire Memories*, Mr. H. A. Bright's

*Year in a Lancashire Garden*, and Mr. George Milner's *Country Pleasures*? The same influence which produces this absorbing passion for the country inspires the Manchester man with a veneration for the poetry of Wordsworth. It needed not the evidence of Mr. Mortimer's ingenious paper on the sonnet beginning with "The world is too much with us" to show that lovers of Wordsworth abound in Manchester. The proofs may be found in nearly every page of this volume.

While the members of the Club spend their holidays in Wales or amid the Lakes they do not neglect the history of their own town or the counties around it. Mr. J. E. Bailey's paper on the old Cheshire family of Warburton supplies an interesting summary of the achievements of the race for nearly six centuries. The present representative is well known as a poet and an antiquary who rejoices in the possession of many precious relics of English worthies in bygone years. At Arley Hall are preserved letters from Waller to Evelyn, from Hobbes at Chatsworth, and from Coleridge on the authorship of "The Devil's Walk." A catalogue of the family charters has been printed; cannot Mr. Egerton Warburton be persuaded to publish his MS. curiosities for the good of the world at large? Side by side with this description of the Warburtons may be placed Mr. Sutton's catalogue of Manchester bibliography in 1880. Local books attract much more attention now than was the case a few years ago, and until a complete record of Manchester authors has been published it is the duty of the Club to arrange for the compilation of similar lists periodically. To Mr. Sutton his fellow-members are also indebted for a bibliography of George Eliot which forms a mine of wealth for her future biographer, and must save him many a day's drudgery. When George Eliot was taken from us the members of the Manchester Club devoted an evening to the consideration of her works and to the local dialect which she used in her novels.

There are many other essays in this collection to which we have not been able to refer; but there is not one that will not repay perusal. Most of these essayists are devoted to patient research and study, and their present productions are the labours of their idler hours. Both in their lighter and their more laboured works they can face the natural enemies of authorhood, the critics, without fear and without shame.

W. P. COURTNEY.

*Dialect and other Poems.* By Ben Preston. With a Glossary of the Local Words. (London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Bradford: Beear.)

MR. PRESTON has been for many years well known in his own neighbourhood as a writer of verses in that form of the dialect of the West Riding of Yorkshire which is spoken at and near Bradford. He has from time to time also written short poems in the current English. Both the one and the other are distinctly marked off from the mass of printed matter called poetry in advertisements—things which are duly printed and published, but never read by any mortal except him whose duty it is to correct the proofs, and it may be also by some over-conscientious

reviewer. Mr. Preston's verse is certainly poetry of a genuine character, though not of a high order. It does not in the least remind us of Burns, Clare, or even Barnes, but it is sweet to the ear, and the ideas have evidently come from the heart or the imagination, not from the memory or the note-book. Comparisons in such cases, if not odious, are commonly silly; we may say, however, that, although there is little direct likeness, there is distinct analogy between these poems and a book issued some thirty years ago by Mr. George Murray, called *Islaford, and other Poems*. It never attracted, as a whole, much attention beyond the confines of a narrow region in Scotland; but one of the songs therein, "King Care," has, we have been told, become so popular as to be issued in the North as a broadside.

Mr. Preston's poems were, we believe, originally printed in newspapers and local magazines, and so regardless has he been of their preservation that we owe their appearance in a volume, not to the author, but to the loving care of a friend, "by whose patient labours most of the pieces have been dug out of various sepulchres, in which for more than a quarter of a century they have been quietly inurned."

To write in dialect is at no time an easy matter for anyone who has got to communicate ideas that are not exceedingly familiar. The Yorkshire forms of speech present certain difficulties which vanish when we get farther North. Scotch is to some extent a written tongue, and the Scotch forms of spelling will, with slight variation, answer for the tongues of Northumberland and Durham. It is not so when we enter the West Riding, where, though the vocabulary may be in a great degree the same, the pronunciation is so different that the writer has to invent a system of spelling for himself. Mr. Preston has done this successfully, inasmuch as he conveys a clear enough idea of the way the words are sounded; but his spelling looks so strange that we fear many persons will be repelled from what would otherwise be a treat by the uncouth manner in which it is served. The first poem in the book, "Natterin' Nan," cannot but be a severe trial to those whose ways have been the ways of "polite" English. We do not think it by any means the most favourable example of the author's powers. The poem which begins with the following lines is far better and much easier to read:—

"Come to thy gronny, doy, come to thy gronny,  
Bless tha, to me tha't as pratty as onny;  
Mutherless barn of a dowter unwed,  
Little tha knaws, doy, the tears 'at I've shed,  
Trials I've known both for t'heart an' for t'head  
Shortness o' wark, ey an' shortness o' bread."

Doy, it should be noted, is a word equivalent to joy or darling, and is a term of endearment applied to children.

There is not a dialect poem in the book from which we should not like to quote, for, when the whole subject is not to our taste, there are always little touches of humour or pathos which are well worth carrying away in the memory. The idea of the man who would

"drink what 'ud fill a draw-wall"

is exquisite. If it occurred in Rabelais it

would have been quoted a hundred times as a specimen of his wonderful powers of humour. The rich manufacturer whose

"Horses an' carriages nips him so bare  
Whol he 'ardly can thoil to gie wage"

is a one-sided picture which it is not easy to forget.

There is a useful Glossary at the end of the book, compiled by Mr. W. G. Hird, which seems to be very fairly accurate. The introductory observations should, however, have been submitted to someone who had a wider knowledge of the science of language than Mr. Hird pretends to.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

#### RECENT VERSE.

*The Upland Tarn.* (Edinburgh: Douglas.) This is a book which requires a certain arrest of judgment before it can be properly criticised. It calls itself a village idyll, and is, in point of fact, a tale in verse, giving the history of a village maiden who, by the treachery of her cousin, is led to believe that a worthy suitor is unfaithful to her, and, in consequence, marries an unworthy one, and finally, rendered miserable by the loss of her love and the misconduct of her husband, seeks a refuge in the "Upland Tarn." It is very carefully written, and in an unusual variety of metre, ranging from the Spenserian stanza through all sorts of combinations to the ballad measure of trochaic eights and sevens. Every now and then there are passages of the elaborate kind which are not commonplace; and, in the more pedestrian sections, there are phrases such as this:—

"Of Roger's health they could not tell:  
If being drunk was being well,  
Then he was well indeed"

—which serve as salt to redeem a certain oversimplicity especially apparent in the utterances of the luckless Edith Wood. On the whole, we have not often read a book on the positive merits of which it was less easy to decide. The rules of art in such a case demand the unfavourable, rather than the favourable, verdict; but we are inclined to believe that there are the makings of a poet in the author of *The Upland Tarn*.

*Honey from the Weed.* By Mary Cowden Clarke. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) Mrs. Cowden Clarke is too intimately connected with some of the greatest names of English literature in the nineteenth century, and has produced too much work of merit in her long life, not to deserve a respectful greeting for anything which she chooses to put forth in her old age. Much of this volume consists of tales in verse. But the shorter poems in it are of greater merit, and we may especially mention a touching series of sonnets written to her husband at various dates.

*Poems and Lyrics for Idle Hours.* By Charlotte A. Price. (F. V. White.) This book is one of those entirely unpretentious collections of domestic poems, or poems of the affections, as we think they are called, which there is very little need to examine very rigidly or seriously. Miss Price is not always careful of that Scylla of the minor bard—phraseology which has a ludicrous association. Thus a rather pretty poem on the prettily named River Windrush (how many people, except those familiar with Oxfordshire and industrious young persons fresh from their geographies, know where the Windrush is?) is not improved by the line, "fine old ruins of the priory," because "fine old" is a phrase unfortunately consecrated irrevocably to burlesques and advertisements.

*Moods.* (Glasgow: MacLehose.) The author

of *Moods* acknowledges no previous work; but there is a poem in his volume which seems to show that he has exposed his legs to critical arrows before. He forgives his critic (as a Christian, as Rowena would say), and charitably opines that the hiring misjudged him because he was insufficiently paid, and therefore could not make a proper examination. As the poem in which these remarks are made begins,

"Oh honest critic, you shall hear  
Of thy dull censure no complaint,"

our honest colleague, whoever he may be, seems to have rather a good opportunity for a fresh onslaught on the author of *Moods*. The book, however, despite this and many other awkwardnesses of expression, is not destitute of merit. Most of the poems which it contains are in the *In Memoriam* metre, and despite the almost inevitable note of imitation, are frequently thoughtful and sometimes pathetic. There are attempts in other metres, but they are not, as a rule, very successful.

*Songs in the South.* By Rennell Rodd. (David Bogue.) Mr. Rennell Rodd is one of the latest poets who has refused *perituras ignoscere chartas*, and such pretty paper, too! It is nicely versed; and it is folded in a delightful small quarto, more provocative than ever of the horrid desire which comes upon critics to use such books palimpsest fashion. Mr. Rodd, however, is not a singer calculated to stir up bile. He is very harmless and rather musical, so much so that we have sought painfully for something quotable, and found it not. We could wish to know why he has put the name "Althea" at the head of a sonnet which can hardly refer to anybody but Acte; but, after all, *il en est le maître*. He is at least not absurd, and he is, as we have said, rather tuneful.

*Xantippe, and other Poems.* By Amy Levy. (Cambridge: Johnson.) Here is another tiny volume, prettily got up. The title-poem is really good, Miss Levy having (not, indeed, for the first time) put Xantippe's side of the question forcibly, and in very good verse. But she has rather overlooked the genuine kindness of the *Memorabilia* scene with Lamprodes; and we should really like to know what made her depict Alcibiades as "holding a brazen amphor." Is she under the impression that the undergraduates of Trinity drink out of nine-gallon casks? And where did she hear of an amphora of brass?

*Poems.* By Percy Tunnicliffe Cowley. (Tubner.) Mr. Cowley informs us in his title-page, on the authority of Montesquieu, that

"A good writer  
Does not write as people write,  
But as he writes."

Why the poor President should be spaced in this eccentric fashion we do not pretend to know. But it is clear that Mr. Cowley is going to show us how a good writer writes, and we are cheerful. Man, however, is doomed to disappointment; and, though we should not venture to say that the writing is not that of a good writer, if it is we certainly prefer the bad ones. Here is a complete specimen of good writing.

"ODE TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

"Oh! fairyland of flowers,  
Of paradisaal bowers,  
Most lovely isle,  
Thou, whereon Nature shines,  
And where the ocean brines  
So softly smile,  
Where, by the slipping of the land,  
Thou art a picture all in all  
With ivy clinging by the wayside wall  
Old Bonchurch, too, its silent pool  
Whereon doth sit the lordly swan  
Gazing at the passer-by,  
Smiling at the wisest eye  
Scorning the fool."



We wonder what the expression of the countenance of the Bonchurch swan is when Mr. Percy Tunncliffe Cowley passes by.

*Songs after Sunset.* By Joseph S. Fletcher. (W. Poole.) We have a dim idea that we once saw something of Mr. Fletcher's before, and that we thought there was something in him. In this tiny volume there are but some fifty pages, with perhaps twelve lines on a page. There is something in it still; but it is not yet of more than an embryonic kind. Mr. Fletcher wants keeping, and it would be doing him no kindness to broach his unripe wine.

*The Western Shore.* By J. J. Chillingworth. (Dublin: Gill.) Mr. Chillingworth, in a polite Preface, invites critics to tell him whether it is worth while for him to try again. We shall not take the responsibility of stifling him in his poetic cradle; but he has a good deal to learn. Despite an erudite correspondent of the ACADEMY, it is impossible to accept "world" as the equivalent of two syllables; and the word "despicion" is dangerously inusitate. A more lengthened specimen of Mr. Chillingworth's style will show that it requires a little chastening. At present it lacks (to mention nothing else) the trivial, but perhaps indispensable, quality of construalness:—

"O source of saints, but sorrow's mother now,  
The victim fillet binds whose pallid brow,  
That son of thine that heard thy wailing cry,  
Thy plundered homes, thy deserts did desory,  
Fed here his fancy; but his pencil chose  
To paint some wrongs with but imagined woes.  
Hadst thou his sweetness and his powers been lent,  
Was his fair fullness on thy sorrows spent,  
Then had my muse not ta'en her upward flight,  
He had absorbed all essence in her height."

Mr. Chillingworth should offer a prize for a scholiast of his poems.

*Dorothy's Troth.* By E. Ridgway. (Bentley.) The author of *Dorothy's Troth* appears to think that the difference between poetry and prose is that the former is exempt from the rules of grammar. The present reviewer boasts himself to be as competent as another at making sense out of an English chorus to the *Supplices*, but he confesses that the three stanzas following beat him completely:—

"Grey breaks the winter dawn,  
O'er hill and vale  
On ghostly sail  
That glides as ghost forlorn.  
"Through soft thin clouds that float  
In pearly mist  
The sea hath kissed  
Then curled about the boat;  
"O'er stretch of purpled moor  
Mid jutting land  
The sea hath spanned  
In ialets from the shore."

We defy a jury of inspectors of schools to parse this, though the general meaning is, of course, clear.

*The Villa by the Sea, &c.* By J. Hedderwick, LL.D. Dr. Hedderwick tells us that he has not produced a book of verse for twenty-two years. Without any desire to be flippant, we cannot help saying that another twenty-two might have elapsed before the appearance of this volume without the world suffering any serious loss. "The Villa by the Sea" itself is a poem of a semi-narrative character, which extends to a hundred pages, in this stanza:

"Could I paint like an Apelles,  
Or evolve a poet's skill,  
I, the unknown Walter Mellis,  
Might a goodly canvas fill."

Now it is very doubtful whether any poet who ever lived could keep up this particularly trying metre for a hundred pages on a single

theme without growing wearisome, and it is quite certain that no one can do so who talks about "evolving a poet's skill," or who fails to see that poets have nothing to do with filling canvases, either big or little, in the literal sense, while painters have. The rest of the volume, we are sorry to say, does not belie the uncomfortable anticipations aroused by the first stanza.

*The World Redeemed.* By W. T. Matson. (Portsmouth: Annett; London: Elliot Stock.) It is an invariable rule with us never to criticise sacred poetry unless it be either very good or very bad. Mr. Matson may take the benefit of this rule. He has rather endangered himself by adding some miscellaneous efforts to his *World Redeemed*; but they are not bad enough to deserve the wheel, though they escape that fate only by a hair's breadth.

*Gleanings from the Blue.* (Hertford.) This little book contains selections from the school magazine of Christ's Hospital for the last ten years. Such things lie outside of the ordinary region of criticism; but, speaking with a fair knowledge of the class, we can say honestly that the schoolfellows of Lamb and Coleridge have no reason to fear comparison of their magazine with others of its kind.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE hear that the Curators of the Bodleian have postponed the election of a librarian until next year. It seems impossible for an Oxford board to make up its mind even as to the date when it will make up its mind.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Robert Browning has a new volume of *Dramatic Idyls* in hand. We believe that it will be ready early in the new year.

THERE is, we are informed, no truth in reports which have recently been published, to the effect that Mr. Emerson contemplates an early visit to this country.

WE understand that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have in the press, and will publish early in the coming year, an edition of *Select Tales* from Grimm, newly translated by Miss Lucy Crane, and very fully illustrated by Mr. Walter Crane, who has been engaged upon the work for several years.

SIR FREDERIC LEIGHTON has become one of the vice-presidents of the Browning Society.

THE life of Sir Christopher Wren, just published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., seems an occasion to remind our readers that several letters between Bishop Wren (uncle of the architect) and the Primate Laud exist in Lambeth Palace Library. In the picture gallery hangs a small full-length portrait of Dr. Wren, Dean of Windsor, similar to the print in the *Parentalia*. It is supposed that Wren designed the fine roof of the Great Hall (Juxon's); and there are other indications of his skill in that building. A MS. account of the rebuilding of St. Paul's after the Great Fire of London is here preserved, which possesses much architectural interest.

It is generally understood in Scotland that Dr. Lees, the author of *Stronbury*, is not the only clergyman of note who has lately appeared as a writer of fiction. One Glasgow clergyman has already published a novel, and it is believed that another will, ere very long, follow in his footsteps.

WE hear that among the forthcoming parts of the *Anecdota Oxoniensia* series will be an essay on The English Manuscripts of the Nicomachean Ethics, described in their Relation to Bekker's Manuscripts and to other Sources, by Mr. J. A. Stewart, of Christ Church; and a

Hebrew Commentary of the eleventh century on Ezra and Nehemiah, by Rabbi Saadiah, edited, from three Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, by Mr. H. J. Mathews, of Exeter College.

WE are glad to hear that the long-felt want of a really adequate English *Life of Handel* is about to be filled up by Mr. W. S. Rocketto, whose articles in Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians* have attracted attention in the musical world. The book will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

MR. BROWNING has consented to supply *The Century* (*Scribner's Monthly*) with a series of extremely interesting data regarding his development and literary career from childhood to the date of his marriage. These are embodied in an article which will appear in the December number, with two original portraits by Mr. R. Lehmann.

WE hear that a rendering in French of the Book of Ecclesiastes, with an elaborate Introduction, may be expected from M. Ernest Renan towards the close of the present year.

THE New Shakspeare Society's books for this year are being completed, and will be issued in December. For the third part of Mr. Furnivall's edition of "*Harrison's Description of England, 1577-87*," Mr. W. Niven, the architect, has written a paper on the Houses of Queen Elizabeth's time, with a list of all the architects then known.

MR. T. O. JACK, of Edinburgh, will shortly publish vol. i. of the *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland—Statistical, Biographical, and Historical*. The work, to extend over six volumes, is edited by Mr. F. Hinds Groome, and will comprise introductory articles, by specialists, on the geology and mineralogy of Scotland, its agriculture, botany, and natural history, its civil and ecclesiastical history, its language and literature, &c. We may add that Mr. Groome, whose name is perhaps best known to our readers in another connexion, as the author of the article "Gipsies" in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has been residing for some years in Edinburgh, and that he worked, as sub-editor under Dr. J. M. Ross, upon that excellent popular encyclopædia *The Globe*.

PROF. A. J. CHURCH's book for this winter will be published almost immediately by Messrs. Seeley and Co. It is entitled *The Story of the Persian War*.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will shortly issue a novel, in three volumes, entitled *Time and Chance*, by Mrs. Tom Kelly, and *The Silver Link*, by Mrs. Houston, author of *Recommended to Mercy*, &c., also in three volumes.

A new work from the pen of Mr. William Andrews, F.R.H.S., hon. secretary of the Hull Literary Club, will appear at an early date under the title of *The Book of Oddities*, uniform with his popular *Punishments in the Olden Time*. It will contain chapters on remarkable characters, singular customs, quaint rhymes, curious epitaphs, odd showers, whimsical wills, &c., &c.

MR. F. PITMAN will soon have ready a Christmas annual in shorthand under the title of *All in the Downs*. It will contain contributions from Horace Weir, Cornelius Walford, William Andrews, W. Davenport Adams, T. B. Trowsdale, John Brent, F.S.A., Harry Blyth, and others, and will be profusely illustrated. Mr. William Goddard is the editor. We understand this is the first annual issued in shorthand.

THE first edition of Mr. A. G. Murdoch's contribution to poetical and biographical literature, entitled *Living and Recent Scottish Poets*, is exhausted, and a new and improved edition,

illustrated with portraits, &c., is in the press. His story, written for the newspapers under the title of *The Bells o' Mauchline*, will be reproduced at an early date in a volume. Mr. Murdoch is now writing for the *Dundee Weekly News* a tale relating to Glasgow life.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL are now the publishers of the *Burlington*. To the next number Mr. Horace Weir will contribute a story dealing with a great colliery disaster in Derbyshire.

A NEW penny weekly paper is announced to appear on December 15, to be called *The Outlook, and Record of the Churches*. It will give special attention to the operations of Presbyterian Churches, but will at the same time notice the movements, ecclesiastical, missionary, and philanthropic, in other Christian communities.

ON the former prices of Shakspeare's plays, to which we have from time to time alluded, Mr. W. G. Stone sends us a note from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1813, part i., p. 131, showing that among the books collected by Sir Kenelm Digby, afterwards possessed by Lord Bristol, and sold in 1680, was a copy of the Second Folio of Shakspeare's plays (1632), and that it fetched 14s.

THE meetings of the Browning Society will be open to the public during this session. They are held at University College on the last Friday of the month, at 8 p.m. There will be no meeting in December. The paper on Friday, November 25, will be by Mr. G. Barnett Smith, on "The Genius and Works of Robert Browning."

THE Dante Society of Cambridge, U.S., is now ready to begin printing the hitherto unpublished Commentary on the *Divina Commedia* by Benvenuto da Imola, of which we have already made mention. A special copy has been made from the MS. in the Laurentian Library at Florence. It is expected to make three octavo volumes of about 500 pages each; and the price to subscribers will be five dollars (£1) per volume. In England, Messrs. Trübner and Co. are authorised to receive subscriptions.

THE biography of the late Mr. George Ripley, LL.D., the founder of "Brook Farm" (associated with the name of Nathaniel Hawthorne and others), is being written by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

M. KONYI, the chief of the stenographic bureau of the Hungarian Parliament, is collecting and editing the speeches of François Deák, with explanatory notes and documents. The first volume has just appeared. It contains 176 speeches, of which 153 were delivered before the Diets of 1832-36 and of 1839-40, and the rest before the County Assembly of Zala. These speeches have been hitherto inaccessible to the Hungarian public, buried in parliamentary and municipal proceedings, and in great part preserved only in MS. Hungarians speak in terms of praise of the way in which M. Konyi has done his work of selecting and annotating.

As a practical result of the recent American Congress at Madrid, it is proposed to publish, under the title of "Biblioteca de los Americanistas," a series of works connected with the history and the languages of the New World. Some of these have been printed long ago, but are now excessively rare; others are still in MS. The list put forward contains about thirty volumes dealing with history, and about twelve with languages. Each will have a short bibliography, notes, and an index. The first to appear, announced for the end of December, will be the *Recordación florida* of Capitán Fuentes y Guzmán (MS. 1690). The edition will be limited to 500 numbered copies; and

intending subscribers should address themselves to D. José Santaló, calle de la Colegiata 6, Madrid.

THE second and concluding volume has just appeared (Ghent: A. Braeckman) of the *Histoire et Théorie de la Musique de l'Antiquité*, upon which M. Gevaert, director of the Conservatoire at Brussels, has been engaged for the past ten years.

SIGNOR ENRICO NARDUCCI, librarian of the Alessandrini, has conceived the project of compiling an alphabetical catalogue of all the printed books in all the libraries of Italy. With this view he has sent round a circular to his fellow-librarians, requesting them to fill up a form with the titles of the books in their charge commencing with the syllable "ab." He also hopes to obtain the support of the Italian Government.

WE understand that the Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of the facsimile reprint of the original edition of *Goody Two Shoes*, edited by Mr. Charles Welsh, which has recently been published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran.

THE fifteenth volume of the *Biblical Museum*, completing the Old Testament section of the work, and containing a very copious Index to the whole, is announced as just ready for publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.

#### FRENCH JOTTINGS.

THE following is the final list of candidates for the three vacant *fauteuils* in the Académie française, which are to be filled up on December 8:—MM. Pasteur, Sully-Prudhomme, François Coppée, de Mazade, Oberbuliez, Paul Janet, Manuel, and Maquet. Contrary to the usual custom, all of these will be regarded as standing for each vacancy, though the elections must, of course, be distinct and several.

M. HAURÉAU has communicated a paper to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in which he aims at proving that all the poems, whether printed or in MS., associated with the name of St. Bernard of Clairvaux are wrongly ascribed to him. More especially does he allege this of the collection of six pieces which passes under the title of *De contemptu mundi*.

M. ALPHONSE DAUDET's new novel, *Numa Roumestan*, is having an extraordinary success just now, partly because it is supposed to contain a portrait of M. Gambetta. But complaints are being made about the great differences in price charged for it in various countries. The original is published in France for three francs and a-half (which may be profitably compared with the nominal price of our own three-volume novels); an Italian translation is announced for one franc; while for the German translation eight marks, or ten francs, is asked, with a portrait of the author thrown in.

M. TAMIZEY DE LARROQUE, who is known as the author of a series of books entitled "Les Correspondants de Peiresc," has just issued a collection of the French letters hitherto unpublished of Joseph Scaliger. He also promises an edition, with notes, of the *Epistres françaises des personnages illustres et doctes à Joseph Juste de la Scala mises en lumière par Jacques de Reves* (Harderwyck, 1624).

M. E. CHARVERIAT has published, at Lyons, a treatise upon the history of the constitution of Cologne during the Middle Ages, chiefly based upon German sources, from which it appears that Cologne enjoyed a regulation equivalent to our own statute of *habeas corpus* from as early a date as 1513.

M. A. TUREY, of the national archives at Paris, has just published, at the charges of the Ministry of Public Instruction, a collection of wills registered with the Parliament of Paris

during the reign of Charles VI. Forty-eight wills are printed in full, beginning with the year 1400.

FOR the series of the "Grande Bibliothèque provençale" (Aix: Guittou-Talamel), M. Albert Savine is preparing an edition of the *Comédies et Poèmes de Cabanes* after the unpublished MS. in the Bibliothèque Méjanas.

#### GERMAN JOTTINGS.

IN reply to the repeated wishes expressed on the subject, we are authorised to state that the late Theodor Benfey charged his daughter with the collection and republication of those of his papers which are dispersed in different periodicals. Where it is desirable, she will be assisted by a former pupil of Prof. Benfey.

DR. GEORG EBERS, the well-known author of *Uarda*, *Homo Sum*, and *An Egyptian Princess*, has written a new novel, entitled *Die Frau Bürgermeisterin*, which will appear at the end of the present month. He has forsaken his favourite materials from Egyptian history, the story being based upon a romantic episode in the history of the Low Countries during the sixteenth century. An English translation of the book has already been begun by Miss Julie Sutter, the translator of Björnson's tale, *Synnöve Solbakken*, which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

THE great dictionary begun by the brothers Grimm is advancing but slowly. M. Heyne and R. Hildebrand, the two regular editors, are engaged respectively upon the letters M and G; while Prof. Lexer, of Würzburg, to whom has been assigned the letter N, has just brought out a fasciculus of 192 pages, carried as far as "Nachtigalstimme."

THE first volume has just appeared (Berlin: Weidmann) of the seventh edition in German of Mommsen's *History of Rome*.

HERR FRIEDRICH BODENSTEDT, who has won a considerable reputation as the author of *Mira-Schaffy*, has sent to the press a new volume of poems, entitled *Aus Morgen- und Abendland*, which will appear before Christmas. It contains poems treating of Western as well as Eastern subjects, some being suggested also by the New World, which the author visited some time ago.

UNDER the title of *Handbuch der theologischen Wissenschaften in encyclopädisch-historischer Darstellung*, a new theological encyclopaedia, of an apologetic character, is announced by Herr C. H. Beck, of Nordlingen. It consists of three volumes, of which the first will be published in February of next year. The editor is Prof. Zöckler, of Griefswald; and among the contributors are Profs. Luthardt, Harnack, Cremer, von Zezschwitz, Volck, Grau, Kübel, and Stack.

HERR KOHLER, sub-librarian of the University Library at Munich, has edited a reprint (Freiburg-i-B.: Mohr) of the *Teutsche Grammatica* of Valentin Ickelsamer, which is the earliest German grammar known to exist. This reprint is from the copy in the Munich Library, which bears no date, but is generally assigned to the year 1631.

PROF. PAUL HAUPT has just published (Leipzig: Hinrichs) *Der keilinschriftliche Sanktuthbericht, eine Episode des babylonischen Nimrod-epos*. This is a popular pamphlet, which the writer proposes to follow up with a text of the flood-tablets, a translation, and notes.

ADOLF PERNWERTH, the editor of the *Carmina Gurana*, is preparing for publication a collection of Latin amatory and drinking songs, ranging in date from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, under the title *Ubi sunt*

qui ante nos in mundo fuere (Würzburg: Stuber).

We learn from the *Revue critique* that M. Auguste Jundt has published (Strassburg: Schmidt) an interesting work upon the dramas performed in the high school at Strasbourg during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, of which Gervinus wrote "das Beste was die Gelehrten mit ihren Schülern in Schauspiele geleistet, ist in Strassburg geschehen." M. Jundt gives the titles of twenty-seven "Schul-dramen" acted between 1538 and 1621, of which eighteen treat of religious and nine of secular subjects.

On December 1 an important collection of drawings, rare books, and other objects of artistic and literary interest will be sold by auction at the Art Institute of Lepke in Berlin. In the catalogue we notice specially many French etchings of the eighteenth century, a series of engravings illustrating the history of Prussia, and a number of English portraits. Among the artists represented are A. Longhi, Desnoyères, Poilly, Cornel Floris, Aldegrever, Bartolozzi, Claude Lorrain, M. Anton Raimondi, Chodowiecki, Edelinck, B. Morghen, and Greuze. The books, which are mostly handsomely illustrated and bound in morocco, include Florian's *Nouvelles Nouvelles*; P. Corneille's *Théâtre avec les Commentaires de Voltaire*, with thirty-five engravings (1797); Vernon's *Campagnes de Louis XV.*; and Lavater's *Physiognomische Fragmente*. There are also several block-books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a *Biblia Germanica* (Nuremberg, 1483), and the tales of Boccaccio translated by Steinhovel and illustrated (1543).

#### ORIGINAL VERSE.

[THE following sonnet, which recently appeared in the *New York Tribune*, seems to us to be worth reprinting in England, not only on account of its literary merit, but because we believe that it represents accurately a sentiment very general at the present time in the United States. That the death of Gen. Garfield and the sympathy shown by the Queen have drawn the two nations together more closely than any event since the separation is an unquestioned fact, and one over which we may well rejoice, however we deplore the price.]

"VICTORIA.

"O Queen!—Nay more than queen—O woman grand!

The brightest jewels in thy diadem  
Grow dim before thy tears. Recrowned by them

The woman ranks the queen, and doth command  
A stricken Nation's love. The Motherland  
Seems nearer now, since o'er the ocean's swell  
Was borne the sound of our sad, tolling bell,  
And thou and thine mourners with us did stand.

'God save the Queen!'—The queen and woman,  
too!

Grant length of days, a happy, peaceful reign,  
To one who joined with us in sorrow true,  
And bowed her crowned head above our slain.  
Henceforth upon her shield this legend stands:  
'Tis better, far, to conquer hearts than lands."

"A. P. WILLIAMS."

#### OBITUARY.

WILLIAM RATHBONE GREG.

THE ranks of those who took part in the social and political struggles of the past generation are being rapidly thinned. It was but a week ago that another volume of *Miscellaneous Essays* from the pen of Mr. W. R. Greg was published by Messrs. Triibner; and, before a busy world has found time to study their contents, it is called upon to mourn over the loss of their author. Mr. Greg was the fifth and

youngest son of Mr. Samuel Greg of Manchester, and his mother was a daughter of Mr. Adam Lightbody, of Liverpool. He was born at Manchester in 1809, and, through his parents, was connected with many of the most influential families of Lancashire. By his marriage, in 1835, with Lucy, daughter of William Henry, M.D., of Manchester, this connexion with the county palatine was still further strengthened. His first appearance in the world of literature was in 1840, when he published a work descriptive of the *Efforts for the Extinction of the African Slave Trade*, and this was almost immediately followed (as was not unnatural for a man whose family-roots were deep-planted in the world of Manchester, and whose thoughts were ever engrossed in the study of the burning questions of the day) by some pamphlets on behalf of the Anti Corn Law League. For some years after this period Mr. Greg was but little known in London life. *The Creed of Christendom*, which appeared in 1851, and has since been twice reprinted, introduced his name to a wider circle of readers, and from that time his opinions, by means of his papers in the *Edinburgh* and other Reviews, and his collected volumes of essays, have become familiar to his countrymen. The most popular of all his works was his volume on the *Enigmas of Life*, which was first published in 1872, and in the course of the next three years had passed through eight editions. Another volume of his essays which attracted to itself considerable attention, not only from its own merits, but also from the circumstance that its publication coincided with a change in the governing spirit of England, was issued under the expressive title of *Rocks Ahead; or, the Warnings of Cassandra* (1874). As a thinker who could enter into a patient investigation of the questions of the day, and could bring to bear upon them a minute and searching criticism, Mr. Greg was without rival in his age. He will not be remembered in the years to come as the originator of any striking theory, or as the creator of any new school of thought; but everyone who wishes for information on the social and religious questions which agitated men's minds during the last forty years must study and re-study Mr. Greg's books. They were all written in a clear and entertaining style; and those who believe that a writer's powers of expression are heightened by his mixing in a busy world will find a confirmation of their views in the fact that Mr. Greg was first a Commissioner of Customs and afterwards the Controller of the Stationery Office. His second wife was a daughter of Mr. James Wilson, the well-known political economist.

W. P. COURTNEY.

#### GIOVANNI RUFFINI.

On the 3rd inst., at Taggia, near San Remo, died Giovanni Ruffini, the patriot novelist, at the age of seventy-four. For many years ill-health had confined him to a secluded life on the sunny shore so eloquently described in *Doctor Antonio*, and he had somewhat slipped out of sight of the Italian literary world. Ruffini's position as a writer was always an exceptional one. An Italian writing in English, treating of Italian themes for an English public, and with the avowed purpose of enlisting English sympathy in the cause of Italian freedom, he shared the fate of all who write for a purpose, and his quickly earned fame passed away with the transition period that had given it birth. His first book, *Lorenzo Benoni*, mainly founded on events of his own youth, owed much of its popularity to the moment of its appearance, for, published in 1853, it caught at its height the tide of English enthusiasm for the Italian cause. A graphic picture of Italian life, penned in idiomatic English by a high-minded

gentleman earning the bread of exile as a teacher of his native tongue, it aroused general as well as literary interest. And when it was known that the adventures and escape of Lorenzo Benoni were actually part of the author's own experiences that interest increased. Stimulated by this first success, Signor Ruffini then produced his *chef d'œuvre*, *Doctor Antonio*, a romance of true passion, half-idyll, half-tragedy, in an exquisite setting. He never again rose to the same height of inspiration. His succeeding novels—*Vincenzo*, *Lavinia*, &c.—were merely clever, well-written books, with occasional touches of humour and pathos. In fact, his literary gift was of the purely emotional kind, born rather of the promptings of the heart than of the intellect. Consequently, he could not write in cold blood, could not deal successfully with subjects outside the range of his own feelings and experience. Nevertheless, all his works are eminently readable, always distinguished by simplicity of style and purity of tone, and do not deserve the almost total oblivion that has been their lot in Italy. This, of course, is partly owing to their having been originally composed in a foreign tongue, but partly also to the changed taste of the new generation, whose palate requires to be tickled by food, if not of stronger, at least of coarser flavour.

Ruffini's literary activity waned before he was attacked by the lingering disease that caused his death. *A Nook in the Jura* and *Carlino*, both slight, though graceful, works, were the only productions of his old age. Italy had won her freedom, so the motive-power of his labour was at an end. "Why should I write when I have nothing to say?" was his reply some years ago to a friend who was urging him to resume his pen. Of his political career little need be said here. Returning to his native land in 1848, he rallied to the royal standard, and was sent to Paris on an official mission after the Battle of Novara. At a later period, after the consolidation of the Italian kingdom, he was elected member of the National Parliament. Throughout his life Italy was his first thought, and he worked for her according to his lights. Besides its literary success, his best novel achieved a practical result that must have been very gratifying to its author's patriotism. So many foreign visitors were attracted to the scene in which *Doctor Antonio* was laid that it may be said to have largely aided in establishing the prosperity of San Remo as a health resort.

LINDA VILLARI.

WE regret to record the death of the Rev. John H. Appleton, formerly Vicar of St. Mark's, Staplefield, Sussex. He contributed largely to Blunt's *Annotated Bible*; and, in conjunction with Prof. A. H. Sayce, he edited *The Life and Literary Relics* of his brother, the late Dr. Appleton, founder of the ACADEMY. Mr. J. H. Appleton died on November 10 at Brighton, where he had lived for the last few years. He was only in his forty-ninth year.

THE death is announced of Mrs. Robert Buchanan, after a lingering and painful illness. She was the sister of Miss Harriett Jay, authoress of *The Queen of Connaught*, &c.

THE death is announced at Jena of Dr. Karl Fortlage, one of the most eminent and enthusiastic of the followers of Fichte. He was seventy-six years of age, and had occupied the Chair of Philosophy at Jena since 1846.

KARL FRIEDRICH HIRSCH, who is said to be the last survivor of Beethoven's pupils, died at Vienna on November 6, aged eighty. He was a composer of no little reputation. Only the other day he finished a new offertory for tenor, which he himself described in a letter to a friend as his "Schwanengesang."

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

We have before us the first number of the *Cape Quarterly Review* (Cape Town: J. O. Juta), which has incorporated our old acquaintance, the *Cape Monthly*. The articles which naturally interest us most are those which smack of the soil. The "Chronicles of Cape Commanders" are continued, the period here covered being from 1679 to 1891. An article upon Thomas Pringle, suggested by the recent publication of his collected poems by Messrs. Longmans, contains several new and interesting details about his life. Mr. Geo. M. Theal contributes some Kaffir proverbs and figurative expressions, with explanatory notes, from which we gather that Europeans (the English) are known as "the people who protect with one hand and kill with the other." But in the opinion of many, the most important article will be the "Journal of the Trek-Boers," compiled by a trader partly from their own reports and partly from his personal observation. This is, we believe, the first authentic account that has appeared of that expedition of Dutch farmers who left the Transvaal in search of "pastures new" in 1874, and who, after extreme suffering and much loss of life and property, are now settled at Huilla under Portuguese protection. In September 1880, the party consisted of fifty-seven families, numbering 270 souls, with fifty servants who had accompanied them from the Transvaal, and sixty-one waggons drawn by 840 oxen; they had also 120 horses, 2,160 head of cattle, and 3,000 sheep and goats. The article is accompanied by a rough sketch-map and some interesting original documents.

THE *Revue historique* for November has an article by M. Sorel on "The Neutrality of North Germany in 1795," which is a careful study of the diplomatic history of that eventful year. The paper by M. Renan on "The First Martyrs of Gaul" is a chapter from his forthcoming book, "Marc-Aurèle," which forms the sixth volume of *Les Origines du Christianisme*. This account of the martyrs of Lyons in 177 is written with M. Renan's accustomed picturesque and learning.

THE *Archivio Storico italiano* publishes a diary of Felice Braneaschi, who was a Florentine ambassador at Cairo in 1422, sent to obtain commercial privileges for Florence from the Sultan of Egypt; the diary contains much curious information, especially as regards the presents given to the Sultan and the expenses of the embassy. Signor Cesare Guasti returns to the question of the authenticity of the chronicle of Dino Compagni in an examination of M. Hartwig's article on that question in the last number of the *Revue historique*. It is impossible not to feel that the historical writers of Italy deserve more attention about this matter than French and German critics are prepared to give them. Signor Pasolini has presented to the subscribers to the *Archivio* a collection of documents regarding the ancient relations between Venice and Ravenna, which form a supplement to his articles on this subject which appeared in 1870-74.

• THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for November has two interesting stories, one remarkable for its subject, the other for its method. The first, "Das Brigittchen von Trogen," by Herr Meyer, is a story put into the mouth of Poggio, who narrates his experience of a nunery which he visited in search of MSS. during the sitting of the Council of Constance. The other story, by Friulein von Ebner-Eschenbach, "Die Poesie des Unbewussten," has for its subject the discovery of a husband's merits by a newly married wife; it is told in the form of postcards passing between the husband and wife and their relatives. A novel in postcards

is indeed a remarkable testimony to the capacity of literature to adapt itself to the progress of civilisation; but we doubt whether any nation, except the German, would confide their sentiments to that particular means of transport. Herr Brunn contributes an article of some value to art criticism on "The Sons in the Laocoon Group," in which he carries out the analogy between dramatic and plastic representation, and argues that the unwounded son plays the part of chorus in the group. Herr von Pettenkofer makes a contribution to sanitary science on "Soil in its Relation to Health," and Herr Karl Hillebrand writes a pleasant article after his wont on "Antonio Panizzi." A philosophic article by Dr. Erdmann, on "The Idea of Kant's *Kritik der reinen Vernunft*," enforces the view that Kant's *Kritik* was nothing else than the carrying out of Hume's problem in its furthest possible extent. A little article on "Culturpiede" gives an interesting summary of the Catholic point of view upon the question of Church and State in Germany at present.

## CHAUCER'S "PARLIAMENT OF FOWLS."

THE obligations of Chaucer in his *Parliament of Fowls* to Cicero, Ovid, and Boccaccio have been sufficiently noticed. But scarcely so his obligations to Alanus de Insulis, though he mentions him by name, and, instead of describing "the noble goddess Nature" himself, refers the reader to Alanus' description of her:

"And right as Aleyn in the Playnt of Kynde  
Deuyseeth Nature in suche array & face:  
In swich array men myghte hire there yfynde."

Yet it is well worth noticing that it is from the work here named—the *De Conquestu vel Placatu Naturae* (a work modelled in some respects on that favourite mediaeval writing, Boethius' *De Consolatione Philosophiae*)—Chaucer derived the somewhat fantastic title given to his poem, as well as some ideas.

Alanus describes at great length the form and costume of Nature as she appears approaching him. On her robe, he says—a robe of tissue so "subtilized" and fine "ut ejus aerisque eandem crederes esse naturam"—"prout oculis pictura imaginabatur, animalium celebratur concilium"—i.e., "There is held a Parliament of Animals." Here, clearly, is the suggestion of the name of Chaucer's poem, and of something more. "Concilium," says Maigne d'Arnis' *Ducange*, is used for "Parliamentum apud Anglicos Scriptores."

This poem is variously styled The Parliament of Fowls, The Parliament of Birds, The Assembly of Fowls, and The Assembly of Birds. In the Prologue to the Legend of Good Women it is styled the "Parliament of Foules;" in the *Proces de Chauceres*, at the end of the Parson's Tale, it is spoken of as "the book of Saint Valentines day & of the Parliament of brides." Lydgate writes:—

"Of fowles also he wrote the Parlyment,  
Therein remembreth of ryall Egles three  
Howe in their choyse they felt adversite;  
To fore Nature profered the batayle  
Eche for his partye, if he wolde avayle."

Spenser, in a stanza we will venture to quote, for everybody will like to be reminded of it, speaks of the "Foules Parley":—

"So hard it is for any living wight  
All her array & vestiments to tell  
That old Dan Geffray (in whose gentle spright  
The pure well head of Poesie did dwell)  
In his *Fowles parley* durst not with it mell,  
But it transfered to Alane who he thought  
Had in his *Plaint of kinde* describ'd it well;  
Which who will read set forth so as it ought,  
Go seek he out that Alane where he may be sought."

In the MSS. it is commonly called either the

Parliament of Fowls or the Parliament of Birds.

Of course the term Parliament may be used here in its old general sense of a conference—a "colloquium," expressed in mediaeval Latin by *Parliamentum* as well as by *concilium* and *consilium*. But likely enough Chaucer may have had in his mind as he went on with his story the then comparatively new idea of Parliament as a representative assembly. This thought may have suggested to him the appointment of delegates to offer their opinion and advice on the delicate question to whom the formel's hand is to be given; and so we have four M.P.'s or spokes-birds to represent respectively the fowl of ravin or birds of prey, the water-fowl, the worm-fowl, and the seed-fowl.

Though Alan speaks of a "Concilium Animalium," what he goes on to describe is a Concilium Avium, a Bird Parliament. It is interesting to compare his list with Chaucer's. On the whole, there is more difference than likeness; but Chaucer has probably taken one or two hints from the earlier writer. At all events, Chaucer may be illustrated from him.

Chaucer speaks of "the Coward Kita." Alan's words are curious, and need comment: "Illic milvus, venatoris induens personam, venatione furtiva larvam gerebat ancipitris." And compare the following pairs of quotations:—

"There was the tiraunt with his federys dunne  
And greye, I mene the goshaunk that doth pyne  
To bryddis for his outrageous rauyne."

"Illic ancipiter, civitatis praefectus aerie,  
violenta tyrannide a subditis redditus exposcebat."

"The jelous swan agens hire deth that syngith."

"Illic olor, sui funeris praeco, citharizationis  
organo vitae prophetabat spooopam."

"The oule ek that of deth the hode bringeth."

"Illic bubo, propheta miserie, psalmodie  
funerarie lamentationis praecinebat."

"The crane, the geaunt, with his trompis son."

"Grus . . . giganteae quantitatis evadebat u-  
cassum."

"The thef the choughe."

"Illic monedula, latrocinio laudabili reculas-  
saurizans, innatae avaritiae argumenta monstrabat."

"The jangling pye."

"Illic pica, dubio picturata colore, curam logice  
perennabat insomnem."

"The kok that orloge is of thorpis lyte."

"Illic gallus, tanquam vulgaris astrologus, sua  
vocis horologio horarum loquebatur discrimina."

"The wedded turtill with hire herte trewe."

"Illic turtur, suo viduata consorte, amorem epi-  
logare designans, in altero bigamiae refutabat  
solatia."

"The pokok with his angelis federys bryghte."

"Illic in pavone tantum pulcritudinis compluit  
Natura thesaurum ut eam postea crederes mendi-  
casse."

"The raven wys."

"Illic corvus, zelotypiae abhorrens dedecus, suo  
foetus non sua esse pignora fatebatur, usque dum  
comperio nigri argumento coloris, hoc quasi secum  
disputans comprobatur." [This is an excellent illus-  
tration of Chaucer's epithet, though the proof that  
contents the observant and reflecting bird would  
scarcely satisfy a judicial mind, unless ravens are  
communitic in respect of their mates.]

"The crow with voice of care."

"Illic cornix ventura prognosticans, nugatorio  
concoctabatur garritu."

A careful comparison of these two catalogues  
*raisonnées*—the lists are by no means identical  
any more than the descriptions—certainly casts  
light on Chaucer's genius. One can scarcely  
doubt that his taste appreciated duly the  
affected and far-fetched style of the older  
writer. And certainly one may see how he  
was not content to behold Nature merely  
through the spectacles of books, but loved to  
gaze on her face to face. Dear as his old books



were to him—"totorn" with faithful use (see l. 110 of the "P. of F.")—dearer yet was Nature. Sweet were the old songs on the daisy; but the daisy itself was still sweeter. Entertaining and learned were the accounts to be found in literature of his fellow-creatures the birds; but better than hearing of them he enjoyed hearing them and watching their humours—for they, too, have their humours—with an eye at once merry and kindly. Birds, no less than men, he observed keenly, portrayed wittily, and with all the gentleness of a most gentle heart.

JOHN W. HALES.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BERLIOZ, H. *Lettres intimes*. Préface par Ch. Gounod. Paris: G. Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
- BLUMENFELD, H. *Leopold-Studien*. 1. Hft. Ueber den Gebrauch der Allegorie in den bildenden Künsten. Freiburg-B.: Mohr. 2 M.
- BRANDES, G. *Moderne Geister*. Literarische Bildnisse aus dem 19. Jahrh. Frankfurt-a-M.: Literar. Anstalt. 9 M.
- CHURCH, A. J. *The Story of the Persian War*. Seeley. 5s.
- ELLIOTT, Frances. *Diary of an Idle Woman in Sicily*. Bentley. 21s.
- GONCOURT, E. et J. de. *L'Art du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle*. 1<sup>re</sup> Série. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
- GRÖ, W. E. *Miscellaneous Essays*. Tübingen. 7s. 6d.
- GRINDON, L. *Sketches of Lancashire*. Seeley. 21s.
- MILLOT, J. *La Vie de St. Catherine d'Alexandrie*. Texte revu par Marius Ségur. Paris: Hachette. 80 fr.
- MINGHETTI, M. *Del Partiti politici e della Ingerenza loro nella Giustizia e nella Amministrazione*. Milano: Hoepli. 5 fr.
- NICHOLSON, H. Whalley. *From Sward to Share; or, a Fortune in Five Years at Hawaii*. W. H. Allen & Co. 12s. 6d.
- SAINTE-RENE TAILLANDIER. *Études littéraires*. Paris: Plon.
- SHARP, J. C. *Aspects of Poetry*. Clarendon Press. 10s. 6d.
- TURNER, W. *The late Bishop, Letters of*. Bentley. 38s.
- VIOLET-LE-DUC's *Lectures on Architecture*. Trans. B. Baskinell. Sampson Low & Co. 63s.
- WADDINGTON, S. *English Sennets by Poets of the Past*. Bell. 4s. 6d.

## THEOLOGY.

- BONWETZ, G. N. *Die Geschichte d. Montanismus*. Erlangen: Deichert. 4 M.
- BRENDENKAMP, C. J. *Gesetz u. Propheten*. Ein Beitrag zur alttestamentlichen Kritik. Erlangen: Deichert. 3 M.
- DEANE, W. J. *The Book of Wisdom*, edited, with Introduction, &c. Clarendon Press. 12s. 6d.
- GRAFE, E. *Ueb. Veranlassung u. Zweck d. Römerbriefs*. 1. Hft. Freiburg-B.: Mohr. 3 M.
- REMAN, E. *Mars-Aurèle et la Fin du Monde antique*. Paris: G. Lévy. 7 fr. 50 c.

## HISTORY.

- BLADES, W. *The Biography and Typography of William Carton*. Tübingen. 5s.
- BRUNCKE, P. *Die Entwicklung der Reichthumsverhältnisse der Städte*. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Reichthumsverhältnisse von der Mitte d. XIII. bis zu Ende d. XIV. Jahrh. Hamburg: Krieger. 2 M.
- DUDIK, B. *Chronik d. Minoriten-Guardiane d. St. Jacobs-Klosters in Olmütz*, P. Paulinus Zaczow, Abt. die Schwedenzeit in Olmütz von 1463-1650. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M. 80 Pf.
- DU FRESNE DE BRAUCOURT, G. *Histoire de Charles VII. T. 1. Le Dauphin*. 1403-22. Paris: Lib. de la Société bibliographique. 8 fr.
- EMER, S. *Geschichte der Paderborn'schen Mündel*. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der deutschen Reformation. Freiburg-B.: Herder. 3 M. 80 Pf.
- FLIECHMANN's *Memoirs of Count Moltke*. Trans. Mrs. Oshel Hoey and Mr. J. Lillie. Sampson Low & Co. 36s.
- FONTANE, M. *Histoire universelle*. T. 2. Les Israélites, Zoroastre. Paris: Lemerre. 7 fr. 50 c.
- GESCHICHTLICHEN, eidermischische. Hrg. v. J. v. Zahn. 2. Jahrg. 3. Hft. Graz: Leykam-Josefthal. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- JACKSON, Ladv. *The French Court and Society in the Reign of Louis XVI. and during the First Empire*. Bentley. 24s.
- JAFFÉ, Ph. *Regesta pontificum Romanorum*. Ed. 2. Fasc. 2. Leipzig: Veit. 8 M.
- LUND, T. *Das kgl. Leben in Skandinavien während d. 16. Jahrh.* Copenhagen: Høst. 9s.
- MARSON, F. *Le Marquis de Grignan, Petit-fils de Mme. de Sévigné*. Paris: Plon. 6 fr.
- PALLMANN, H. *Sigmund Feyerabend*. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte d. Frankfurter Buchhandels im 16. Jahrh. Frankfurt-a-M.: Völkner. 6 M.
- PETROVITCH, G. *Bibliographie de Scanderbeg*. Paris: Leroux. 15 fr.
- PFIZMAIER, A. *2 Reisen nach dem Westen Japans in den Jahren 1889 u. 1890 n. Chr.* Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M. 80 Pf.
- WALLROPER, P. *Albrecht I. u. der Ursprung der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft*. Wien: Hölzel. 1 M. 20 Pf.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ARNDTSEN aus dem zoologischen Institute der Universität Wien u. der zoologischen Station in Triest. 4. Bd. 1. Hft. Wien: Hölzel. 18 M.
- ARNDT, R. *Technik der Experimentalchemie*. 2. Bd. 1. Lfg. Leipzig: Voss. 8 M.
- BEITRAGE, metronomische. Nr. 3. Thermometrische Untersuchungen. Hrg. v. W. Foerster. Berlin: Dümmler. 8 M.

- CLAUS, C. *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Geryonopiden- u. Euopiden-Entwicklung*. Wien: Hölzel. 8 M.
- COTTEAU, M. *Paléontologie française. Terrain jurassique. Rhénides irréguliers*. Livr. 47. Paris: G. Masson. 6 fr.
- EBERMAYER, E. *Naturwissenschaftliche Grundlagen d. Wald-u. Ackerbueses*. 1. Thl. Physiologische Chemie der Pflanzen. 1. B4. Die Bestandtheile der Pflanzen. Berlin: Springer. 16 M.
- FLAMMARION, C. *Les Étoiles et les Curiosités du Ciel*. Paris: Marpon et Flammarion. 10 fr.
- GÖTTKE, A. *Untersuchungen zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Würmer*. Leipzig: Voss. 16 M.
- HARTMANN, E. v. *Das religiöse Bewusstsein der Menschheit im Stufenstadium seiner Entwicklung*. Berlin: C. Duncker. 10 M.
- HATSCHEK, B. *Studien üb. Entwicklung d. Amphioxus*. Wien: Hölzel. 16 M.
- HOOBA VAN NOOTEN, Mds. B. *Fleurs, Fruits et Feuillages de l'Île de Java*. 3<sup>me</sup> Edition. Bruxelles: Muquardt. 175 fr.
- JERVIS, G. *I Tesori Sotterranei dell' Italia*. Vol. 3. Regione insulare, Sardegna e Sicilia. Torino: Loescher. 15 fr.
- KOLBE, H. *Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der theoretischen Chemie*. Leipzig: Barth. 1 M. 60 Pf.
- MADAN, H. G. *Tables of Qualitative Analysis*. Clarendon Press. 4s. 6d.
- MAXWELL, the late J. Clerk. *An Elementary Treatise on Electricity*. Ed. W. Garnett. Clarendon Press. 7s. 6d.
- MEINERT, Fr. *Die Mundtheile der Fliege*. Trophi dipterum. Copenhagen: Hagerup. 11s.
- SCHMIDT-GÖBEL, H. M. *Die schädlichen u. nützlichen Insekten in Forst, Feld u. Garten*. 2. Abth. Wien: Hölzel. 11 M. 60 Pf.
- TOULA, F. *Grundlinien der Geologie d. westlichen Balkan*. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 6 M.

## PHILOLOGY.

- DAUB, A. *Studien zu den Biographika d. Suidas*. 1. Hft. Freiburg-B.: Mohr. 4 M.
- DAVIES, T. L. O. *A Supplementary English Glossary*. Bell. 18s.
- HUG, A. *Studien aus dem klassischen Alterthum*. 1. Hft. Freiburg-B.: Mohr. 4 M.
- LORET, les Continuateurs de. *Lettres en Vers, recueillies et publiées par le baron James de Rothschild*. Paris: Morgand & Fatout. 90 fr.
- MÜLLER, F. Max. *Buddhist Texts from Japan*. Clarendon Press. 3s. 6d.
- SI-BIAN-KI, ou PHISTOIRE du Pavillon d'Occident, Comédie en seize Actes. Traduit du Chinois par Stanislas Julien. Paris: Leroux. 30 fr.
- WICKES, W. *A Treatise on the Accentuation of the Three So-called Poetical Books of the Old Testament*. Clarendon Press. 5s.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE FORTHCOMING LIFE OF CARD. NEWMAN.

Birmingham: Nov. 12, 1881.

With regard to Messrs. Houghton's memoir of me, announced in the ACADEMY of to-day, I beg to state that I have not read a line of it, and therefore can "pronounce" nothing about it. This is not inconsistent with my having spoken kindly of the writer of it.

JOHN H. CARD. NEWMAN.

## THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW" ON SCHLIEMANN'S "ILIOS."

Nov. 16, 1881.

Under the above heading, the ACADEMY of November 12 prints a letter from Mr. A. H. Sayce. He has no facts and no arguments, but he is very angry. He denounces the "anonymous" (!) *Edinburgh Reviewer* as a stranger to the first principles of archaeological science—as grossly ignorant of Greek philology—as scandalously incompetent for his task. Mr. Sayce's dogmas on archaeological questions are of no importance to anyone but himself; and, when he obtrudes his theories, he convinces experts (oftener, perhaps, than he is aware) that he does not understand the subject of which he writes.

As to *Ilios*, the estimate expressed in the *Edinburgh Review* is that on which qualified judges are now pretty well agreed—viz., that, while Dr. Schliemann's admirable labours have discovered objects of the highest intrinsic interest, the book is exceedingly diffuse in style, defective in arrangement, and, in its special hypotheses, often fantastic. Why is Mr. Sayce so angry? Because the *Edinburgh Review* briefly notices a very severe and, in my judgment, very just censure passed on Mr. Sayce's own contribution to *Ilios*—an Appendix in which he discusses the inscriptions, or supposed inscriptions, found at Hisarlik. A scholar—of greater modesty, and also of higher calibre, than Mr. Sayce—has examined that Appendix in

detail, with this result:—"Scarcely a conclusion in this [Sayce's] Appendix rests on a solid basis of fact or argument" (see *Edin. Review*, cxiv., p. 533). Mr. Sayce would have been wise to let this subject drop.

As to Greek philology, Mr. D. B. Monro has lately written a paper on certain views of the Homeric dialect put forth by Mr. Sayce. He argues (and, in my opinion, demonstrates) that Mr. Sayce's essay is a string of blunders and confusions; the fact being that Mr. Sayce had derived his materials chiefly from two or three articles in German periodicals, of which he had usually missed the main point (*Journal of Philology*, vol. ix., No. 18, pp. 233 f.). Mr. Sayce has imprudently attempted a reply, in which he only shows that he does not comprehend the gravity of his own errors, while he completes the humour of the situation by lecturing Mr. Monro on the study of Homer (*Journ. Phil.*, ix., No. 19, pp. 110 f.). If Mr. Sayce is still unconscious of the impression which this unequal Homeric encounter has produced on the amused spectators, it is high time for him to learn. There has been, and is, only one opinion. Mr. Sayce's pretensions in Greek philology have been gently, but finally, extinguished by Mr. Monro.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEWER.

## AN EARLIER ENGLISH ORIGINAL OF MR.

## BROWNING'S "PIED PYPER."

3 St. George's Square, N.W.: Oct. 27, 1881.

A friend has just told me of an earlier—I suppose the earliest—English authority for the *Pied Piper*. It is Richard Verstegan, in his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence* (1605). On pp. 85-87 he tells how the Emperor Charles the Great had "great & troublesome warres with the Saxons," and transported a great number of them into Transylvania, where they kept their Saxon language, and were "vnto this day called by the name of Sassons."

"And now . . . beeing by reason of speaking of these Saxons of Transilvania, put in mynd of a most true & maruelous strange accedent that hapned in Saxonia not many ages past, I cannot omit, for the strangeness thereof, briefly heer by the way to set it down. There came into the town of Hamel in the countrey of Brunswyc an od kynd of companion, who for the fantastical cote which hee wore, beeing wrought with sundry colours, was called the pyed pyper; for a pyper hee was, beeydes his other qualities. This The pyed fellow forsooth offred the townsmen Pyper.

for a certain somme of mony to rid the town of all the rattes that were in it (for at that tyme the burgers were with that vermin greatly annoyed). The accord in fyne beeing made; the pyed pyper with a shrill pype went pyping through the streets, and forthwith the rattes came all running out of the howses in great numbers after him; all which hee led vnto the ruer of Weaser, and therein drowned them. This donne, and no one more rat perceived to bee left in the town; he afterward came to demand his reward according to his bargain, but beeing told that the bargain was not made with him in good earnest, to wit, with an opinion that euer hee could be able to do such a feat: they cared not what they accorded vnto, when they imagined it could neuer bee deserved, and soo neuer to be demanded: but neuertheless seeing hee had donne such an vnylike thing in deed, they were content to giue him a good reward; & so offred him far lesse then hee lookt for: but hee therewith discontented, said he would haue his ful recompence [p. 86] according to his bargain; but they vterly denying to giue it him, hee threatened them with reuenge; they bad him do his wurst, wherevpon he betakes him again to his pype, & going through the streets as before, was followed of a number of boyes out at one of the gates of the citie; and coming to a litle hil, there opened in the side thereof a wyde hole, into the Wounderfull which himself and all the children, transporting beeing in number one hundreth & thirty, did enter; and beeing entred, the hil closed vp again, and b.came as

before. A boy that being lame & came somewhat lagging behynd the rest, seeing this that hapned, returned presently back & told what hee had seen; forthwith began great lamentation among the parents for their children, and men were sent out with all diligence, both by land & by water to enquire yf ought could bee heard of them, but with all the enquiry they could possibly vse, nothing more then is aforesaid could of them bee vnderstood. In memorie whereof it was then ordayned, that from thenceforth no drum, pype, or other instrument, should bee sounded in the street leading to the gate through which they passed; nor no osterie to be there holden. And it was also established, that from that tyme forward in all publyke wrytings that should bee made in that town, after the date therein set down of the yeare of our Lord, the date of the yeare of the going forth of their children should bee added, the which they haue accordingly euer since continued. And this great wonder hapned on the 22. day of July, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand three hundreth seauentie, and six.

"The occasion now why this matter came vnto [p. 87] my remembrance in speaking of *Transilvania*, was, for that some do reporte that there are diuers found among the Saxons in *Transilvania* that haue lyke surnames vnto diuers of the burgers of *Hamel*, and wil seem thereby to infer, that this iugler or pyed pyper, might by negromantie haue transported them thither; but this carieth litle apparence of truthe; because it would haue bin almost as great a wonder vnto the Saxons of *Transilvania* to haue had so many strange children brought among them, they knew not how, as it was to those of *Hamel* to lose them. & they could not but haue kept memorie of so strange a thing, yf in deed any such thing had there hapned."

Verstegan, then, is nearer Browning's story. The brothers Grimm, in their *Deutsche Sagen* (1816, i. 330-33), tell the tale, and give nine authorities for it besides Verstegan. They date it—as the town inscription does—1284, and say that Seyfried (*Medulla*, p. 476) states the day is June 22, not July 26, in the town book. They also give the inscription on the Rath-haus (isn't *Rath* spelt *Rat* now?) and on the new gate, and say that in 1572 the story was painted on the church windows, with an inscription underneath that had since become illegible. Other friends tell me that the story is also in Heylin's *Microcosmos*—from Verstegan—in Thorpe's *N. Mythology*, iii. 119, 120, and in Chambers's *Book of Days*, and that in the 1876 edition of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* (p. 128) the sad event is said to have happened on "20 June 1484." Such is history!

F. J. FURNIVALL.

#### THE BIRTHPLACE OF WORDSWORTH.

London: Nov. 12, 1881.

I stated some months ago in the *ACADEMY* that much doubt existed in Cockermouth whether the poet Wordsworth was born there.

I have since made some enquiries, and have been able, through the valuable help of Mr. T. W. Johnson, of Cockermouth, to satisfy myself that Wordsworth was certainly born in the town. There is a house in Main Street which is pointed out to the traveller as being the poet's birthplace; indeed, it is to this day known as "Wordsworth House." It was until quite recently occupied by the late Mr. Wood, and is a fine old family mansion, standing back a few yards from the street and surrounded by a rather high wall. On a stone at the back is some date, but, as the late occupant refused to admit strangers, I was not able to see it. This, then, is the house in which it is generally said Wordsworth was born. Mr. W. Robinson, of Whinfell Hall, states that he once heard Wordsworth himself say that he was born there.

My enquiries, however, lead me to conclude that, though Wordsworth was certainly born in

Cockermouth, his birth did not take place in "Wordsworth House." Let me state my reasons as clearly as possible. Joshua Lucock, justice of the peace and sheriff of Cumberland, built this house about 1745, and was probably living in it in 1770, the year in which Wordsworth was born. Now, considering that Lucock was so great a magnate in the town and the surrounding district, it is more than likely that he would keep up some little state, and would not be inclined to share his dwelling with the Wordsworth family, which was not a very small one, more especially as they were in no way related to each other. I am therefore inclined to think that the elder Wordsworth was living, in 1770, not in the house which tradition says was the birth-place, but in an adjoining building, in Low Sand Lane, such as would be occupied by well-to-do persons of the last century. This latter house, which stands under the shadow of the larger one at its side, is in no sense a modern building. It is built in very old-fashioned style, with low roof, splashed walls, and mullioned windows, and stands close to the pavement. Just at the back runs the River Derwent, and beyond it rises the high ground about Papecastle and Bridekirk; while farther up to the right stands the castle, thrown into strong relief by the dark hills which run towards Skiddaw and Keswick. About half-a-mile away, at the east end of the town, is the churchyard in which the poet's father lies buried. JOSEPH S. FLETCHER.

#### A SURVIVAL.

Priestgate House, Barton-on-Humber: Nov. 9, 1881.

Canon Farrar (*Language and Languages*, p. 204) observes:—

"How often do people when they 'make a stipulation' recall the fact that the origin of the expression is a custom, *dead for centuries*, of giving a straw [*stipula*] in sign of a completed bargain?"

Perhaps it may interest some readers of the *ACADEMY* to know that in the manor of Winteringham, North Lincolnshire, this custom, far from being dead, obtains at the present time. A straw is always inserted, "according to the custom of the manor," in the top of every surrender (a paper document) of copyhold lands there; and the absence of this straw would render the whole transaction null and void.

ROBT. BROWN.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, Nov. 21, 7.30 p.m. Aristotelian: "The Ethic of Plato," by Mr. P. A. Chubb.  
7.30 p.m. Education: "The Psychology of Attention," by Mr. James Sully.  
8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Shoulder and Arm," by Prof. J. Marshall.  
8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Some of the Industrial Uses of the Calcium Compounds," I, by Mr. Thomas Bolas.  
TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 8 p.m. Anthropological: "The Asiatic Relations of Polynesian Culture," by Dr. E. B. Tylor; "The Affinity of the Malayan, Malay, and Polynesian Languages," by the Rev. R. H. Codrington; "Fijian Riddles," by the Rev. Lorimer Pison; "The Stature of the Inhabitants of Hungary," by Dr. J. Beddoe.  
8 p.m. Colonial Institute: "England's Colonial Granaries," by Mr. R. G. Webster.  
8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers: "Forces and Strains of Recoil in the Elastic Field-Gun Carriage," by Mr. H. J. Butter.  
8 p.m. English Spelling Reform Association: "The Sounds of the English Language," by Mr. H. Sweet.  
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Fore-arm and Hand," by Prof. J. Marshall.  
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Storage of Electricity," by Prof. Sylvanus Thompson.  
8 p.m. Zetetical: "The Basis of Ethics," by Mr. James M. Rigg.  
THURSDAY, Nov. 24, 8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers and Electricians.  
8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.  
FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Neck, Head, and Face," by Prof. J. Marshall.  
8 p.m. Quakers: "The Structure and Division of the Vegetable Cell," by Mr. W. H. Glibert.  
8 p.m. Browning: "The Genius and Works of Robert Browning," by Mr. G. Barnett Smith.

#### SCIENCE.

*Archaeological Survey of Western India—Inscriptions from the Cave-Temples of Western India.* By J. Burgess and Bhagwanlal Indraji Pandit. (Bombay.)

THE title of this work promises much; and it is no doubt, at first sight, both interesting and important to the few students of Ancient India. But its contents are different from its promise, for it is a collection of notes by a number of individuals; and the last four chapters, as well as greater part of the ninth, contain what is perhaps foreign matter, but of great value, except the last (or seventeenth) section. To this it would be difficult to attach any value at all, as it merely gives transcripts of some modern Gujarati inscriptions on copper-plates, which are out of place, at all events here.

The cave-temple inscriptions are among the earliest Indian inscriptions that we possess; and they are believed to belong to the time when writing became comparatively common in India—i.e., to the early centuries of our era. They are thus important from the palaeographical as well as the antiquarian point of view, and either standpoint would have suggested a better arrangement than that according to the localities, which is used in this work.

These inscriptions are, unfortunately, like so many found in India, mostly without dates, and thus of less value than could be hoped; for only a few—about half-a-dozen—have real dates which are satisfactory; some others have dates which cannot now be fixed. Those which bear useful dates belong, however, to comparatively recent periods, of which numerous inscriptions are in existence. Thus, for palaeographical purposes, nothing much is to be hoped from this collection of excellent facsimiles; but even a negative result is of importance in research respecting the past of India. That this should be the case is yet to be lamented, for it is certain that the cave-characters are the sources from which all (with, perhaps, one exception) of the characters formerly or now used in India have been derived, and from which many alphabets used in other countries—e.g., Ceylon, Burmah, and the Malay Archipelago—have also been taken.

From an antiquarian point of view, these inscriptions are, perhaps, of a somewhat higher value, but from this point of view also it is not possible to be quite content with the way they have been issued. The editor is admittedly not a Sanskritist (*cf.* p. 84), and it would therefore be useless to expect an ordinarily correct text; the misprints are very numerous, and it would be hard to explain away some errors—e.g., the suggestion that *Āhila* = *Ābhira* (in Sanskrit) on p. 17; or "*Prākṛit prakāsa*" (on p. 43). See again p. 60n. The transliteration of each inscription is, of course, useful; but what purpose are the so-called Sanskrit versions supposed to serve? No difficulties are seen to be explained away in this manner; and it is impossible to allow that a Pali or Prākṛit text, in every case, is to be supposed to have a Sanskrit prototype. The translations might also be improved in some cases—e.g., on p. 40 several inscriptions

might be supposed to be complete which have in reality *lacunae*; these should be marked as is usually done—viz., by ( ) enclosing what is supplied, and as is done in the transliteration. On p. 61 the imaginary form “Telinga” is put; Telugu would be correct, and quite as intelligible. A “*Kshānti* philosophy” is mentioned on p. 81, but what is this? Some explanation would not be superfluous here, and a precise reference to Albirūni (p. 101) should also be given.

It is impossible not to take objection to the translation of the word “Siddham” by “Hail” (p. 7n), or “To the Perfect” (!!! pp. 7, 100). “Siddham,” which commonly commences inscriptions, clearly means no more than that the document is “established,” or “complete.” It has no connexion with the word “namaḥ,” which sometimes follows.

These inscriptions are mostly very brief records of gifts by devout persons, and seldom contain anything more than the object given and the name and specification of the donor. In three, the interesting word “Yavana” is to be found; but there is nothing to show who the persons were who bear this epithet. Originally, no doubt, Ionians or Greeks were intended; but, though Yavana was never applied to all foreigners, as is stated on p. 43, has long been applied in some parts of India (e.g., Malabar, &c.) to Syrians. Prof. Kern (“*Bṛihatsamhitā*,” p. 32n) has long ago cleared up all doubt about the meaning of this word. He says:—

‘That the Yavanas originally denoted the Greeks, and only the Greeks, will appear from the sequel. To assert that Yavanas (in ancient times) may denote any kind of people under the sun is so wonderful an assertion that one ought to have some reasons given why the Hindus should give the name of Ionians to nations who were no Ionians, nor had anything in common with Ionians. It is not so strange that, after the conquests of Islam, Mohammedans were called Yavanas. The Yavanas were the foremost, the most dreaded, of the Mlechas, so that Yavana and Mlecha became synonymous. When the Mohammedans trod in the steps of the Greeks, they became the chief Mlechas, consequently Yavanas. Yavana, however, never denotes an Arab as such, neither formerly nor nowadays; it is never a name for a nation. The only nation called Yavanas were the Greeks.’

In these inscriptions it is plain that the donors who are called “Yavana” were not foreigners at all; nor could they be Mlechas.

A few of these inscriptions will throw some light on the Jains and Buddhists at a time when their history is most obscure.

Indian inscriptions are pleasant to read, for they are free from the endless pedantry of Sanskrit books. Such facsimiles as are given here should, therefore, be welcome, even though they contain little of direct importance.

Perhaps the most interesting and valuable part of the book is the account (by Dr. E. W. West) of the Pahlavi inscriptions in the Kanheri caves. This is on pp. 62–66, and contains four inscriptions made by Parsi visitors about 1000 A.D. They are in much the same style of character as is to be seen in the Pahlavi Nestorian inscriptions at the Mount (near Madras) and at some places in

Travancore, which are probably nearly two centuries earlier in date.

It is much to be regretted that the remarks respecting Dr. Bird (p. 5) and others who commenced the study of Indian inscriptions should have been allowed to stand. All work of this kind, even now, is essentially temporary. Prof. Bühler, Mr. Fleet, and others have contributed most valuable notes.

A. BURNELL.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

MR. IM THURN, who was formerly curator of the British Guiana Museum, is about to return to Guiana to resume that office. He has also undertaken to edit a local journal, to be published probably quarterly, treating of matters of scientific or agricultural interest. We may add that the various papers, principally on the ethnology of British Guiana, which Mr. Im Thurn has published from time to time, together with many never yet published, have now been collected, and will shortly be issued in one illustrated volume by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.

ENCOURAGED by the success of *At Home in Fiji*, Miss Gordon Cumming has another work in the press, which will soon appear in two volumes, published by Messrs. Blackwood. The title of the new book will be *A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War*, and it will give descriptions of Tahiti and its people. The late French operations there will be dealt with, including the “royal progress” of the last king, who has abdicated since Miss Gordon Cumming's cruise in that region.

News reached San Francisco on November 6 that the U.S. steamer *Rodgers*, sent in search of the *Jeannette*, had arrived at Wrangel Land. Her boats circumnavigated it, and proved it to be an island sixty miles long; and the views from the top of a mountain showed sea all round. The party are further said to have surveyed different parts of the island, but no cairns or other traces of the *Jeannette* could be discovered. The season had been a very open one, and favourable for exploration. It is announced that the *Rodgers* will go into winter quarters in St. Lawrence Bay, instead of adhering to the original plan of wintering in Wrangel Land, and will start again next June in order to proceed as far north as possible. Meanwhile, several sledge expeditions will be sent out.

THE *Willem Barents*, with the Dutch Arctic expedition, safely returned to Amsterdam on October 25, having been able to accomplish but little this season, owing to the Polar pack being more than 350 miles farther south than in ordinary years. Being unable for this reason to reach a high latitude on the Spitzbergen meridian, the expedition made for Novaya Zemlya, but encountered the pack ice in 78° N. lat., 65° E. long., and was obliged to turn back.

PROJECTS for interoceanic canals and ship railways are becoming quite common. We recently referred to Gen. Türr's scheme for piercing the Isthmus of Corinth, on which spade-labour was commenced last week; and the idea is being revived of cutting through the Isthmus of Kraw, in the Malay Peninsula. For nearly a century past some people have advocated a canal through the Isthmus of Chignecto between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. From local circumstances, however, if made, it would silt up in a few weeks; and now it is proposed to substitute a ship railway, which would run from the mouth of the Tidnish River, in Baie Verte, to the head of Chignecto Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy—a distance of about eighteen miles.

MR. EDGERLEY, a missionary in Old Calabar, has lately made a journey of exploration into the interior as far as the country of the Akunakunas. He first ascended the river to Okuriké, their chief village, which contains some 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, crowded together in small huts. With the exception of the chief, none of the natives had ever seen a white man before. Mr. Edgerley pursued his way up the river to Itu, beyond which the river becomes broader. The left bank is covered with dense jungle, in which are openings for communication with inland villages. On the right bank there is a line of huts, about a mile long, forming four villages, and containing a population larger than that of Okuriké. Mr. Edgerley appears to have been everywhere well received by the natives.

Two missionaries in the north of the Transvaal, MM. Creux and Berthoud, are stated to be engaged in opening up a direct route between Valdezia and Delagoa Bay.

WE understand that the American missionaries who have been for some time established on the River Ogowé propose to explore a route thence to Stanley Pool, on the Congo, on which place travellers and missionaries alike in that region of West Africa appear to be fast converging.

THE last number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains a map of part of the Nile and the Bahr es Zeraf, by Herr Marno; and a map of the Water Highways of France, reduced from the “*Carte de la Navigation intérieure de la France*” published by the French Board of Works. Herr Marno's map is the result of surveys made between September 1879 and March 1880, during which time he was engaged in the removal of the *sudds* which obstruct the navigation of the river. This periodical interruption of communications between Khartum and the Sudan is a serious matter, and Herr Marno makes suggestions for regulating the course of the sluggish and meandering Bahr el Gebel by the construction of canals, and otherwise. Certainly, by a system of drainage, a vast region, now abandoned to a few herdsmen, and dreaded for its fevers, might be converted into one of the most fertile provinces of Egypt.

HERR EDWIN ROCKSTROH reports to the *Mittheilungen* upon a six months' journey to Lake Peten and beyond, which he performed in the course of the present year. Above Tenosique, on the Usumacinte, he discovered ruins known to the Indians as “Menche.” They yield to the ruins of Palenque in grandeur, but their sculptures are in a better state of preservation. The building which struck the discoverer most was of two stories, with numerous windows on the upper floor.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE *Ethnology of New Guinea*.—Prof. Mantegazza and Dr. Regalia have contributed to the last number of the *Archivio per l'Antropologia* a valuable paper, entitled “*Nuovi Studi Cranio-logici sulla Nuova Guinea*.” The skulls under description were brought from New Guinea by D'Albertis, and have been subjected to careful quantitative examination by the authors of this essay. The principal feature of general interest brought out by this elaborate study is the recognition of a new brachycephalic type in New Guinea. It seems clear that at least two distinct racial elements are represented in the island—a conclusion which is supported by D'Albertis' observations on the external characteristics of the population.

THE council of the Royal Society has made the following awards:—the Copley medal to Prof. Wurtz, of Paris, for his discovery of the organic ammonias and the glycols, and other chemical investigations; the Davy medal to

Prof. Bayer, of Munich, for his synthesis of indigo; a royal medal to Mr. F. M. Balfour, of Trinity College, Cambridge, for his contributions to animal morphology; a royal medal to the Rev. J. H. Jellett, of Dublin, for his researches in chemical optics.

THE council of University College, Liverpool, have appointed Dr. W. A. Herdman, of Edinburgh, to the Professorship of Natural History, founded by Lord Derby; and Dr. Campbell Brown, of Liverpool, to the Professorship of Chemistry.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND CO. have now ready *Early European Researches into the Flora of China*, being a paper read before the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, in November 1880, by Dr. E. Bretschneider, physician of the Russian Legation at Pekin.

DR. SCHREIBER'S "Bedeutung der Windrosen," which appears as supplement No. 66 of Petermann's *Mittheilungen*, is an elaborate essay on the utility of so-called Baric Wind-Roses, based upon fifteen years' observations at the Leipzig Observatory. The influence of wind and atmospheric pressure upon the climate of a locality is ably discussed. The author confirms the popular interpretation of barometric readings; but, in concluding his paper, he states that before general conclusions can be drawn, such as would be capable of being utilised in the prognostication of the weather, it will be necessary to examine the meteorological records of other stations in the same manner in which he has examined those of Leipzig.

DR. J. L. HEIBERG, of, Copenhagen, who has for some years been engaged upon an edition of the complete works of Euclid, proposes to publish in advance some of the results of his studies. He has placed in the hands of Teubner, of Leipzig, a work divided into the six following chapters:—(1) the notices of the Arabs, (2) the life and works of Euclid, (3) the lost works, (4) the optics and catoptrics, (5) the old commentators, (6) the history of the text.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE squeezes of the cuneiform inscription of Nebuchadnezzar on the northern bank of the Nahr-el-Kelb, or Dog River, near Beyrût, have reached England; but we understand that they only prove how damaged the original is, and that they add very little to what had been already made out from the photographs by Prof. A. H. Sayce and Mr. Boscawen.

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press will publish very shortly a *Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions*, from the earliest times down to the Roman Conquest, with a General Introduction and Index, by the Rev. E. L. Hicks, of Corpus Christi College. The arrangement of the work is chronological, and each document is accompanied with short notes. The collection is intended to supply the student of Greek civilisation with a continuous illustration of his subject by means of the more important inscriptions from all parts of Greece.

AT two recent meetings of the Académie des Inscriptions, M. Joret read a paper upon the dialects of Normandy. Arguing from the physical characteristics of the people, as well as from place-names, he concluded that the Normans proper are only to be found along the coast, while the Breton element predominates in the south-west and the French in the south-east of the province. One marked sign of the Norman dialect is that *c* before *a* becomes hard (as "cat" for "chat"), and before *e* becomes soft (as "chent" for "cent"). Near the coast, Scandinavian place-affixes are common, as *bosc*, *ham*, *torp*, *tot*, &c.; and also such

proper names as Onfreville = Hunfredi villa, Trouville = Turoldi villa, and Toutainville = Turstini villa. The southern limit of the true Normans runs through Granville, Vernon, l'Epte, and Gisors, where it merges with Picardy.

DR. DAVID ROSIN has published, with Schottlaender, of Breslau, a critically revised edition of the Commentary on the Pentateuch by R. Samuel ben Meir (born 1150), an esteemed exegete of the school of Rashi, one of whose grandchildren he was. Dr. Rosin has already published a German work on the exegesis of his author, and has accompanied his present edition with short illustrative notes in Hebrew.

THE first volume has just been published (Paris: Imprimerie nationale) of the Arabic grammar of the famous Sibaiyahi, containing the text, with an *apparatus criticus* by M. Hartwig Derenbourg. The second volume will contain a biographical sketch of Sibaiyahi, and an estimate of his position among Arabian grammarians.

THE collection of objects brought from Utica by the comte d'Hérison, and now exhibiting in the Louvre, has been the subject of severe animadversion at several recent meetings of the Académie des Inscriptions. Immediately on the opening of the exhibition, it was pointed out that the identifications of the objects were grossly inaccurate. Further investigation has shown that the inscriptions themselves are not new, and that they have come, not from Utica, but from the well-known museum of the Bey of Tunis. Of seventy-six Phœnician inscriptions, all but a single one have been already copied in 1875 by M. de Sainte-Marie for the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*; while eight Latin inscriptions that were examined were each found to have been published in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* of the Berlin Academy.

DR. H. DE BEER, of Amsterdam, who is already the editor of more than one magazine, announces the publication of a new quarterly periodical, to be entitled *Onze Volkstaal*, which will deal exclusively with Dutch dialects. The publishers are Blom and Olivierse, of Culemborg, and the annual subscription is five florins.

FROM Greece we hear of a translation into Greek of the second part (or syntax) of Ourltius' Greek Grammar, by S. Lelekos; and of a *γραμματική της νέας Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης*, by P. Jasemides.

THE following are the two subjects chosen by the Académie des Inscriptions for the prix Bordin, which will be awarded in 1884:—The *Râmâyana*, studied from the religious, rather than the historical or mythological, point of view; The Berber language, with special reference to the question whether there is any connexion between the Berber and Celtic races.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, Nov. 8.) PROF. W. H. FLOWER, F.R.S., V.-P., in the Chair.—Dr. J. G. Garson exhibited some improved forms of anthropometric instruments.—Mr. Everard F. im Thurn read a paper "On the Animism of the Indians of British Guiana." After defining animism as belief in the existence of spirit in any form, the author stated that the animism of the Indians of Guiana, in common probably with that of many other American tribes, is not only of an exceedingly pure and rudimentary kind, but is much more primitive than has yet been recognised by students of religious evolution. The Indian belief is that each object and phenomenon of the visible world consists of body and spirit; and these countless dual beings differ from each other only in bodily form, and in the degree of brute force or cunning which they possess, but are none of them distinguished by the possession of any sort of divine character. There is no belief, of

genuine Indian origin, in gods or a god, in heaven or hell, or in reward or punishment after death; nor is any form of worship practised. The author also indicated how in this belief may be found the germs from which all the features of the higher religions have arisen by modification.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—(Friday, Nov. 11.)

F. J. FURNIVALL, Esq., Director, in the Chair.—The papers read were—(1) "Notes on *All's Well*," by J. G. A. Dow, M.A., Luke Fellow, Glasgow University. This was a paper sent up by one of the society's branches, the Monday Shakspeare Club, Glasgow, as the best that had been read before them; and its happiness of expression and phrase certainly justified the club's choice. In aptly selected words Mr. Dow enthusiastically praised Helena, and denounced the miserable liar and sneak Bertram as utterly unworthy of her. He was the clod whom she had made her star—in Browning's phrase—and wonderful was it that she could have descended to his mire to raise him out of it. Helena was contrasted with Rosalind; and the depth of her character and earnestness of her purpose were shown to account for the want of the archness and humour of the hoaxed and doubted Ganymede of the Forest of Arden. The Countess, Bertram's mother, was also warmly praised, and her character likened, in some points, to Helena's own.—In the discussion that followed, Mr. Furnivall strongly supported Mr. Dow's view, and complained that women never did the justice to Helena that men did.—Mr. Harrison took the same view; but Miss Hickey justified her sex's refusal to condone Helena's stooping so low to win such a worthless animal as Bertram.—(2) Mr. Furnivall then read an old paper by Mr. Richard Grant White, "The Tale of the Forest of Arden," which narrated, in Mr. White's happiest style, the story of *As You Like It*, and criticised in genial wise that "saucy-box Rosalind"—as he called her when she chaffed her father—the cynic Jacques, and all the main characters of Shakspeare's "golden world" play. But he classed Touchstone with Jacques, and found neither tenderness nor kindly humour in the fool who so loved Celio and dumbfoundered Audrey's swain: a view vehemently protested against in the discussion that closed the meeting.

#### FINE ART.

##### THE DJAMA, OR GREAT MOSQUE OF CORDOBA.

AMONG the relics of the early Arab occupation of Southern Spain nothing still exists which can compare in interest or magnificence with the great mosque founded at Cordoba by the Kaliph Abd-el-Rhaman I.

We are fortunate in still possessing contemporary Arab chronicles which give a full account both of the planning of this wonderful building and of the objects which the Kaliph had in view when he entered upon a work of such extent and costliness. These chronicles narrate that in the year 786 (of the Christian era) Abd-el-Rhaman I., Kaliph of Cordoba, summoned into council the chief men of his Kaliphate, and made a long and eloquent speech full of praises of El-Islam and attacks on the degenerate form of Christianity which then existed around them, drawing a comparison between the Mohammedan faith which permitted to its followers a reasonable enjoyment of the beauties and splendours of the world; while, on the other hand, the Christian priests were preaching the charm of poverty to their disciples, but secretly enriching themselves, and cloaking their own libertinage under professions of chastity and self-restraint.

The Kaliph said:—

"The Christian idolator exclaims, 'Europe is the queen, Asia her servant.' The true Mussulman declares aloud, 'From the East comes forth the light: Alglufia sleeps in darkness.' The Church and El-Islam are gazing at each other face to face, like a lion and a tiger. In the mountains of Alfranco the crafty tiger is for the present leaving his prey. In the city of Constantine flames are devouring the monasteries, the monks, and



the idols, and under the blows of the Isaurian armaments Santa Sofia is little by little being brought to ruin. The barbarians of the lands of ice, clad in their furs, are filled with hopes that a Roman Pontiff will place the orb of Constantine in the right hand of Charlemagne; but the fair daughters of Yemen are celebrating with shouts and songs the victories of the sons of Ismael, that by the power of the Koran the gates of the East and of the West may be opened. . . . The Virgins and the Elders of Hedjaz sang—'There is no God but one, Mohammed is His Prophet! Mighty is the race of Coreixi.' A merciful God has bound up in our race the precious necklace of Choroos and the twenty-five crowns of the kings of Iberia. God will not deliver the world to those who make themselves drunken while preaching penitence, who store up wealth while exalting poverty, and give themselves up to indulgence while they extol the beauty of purity. For them the miserable and dreary monasteries—for us the gardens, the harems, the baths, and the palaces—palaces adorned with deep-coloured jasper and enriched stucco-work, built of crimson jacinth, and hung around with never-extinguished lamps. For them the dark and silent cloisters—for us the crystal fountains and the green myrtles. For them the privations of the dull castle life—for us the peaceful and tranquil existence of the Academy. For them intolerance and tyranny—for us a clement and paternal monarchy. For them the ignorance of the people—for us a free and public education. For them the desert, celibacy, and their tales of martyrdom—for us fruitfulness, love, brotherhood, the blessings and delights of life. A mighty struggle is beginning between barbarism and culture, between the shadows and the light, between Christians and Moslem. The world is prepared and disposed for great things, like the iron which comes red-hot out of the furnace, and only awaits the new form which it is destined to receive on the anvil."

The Kaliph then described the contest between the Arabs and the Franks, and the wars of the Arabs against the tribes of the Ganges and the Indus, and pointed out the necessity of carrying on a rivalry, not only against the Infidels, but also with the magnificence of the Eastern abodes of El-Islam.

"A mighty effort, and the stately Bagdad will be humbled before the Queen of Andalusia. We will raise at Ala a shrine only equalled by the holy building at Jerusalem."

But something more, he said, was needed for a complete triumph over the worshippers of the Cross.

"Let us raise the Caaba of the West on the very site of a Christian church, which we must needs destroy in order that the Cross may fall amid ruins, and El-Islam may rise up all radiant. Let its plan be like that of the Basilicas of the Crucified, that the house of God may crush the house of idols. Let it have an atrium, a portico, aisles and sanctuary all within an enclosure of four angles and four sides, like the holy House of Mecca."

He goes on to depict the splendours of the future mosque—the cistern in the great court, the orange-trees to overshadow the fountains for ablutions, the eleven gates, the eleven aisles, with one in the centre broader than the rest to honour the sanctuary; the columns of various precious marbles, in serried ranks like a victorious host; the arches like banners floating in the wind of fortune; the roofs of never-decaying larch, and many others of the beauties of the building he was so eager to raise.

These elevated sentiments do not seem to have been in any way shared by the Christian owners of the coveted site, for, after some haggling over the price, they agreed to sell their church to the Kaliph. The Bishop at first stood out for permission for the Christians to have an altar in the new mosque where they might worship side by side with the Moslem; but eventually this demand was abandoned, and the church, with its site, sold outright, with only the stipulation that the purchase-money should be paid in gold, and that they should be allowed to

consecrate another church in Cordoba, dedicated jointly to SS. Faustus, Faunarius, and Marcial.

On these terms being agreed to by the Kaliph, the priests peaceably quitted their cathedral, bearing in procession the relics, images of saints, and other church furniture. The fairness and moderation with which the Christians were treated on this occasion by the Arabs form a striking contrast to the way in which the Christians behaved when they in turn got the upper hand.

The demolition of the church and the erection of the mosque were then carried on with great vigour. Abd-el-Rhaman collected, at an enormous expense, columns of jasper, onyx, Oriental alabaster, and other precious marbles; many of these were brought from Constantinople and Alexandria, while some of them, with their carved capitals, probably belonged originally to the Roman Temple of Janus, which is said to have occupied the site before the first Christian church was built there. The Kaliph took the most enthusiastic interest in the new mosque, visited the works every day, and even, according to the Arab historians, drew out a great part of the ornamentation with his own hand. But he was not destined to see the completion of the Djama; in less than two years from its founding Abd-el-Rhaman I. died, deeply mourned by all his people. He was succeeded by his son Hixem, who carried on the work with undiminished zeal; and in A.D. 796 the mosque, as originally designed, was completed at the enormous cost of 300,000 gold doblas, a sum equal to considerably more than a million and a-half sterling of modern money. Among the objects which Abd-el-Rhaman had in view when he undertook a work of such magnificence was that, probably, of consolidating and adding importance to his realm by the possession of a shrine of such splendour and sanctity that not only would his own people be saved from the necessity of undertaking the long and dangerous pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet and the Caaba, but even strangers from Morocco and other more distant Moslem countries would be attracted to it as to a Western Mecca.

In Señor D. Rafael Contreras' work, *Del Arte arabe en España*, there is a very interesting monograph on this mosque, from which, and also from further information kindly given to me by Señor D. Contreras on the spot, many of the facts in this article are derived.

The mosque originally consisted of eleven aisles, with the Mihrab, or sanctuary, in the centre on the south side; it was probably placed on this side rather than to the south-east because the Arabs on their journey from Cordoba to Mecca would naturally go southwards to reach the Straits of Gibraltar, whence they would cross to Morocco, and so by land to Arabia. Thus, to the Arabs, the south would practically, though not geographically, be the direction of Mecca. Eight other aisles were added some centuries later on the eastern side, thus throwing the sanctuary out of its central position. At the same time, probably, the Chapel of the Emirs, now called the Chapel of Villaviciosa, was built in the older part of the mosque, nearly adjoining the Mihrab, which does not seem to have been at first decked out with all its present splendour. A mosaic inscription over two of the columns records that the Prince of the Faithful Al-Mostanser Billar Abdallah Al-Hakem ordered his chief chamberlain to add these two columns, and that this was done in A.D. 965; but there is no evidence to support Mr. Fergusson's statement that the Mihrab itself was rebuilt then. Within the sanctuary stood the mimbar, or pulpit, made of sandal wood and ebony, inlaid with pearl and ivory. This was in shape like a chariot on four wheels, raised on seven steps; it cost 35,700

dinars. In it was preserved a richly illuminated MS. of the Koran, written by Othman, and stained with his blood; it was a volume so bulky that two men could scarcely move it. This book was torn in pieces by the Christians under Don Alfonso when Ben Sagiah delivered up the city of Cordoba to him in A.D. 1146. The whole mosque was originally covered by an arched wooden vault or ceiling, running north and south over each of the aisles; it was panelled and enriched with rich inlay and gilding, probably very similar to that still existing over part of the great Mosque of Fez. This magnificent woodwork was allowed to fall into decay, and was finally removed in 1713, when the present mean plaster vaulting was put up.

In spite of neglect and wilful destruction, the mosque is still one of the most imposing buildings in the world. The long ranges of aisles, on their marble columns—nineteen parallel aisles from east to west, and thirty-one from north to south—seem to stretch almost endlessly in every direction, and each range of pillars appears to lose itself in the gloom of distance; so that from no point of view in the mosque can any idea be formed of what the real size of the whole is. This notion of immeasurable size must have been further increased by the original arrangement of the patio, or great court, which lies on the north side. The northern wall of the mosque was originally pierced by an open archway at the end of each aisle, and over the whole area of the patio orange-trees were planted, continuing the lines of columns inside, and planted at the same distances apart; so that the long vistas of marble columns seen from within the mosque were continued in the open court by similar ranges of these closely planted orange-trees. The jewel-like splendour of the mosaics in the sanctuary is still as fresh as ever, and is equalled in richness of effect by no other existing specimen of Oriental workmanship. These brilliant mosaics, in complicated arabesque patterns, interlaced with inscriptions from the Koran, cover the whole of the walls, and even the arches, which cross and recross each other in the most fanciful and (constructionally speaking) daring way, forming a sort of aisle which extends round three sides of the sanctuary.

The whole mosque, including the patio, is 642 Spanish feet long from north to south, and 462 feet wide. It is surrounded by walls of great thickness, crowned at intervals by turrets, which were built at various dates. It had in all sixteen gates—two on the east, two on the west, two on the north, and ten on the south towards the Kaliph's palace—between which and the mosque there was a secret passage for the Kaliph's private use.

The general plan of this mosque and its court very much resembles others built by the Arabs in different places, though it exceeds them all in size and magnificence. The mosque, for instance, of Kairwān in Morocco, which was built and rebuilt several times from the seventh to the ninth centuries, has a similar arrangement of aisles—eight from north to south, eighteen from east to west—with the central aisle leading to the Mihrab wider than the rest, as in the case of Cordoba. It has also on the west a great court about 300 feet long by 240 wide, with a double arcade all round it two stories high (see *Rae's Country of the Moors*). In Cairo the great university mosque of El Azhar, and the mosque of Amer in Old Cairo, the latter about contemporary with that at Cordoba, have plans similarly arranged, except that in both these cases the aisled space covered by the roof is very much smaller, their open courts occupying a far larger space than that which is roofed in.

Returning to the Mosque of Cordoba, on the north side of the court, in place of the present belfry tower, two successive Arab minarets

have stood. The second of these, built by An-Nasir, was said to be the highest in the world, and was constructed with two staircases winding one inside the other for people ascending and descending respectively. It was crowned with a cupola, surmounted by two gilt balls and a large silver disk, from which budded out two lilies carrying a golden pomegranate. It had fourteen windows, with two and three arches, and the whole wall-surface was ornamented with traceried panels in red terra-cotta. Of this minaret nothing now remains, the last ruins of it having been destroyed in 1593, when the existing tower was begun.

The next stage in the history of this mosque is its treatment when it fell into Christian hands. After the conquest of Cordoba under Don Alfonso, the mosque was first plundered, and then dedicated to the Mystery of the Assumption by the Bishop of Osma, D. Juan. A few years later, the Primate of Toledo annexed to it a Chapter, by translation from the Mozarabic Basilica in Cordoba; and this Chapter formally entered into possession towards the end of A.D. 1238. At intervals, for more than 200 years after that time, many chapels were added, and other alterations made, chiefly by Moorish workmen, who were forced to the work by the Christian conquerors. In many places around the building this Moorish work, tempered by Christian influence, may be traced; as, for instance, in the Capilla Real and the doorway called La Puerta del Perdon, where the admixture of the two styles may be plainly seen. Both these additions were made about A.D. 1377. In the same century nine or ten other small chapels were built within the main walls. In the sixteenth century the Bishop and Chapter of Cordoba began to grow discontented with what they considered the heathenish aspect of their mosque-cathedral, and proceeded to build a new church, right in the middle of the mosque, rising up high above its roof. Fortunately, this later building forms but a small island in the midst of the vast expanse of columns and aisles which surrounds it, and has done less injury to the general effect of the place than might have been expected. This inner church, consisting of sanctuary, choir, and space between them for the people, was begun in A.D. 1523, under Charles V., whose permission was with difficulty gained by the importunities of the Chapter. The citizens of Cordoba petitioned Charles against so uncereceremonious a treatment of their ancient mosque, and for a while this act of vandalism was delayed; but, finally, Charles allowed the work to proceed—a thing which he afterwards deeply regretted. The building was carried on in a very sluggish manner, and was not completed till A.D. 1607, when the first mass was sung at the new high altar. The retable and the pulpits were made by Verdiguier, and the choir stalls by Cornejo about the middle of the last century. Since then little or no alteration has been made or injury been done; the modern mania for "restoration" has, fortunately, not yet penetrated to the South of Spain.

J. HENRY MIDDLETON.

### THE RECENT ART EXHIBITION AT VENICE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Venice:—

"The English visitors to the Geographical Congress at Venice have evidently been too much occupied by the special subject of the meeting, or by the fêtes organised for the occasion, to give any thought to the art exhibition which has been open during the month of September and only closed its doors on October 16. It is impossible otherwise to explain the silence of the English papers about a work which will certainly be considered later as marking an epoch in the art of sculpture. The *Proximus Juris* of d'Orsi is a bronze statue, life-size, of a

peasant—a workman, sitting with his long *pioche* between his knees, the head slightly sunk in the attitude of a man overpowered with fatigue, the eyes fixed, and the jaw a little fallen. The hands, with joints knotted by labour, lie relaxed on the knees, which are bare to the ankle, the feet covered by coarse, hob-nailed boots. The miserable shirt that covers the body is open down the chest, and the head is tightly bound by a handkerchief, so that no hair is visible. All is absolutely true to nature; it is the man of the people—'l'homme abruti par le travail'—before you in the dread reality. The first sight of this wonderful figure is like a shock of lightning which, in a flash, makes plain to you trees, rivers, and mountains that a moment before had been hidden in the darkness of night. Even such a power has genius to fix for ever in bronze, and in the figure of one poor down-beaten human being, the moment of our century where we stand with the people still crushed under the weight of centuries, but hesitating, blindly seeking to put into form the thought that is struggling in the 'muddy brain.' Here is the face before us—the eyes fixed and staring, weariness in every line; but it is not the weariness of the beast, but of the man who thinks, and is struck to intensity by his own thought. 'Is it for this that I was born, and is it like this that I must die?' He sits there, and will sit for ever, pleading the cause of the labourer—of the man ground down by work—the greatest sermon in bronze that has been wrought in our century, or in any century, and as a work of art worthy to rank with the antique."

### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

WE understand that Mr. Alma Tadema has completed three pictures for next year's Academy. They represent—(1) Antony and Cleopatra; (2) The actor Barnay in the part of Mark Antony; and (3) A life-sized portrait of his youngest daughter.

WE have received from Messrs. W. A. Mansell and Co., of 271 Oxford Street, some specimens of Christmas Cards published by them, pretty in design, and well executed. Among the "novelties" are the so-called *Porcelain Cards* (really made of gelatine, and enamelled with gold and colours), and *Crewel Cards* with flowers embroidered by hand upon satin, both of which should be popular. *Domestic Pets*, by Mr. Couldery; *Christmas Maidens*, by Edgar Hanley; and other cards by well-known artists show that Messrs. Mansell do not neglect the quality of the art which they so widely distribute. The exhibition of Christmas Cards which they are now holding includes the productions of nearly all the best firms, English and foreign, very conveniently arranged on the walls and in books, and is well worth a visit.

A HITHERTO unknown portrait of Luther has recently been discovered in one of the old churches of Leipzig, which is conjectured to have come from the family of Luther's eldest son, Paul. It bears on its lower margin the words:—D. M. Luther, aetat. XLIX. 1532. RESTAURATOR LIBERTATIS EVANGELII; and in the upper corner two flaming suns, with the inscription VOX DEI VERA LUX. The picture is stamped upon gilt leather. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and is said to be both a good likeness and a fine work of art.

WE have recently examined two series of exceedingly delicate pen-drawings by George Reid, R.S.A., and their scarcely less delicate reproductions by M. Amand Durand. They deal with the scenery and the historic remains, civil and religious, of the North of Scotland, and are designed as illustrations to *éditions de luxe* of St. John's *Sports of Morayshire* and of a *Guide to the Highland Railway*, to be shortly published by Mr. David Douglas, of Edinburgh. The former volume will also contain ornithological plates from drawings by Mr. W. Taylor, a son of the late Tom Taylor.

THE late Dean of Westminster was at the time of his death engaged in an attempt to rescue Ashburnham House from the Governors of Westminster School, and to restore it to the Dean and Chapter, who had been deprived of it without their consent, and for a most inadequate money compensation, by a recent Act of Parliament. The house, besides much later work of great value, contains some of the oldest parts of the Abbey which exist, and its loss would be most serious. If the school obtain it, it will certainly be destroyed, for what the Governors want is the site, not the house. Dean Stanley proposed to give them another house, with a better, but rather smaller, site, instead of this; but we learn that the Charity Commissioners have refused their consent to the exchange. Now, seeing that the school is itself in such a state that the possibility of its remaining at Westminster much longer is a matter of serious doubt, the governors can surely not be allowed to signalise what may be their last years there by the wholesale destruction of a portion of that which all Englishmen must regard as our most historical national monument.

MR. MACLEAN, of the Haymarket, is issuing a second series of Dr. Evershed's etchings, *An Etcher's Rambles*; and the present set deals pleasantly with the Thames, chiefly about Kingston, Staines, and Kew. The etchings are from Nature—that is to say, they were etched upon the spots depicted; and the subjects not having been reversed upon the plate they are of course found to be reversed in the print. This is a matter of no importance when the places portrayed are not familiarly known, but when they are familiarly known—or even when it is reasonable that they should be known—there is some substantial disadvantage in the wrong-sidedness of the picture. Dr. Evershed probably feels this, for he is at the trouble to explain that if the person who examines the etchings will place them in front of a mirror all will be right—"the image reflected in the glass shows the subject as it is on copper, and as seen by the etcher when making his drawing." But nobody wants to look at a print in a looking-glass. It is better, we think, to accept frankly the fact that the subject is reversed—as is the case, after all, with a good many etchings of quite high quality; notably, for instance, with the famous *Billingsgate* of Mr. Whistler. The grace of several of Dr. Evershed's etchings causes the disadvantage, whatever it may amount to, to be overlooked; and if neither an extraordinary vigour of hand nor a rare precision of design is to be found in Dr. Evershed's plates—which, indeed, if generally free, seem to us also at times a little indeterminate—they will be acceptable as elegant suggestions of the scenes that inspired them, and sometimes as something more. *Kingston Bridge* is quite among the best. In it the suggestion of breadth and spaciousness has not been found incompatible with the delicacy and prettiness which are oftener the characteristics of this etcher's work. *Isleworth*, again, is a most creditable production—a thing of real beauty—the difficulties of a complicated subject having been skilfully grappled with, and the relation of part to part in the composition being preserved so well that an air of simplicity yet appears to belong to the intricate design. In *Sion House*, as in the *Isleworth*, the artist has shown his appreciation of the grace of that greatly maligned tree, the poplar, whose value in a landscape it is really difficult to overrate. Dr. Evershed sees its grace in movement as well as its grace in rest. In its simpler way, the *Sion House* is as agreeable as the *Isleworth*. Among the less desirable etchings is that called *At Brentford*. The complication of the *Brentford* subject the artist appears hardly to have understood; and the

result is somewhat of a muddle, which, where there is no lack of graceful and attractive things, might as well have been omitted from the portfolio. At *Kew Bridge* might be said to be wanting in gradation, were it not that the effect sought to be represented is just that of vivid or violent sunshine in which gradations are absent and there is abrupt transition from strongest light to deepest and most unrelieved shadow. In giving attractiveness to the representation in art of such an effect, colour is no doubt successful oftener than black and white; but an artist in black and white is not to be reproached for the limitations of his material. There is more than one etching in the present series which will enhance the reputation of Dr. Evershed.

BOTH the Queen and the Prince of Wales have been pleased to accept a copy of *English Etchings* for November, which contains a portrait of the late Dean of Westminster, by Mr. Percy Thomas.

MR. J. P. HESSELTINE contributes an etching to the present number of the *Art Journal* simple, skilful, and refined; and, among other good things, the part contains the first portion of an interesting account of Mr. Ruskin's home at Brantwood by one who is evidently well qualified to write about it.

THE extraordinary vigour which characterises the direction of our contemporary *L'Art* has new surprises for us with almost every number. Now it is the publication of a separate *Chronique*, which, announced but yesterday, is already an accomplished fact; now the publication of a series of works in connection with it as the "Bibliothèque nationale de l'Art," the first volume of which, *Le Surintendant Fouquet*, by M. Edmond Bonnaffé, will make its appearance on December 1. This interesting study, which is now running its course in *L'Art*, will be followed by *Les Précurseurs de la Renaissance*, by M. Eugène Müntz; *Claude Lorraine*, by Mrs. Pattison; and other interesting and finely illustrated volumes. Among the more interesting papers which have recently appeared in *L'Art* may be mentioned a study on the works of Benozzo Gozzoli at Gemignano, and a description of the fine monument recently executed by M. Barrias, and erected at St-Quentin to record the gallant defence of that place against the Germans in 1870.

### THE STAGE.

WE hear that Mr. Davenport Adams has undertaken to write that which has long been needed—a Dictionary of the Drama. It is intended to take account of the theatre in English-speaking countries—that is, practically, as far as the drama is concerned, in England and America. Beginning with the earliest-known events of our stage, the matter will be continued to include the events of to-day; and plays, players, famous parts, managers, scenic artists, writers for the theatre, and writers on the theatre will in turn receive attention. In Mr. Davenport Adams's hands, we can but wish success to the comprehensive scheme. In its execution, *festina lente* should be the motto of the writer, for the theme is a big one.

### MUSIC.

#### RECENT CONCERTS.

THE first concert for the present season of the Borough of Hackney Choral Association took place at the Shoreditch Town Hall last Monday evening. This society deserves the hearty support of the public, for in no other suburban institution of a similar kind do we find such enterprise and zeal in the cause and progress of music. Mr. E. Prout has shown in many

ways, since he was appointed conductor in 1876, great tact and judgment in the choice of programmes. He has brought forward not only standard works, but many interesting novelties. He does not confine himself to any particular school, but seems rather to aim at making his programmes as catholic and comprehensive as possible. There are, however, two great composers who (if we are not mistaken) have not yet appeared in any of the programmes—Bach and Cherubini. There can be no doubt that they will be represented; it is only a question of time. Mr. Prout has done much for English art. We cannot here enumerate the list of works produced, but we can venture to say that, each season, the performance of works by living English composers has formed a marked feature of the scheme. Expressly for this association Mr. Prout wrote *Hereward*, and has announced another cantata, *Alfred*, for the last concert this season. We mention these facts, because (apart from the recognised merit of the former work) they show the interest taken by the conductor in the welfare of the society. The excellence both of choir and band, and the efficiency of the conductor, have been universally acknowledged, and hence we repeat that this society deserves all possible support and encouragement. On Monday evening the programme included Arthur Sullivan's *Martyr of Antioch* and Mendelssohn's *Walpurgisnacht*. The soloists announced for the former work were Miss H. Beebe, Miss Hope Glenn, and Messrs. Boyle, Oswald, and Forington. Miss Beebe was unable to appear, and M<sup>me</sup>. Clara West undertook, at only a few hours' notice, to sing the difficult and important part of Margarita. Under these circumstances, we have only to say that the lady passed bravely through the trying ordeal. Miss Glenn gave a good rendering of the part of Julia. Mr. Boyle was not in good voice. The performance was an excellent one as regards chorus and band. We would particularly notice the "Evening Song of the Maidens," and the steady singing of the choir in the unaccompanied Funeral Anthem, "Brother, thou art gone before us." The *Walpurgisnacht* was performed with great spirit; and the "Come with torches," taken at a rapid, but legitimate, rate, produced great effect. The second concert will be given on January 23, 1882.

At the Crystal Palace last Saturday Mr. W. Bache played Chopin's concerto in F minor. The "Klindworth" version was used. The reviser has completely remodelled the orchestral accompaniment, and, in consequence of this, has altered certain passages in the solo part. A change in the pianoforte writing may possibly be regarded as sacrilege against Chopin's genius; but any change (if at all for the better) in the orchestral part is welcome, for Berlioz was right when he said, "L'orchestre de ses concertos n'est rien qu'un froid et presque inutile accompagnement." It is, of course, a bold and dangerous matter to meddle with masterpieces; but Herr Klindworth, as far as the instrumentation is concerned, has done nothing of the kind; he has merely tried—and, in the opinion of many competent musicians, successfully—to render a weak orchestral part more interesting and effective. "G." in the analytical programme-book, disapproves of the whole thing; but such an attempt should, we think, stand or fall on its own merits, and not at once be set down as "unlawful and a sin." The change should, of course, be properly announced; this was done at last Saturday's concert, and hence we see no just reason for complaint. In conclusion, we would mention the excellent interpretation of the work by Mr. Bache; at the close he was received with loud and well-deserved applause.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## PUBLISHED BY J. MASTERS & CO.

Price 4d. (postage 1d.); interleaved, 6d. (postage 1d.); cloth, 10d.; roan tuck, 2s.

**THE CHURCHMAN'S DIARY:** an Almanack for the Year of Grace 1882, and Directory for the Celebration of the Service of the Church.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

**ON the NATURE and CONSTITUTION of the PRESENT KINGDOM of HEAVEN upon EARTH.** By the Rev. J. R. West, M.A., Vicar of Wrawby.

Just published, crown 8vo, cloth, 5s., with Illustrations.

**NORTON HALL: a Tale.** By Mrs. E. H. MITCHELL, Author of "The Beautiful Face," &c.

Just published, small 8vo, cloth, 3s.

**KINGSWORTH; or, the Aim of a Life.** By C. R. COLERIDGE, Author of "Lady Betty," "Hugh Crichton's Romance," &c.

Just published, small 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d., with Six Illustrations.

**GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S SHOES:** a Tale for Children. By STELLA AUSTIN, Author of "Stumps," "Rags and Tatters," "Pat," &c.

Just published, fcap. 4to, 2s. 6d.

**FREDERICK HELMORE'S SINGING-METHOD.** No. I.—The Little Ones' Book. Containing the Songs in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass." Also the Nursery Rhymes, Easy Rounds, &c., used in his "Little Ones' Classes."

London: J. MASTERS & Co., 78, New Bond-street.

## WORKS BY THE LATE WILLIAM RATHBONE GREG.

Now ready (Mr. Greg's last work), in 1 vol., crown 8vo, pp. 280, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

### MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Rocks Ahead and Harbours of Refuge.  
Foreign Policy of Great Britain.  
The Echo of the Antipodes.  
A Grave Perplexity Before Us.  
Obligations of the Soil.  
The Right Use of a Surplus.  
The Great Twin Brothers: Louis Napoleon and Benjamin Disraeli.  
Is the Popular Judgment in Politics more Just than that of the Higher Orders?  
Harriet Martineau.  
Verify your Compass.  
The Prophetic Element in the Gospels.  
Mr. Frederic Harrison on the Future Life.  
Can Truth be Apprehended which could not have been Discovered?

### THE CREED of CHRISTENDOM.

**ENIGMAS of LIFE.** Thirteenth Edition. Crown 8vo, pp. xxii and 314, cloth, 10s. 6d.

**ROCKS AHEAD; or, the Warnings of Cassandra.** Crown 8vo, pp. xiv and 230, cloth, 9s.

**POLITICAL PROBLEMS for our AGE and COUNTRY.** Demy 8vo, pp. 332, cloth, 10s. 6d.

**LITERARY and SOCIAL JUDGMENTS.** Fourth Edition. 2 vols., crown 8vo, pp. 310 and 288, cloth, 15s.

**MISTAKEN AIMS and ATTAINABLE IDEALS of the ARTISAN CLASS.** Crown 8vo, pp. vi and 332, cloth, 10s. 6d.

Fcap. 8vo, pp. 47, cloth, 1s.

**WHY are WOMEN REDUNDANT?**

Fcap. 8vo, pp. 32, cloth, price 1s.

**TRUTH versus EDIFICATION.**

**THE GREAT DUEL: its True Meaning and Issues.** Crown 8vo, pp. 96, cloth, 2s. 6d.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

Now ready, in 4to, cloth, price 30s.; in half-russia, 36s.

# VOLUME XIII. OF THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

EDITED BY

THOMAS SPENCER BAYNES, LL.D.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

INFINITESIMAL CALCULUS. Prof. B. WILLIAMSON.  
INGRES. Mrs. PATTISON.  
INNS OF COURT. J. C. WEBSTER.  
INQUISITION. Rev. G. W. KITCHIN.  
INSANITY. Dr. J. BATTY TUCKER and ALAN GIBSON.  
INSCRIPTIONS—  
CURSIFORM AND SEMITIC. Prof. A. H. SAYCE.  
INDIAN. Prof. JOHN DOWSON.  
GREEK. Rev. E. L. HICKS.  
ROMAN. Prof. E. HUBNER.  
INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS. PATRICK GEDDEN.  
INSECTS. ROBERT M'CALLAN.  
INSPIRATION. Prof. T. M. LINDSAY, D.D.  
INSTINCT. G. J. ROMANES.  
INSURANCE. J. M. M'CALLAN, G. M. LOW, and J. WARRACK.  
INTERNATIONAL LAW. Prof. E. ROBERTSON.  
IONIA. E. H. BUNBURY.  
IRELAND—  
GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS. T. F. HENDERSON.  
HISTORY. President W. K. SULLIVAN and RICHARD BAGWELL.  
IRENEAUS. Prof. T. M. LINDSAY.  
IRON. Dr. C. R. ALDER WRIGHT.  
THERAPEUTIC USES. Dr. D. J. LEECH.  
IRON MASK. W. O. MORRIS.  
IRRIGATION. Prof. A. H. CHURCH.  
IRVING, WASHINGTON. RICHARD GARNETT.  
ISAEUS. Prof. R. C. JEBB.  
ISAAH. Rev. T. K. CHEYNE.  
ISOCRATES. Prof. JEBB.  
ISPAHAN. Sir H. C. MAWLESON, K.C.B.  
ISRAEL. Prof. J. WELLHAUSEN.  
ITALY—  
GEOGRAPHY. E. H. BUNBURY.  
STATISTICS. H. A. WEBSTER.  
HISTORY. J. A. SYMONDS.  
LANGUAGE. Prof. G. I. ASCOLL.  
LITERATURE. Prof. A. BARTOLL.  
IVORY. C. S. TOMES.  
IVY. SHIRLEY HIBBERD.  
JACOBI. Prof. R. ADAMSON.  
JADE. F. W. HUDLER.  
JAMES, EPISTLE OF. Prof. J. R. LUMBY, D.D.  
JAPAN. T. R. H. M'CALLAN.  
JAPANESE ART. Sir H. ALCOCK.  
JAUNDICE. Dr. J. O. AFFLECK.  
JAY. Prof. ALFRED NEWTON.  
JEFFERSON. Hon. JOHN BIGELOW.  
JENNER. J. RAYMOND GARNETT.  
JEREMIAH. Rev. T. K. CHEYNE.  
JEROME. Prof. T. M. LINDSAY.  
JERUSALEM. Lieut. CONDER and Rev. W. ROBERTSON SMITH.  
JESUITS. Rev. R. F. LITTLEDALE, LL.D.  
JESUS CHRIST. Rev. Canon FARME, D.D.  
JEW, WANDERING. MORCURE D. CONWAY.  
JEWELLERY. GEORGE WALLIS.  
JEWS, MODERN. ISRAEL DAVIS.  
JOB. Prof. A. B. DAVIDSON, D.D.  
JOEL. Rev. W. ROBERTSON SMITH.  
JOHN, EPISTLES OF. Rev. A. CARR.  
JOHNSON. LORD MACAULAY.  
JOINVILLE. GEORGE SAINTSBURY.  
JONSON. Prof. A. W. WARD.  
JORDANES. T. HODGKIN.  
JUAN FERNANDEZ. Sir C. WYVILLE THOMAS.  
JUDGES, BOOK OF. Rev. W. ROBERTSON SMITH.  
JUGURTHA. Rev. W. J. BRODRIBB.  
JUNIOR. A. HAYWARD, Q.C.  
JUPITER. W. M. RAMSAY.  
JURA. W. A. B. COOLIDGE.  
JURY. Prof. E. ROBERTSON.  
JUSTINIAN. JAMES BRYCE, M.P.  
JUVENAL. Prof. W. Y. SELLAR.  
KABBALAH. Rev. C. D. GIBSON, LL.D.  
KAFFIRARIA. J. S. KELTIE and A. H. KEANE.  
KAFFIRISTAN. Col. HENRY YULE, C.B.  
KALEIDOSCOPE. Prof. JAMES BLYTH.  
KANDAHAR. Capt. T. H. HOLDICH.  
KANGAROO. Prof. W. H. FLOWER.  
KANT. Prof. R. ADAMSON.

EDINBURGH: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

## 13, Great Marlborough-street. HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

### A CHRISTIAN WOMAN:

Being the LIFE of MADAME JULES MALLET, née OBERKAMPF.  
By Madame DE WITT, née GUIZOT. Translated by Mrs. H. N. GOOD-  
HART. With a Preface by the AUTHOR of "JOHN HALIFAX."  
In 1 vol., small 8vo, 5s., bound.

### OUR HOLIDAY in the EAST.

By Mrs. GEORGE SUMNER.  
Edited by the Rev. G. H. SUMNER.  
SECOND AND CHEAPER EDITION. 1 vol., crown 8vo, with  
Illustrations, 6s.

### A VISIT to ABYSSINIA: AN ACCOUNT OF TRAVEL in MODERN ETHIOPIA.

By W. WINSTANLEY.  
Late 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars. 2 vols., crown 8vo, 2s.

### LIFE in WESTERN INDIA.

By Mrs. JUTHIRIE.  
Author of "Through Russia," "My Year in an Indian Fort," &c.  
2 vols., with Illustrations, 3s.

### THE NEW NOVELS.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. FORRESTER.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

### MY LORD and MY LADY.

By Mrs. FORRESTER.  
Author of "Viva," "Mignon," &c.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "QUEENIE."

Now ready, in 3 vols., crown 8vo.

### MISS DAISY DIMITY.

By the AUTHOR of "QUEENIE," &c.

SECOND EDITION, now ready, in 3 vols.

### SOPHY;

OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A SAVAGE.  
By VIOLET FANE.

"Sophy" is the clever and original work of a clever woman. Its merits are of a strikingly unusual kind. It is charged throughout with the strongest human interest, and abounds in novelty from beginning to end. It is, in a word, a novel that will make its mark.—"World."

### TILL DEATH us do PART.

By Mrs. J. K. SPENDER.

Author of "Godwin's Ordeal," &c. 3 vols.

"This interesting novel is the best specimen of the gifted author's talent she has given to the world."—"Messenger."

### LITTLE FIFINE.

By Mrs. MACQUOID.  
Author of "Patty," "Beside the River," &c. 3 vols.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. TOM KELLY.

Next week, in 3 vols.

### TIME and CHANCE.

By Mrs. TOM KELLY.

### CHEAP EDITIONS.

Each Work complete in 1 vol., price 5s. (any of which can be had separately), elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated by  
Sir J. GILBERT, MILLAIS, HUNT, LEECH, POYNTER, FOSTER,  
TENNIEL, SANDYS, E. HUGHES, SAMBOURNE, &c.

## HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature. By John Halifax, Gentleman.  
The Crescent and the Cross. By Eliot Warburton.  
Nathalie. By Miss Kavanagh.  
A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
Adam Graeme. By Mrs. Oliphant.  
Sam Slick's Wise Saws. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
A Life for a Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
Hunt's Old Court Suburb. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
Sam Slick's Old Judge. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
Margaret and her Bruises. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
A Life for a Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
The Laird of Norlaw. By Mrs. Oliphant.  
The Englishwoman in Italy. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
Freer's Life of Jeanne d'Albret. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
The Valley of a Hundred Fires. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
Surrey's Humour of the Forum. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
Studies from Life. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
Grandmother's Money. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
Jefferson's Book about Doctors. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
Minstrel and Maid. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
Los Misericordios. By Victor Hugo.  
St. Olave's. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.  
Sam Slick's American Humour. By the Author of "John Halifax."

## F. V. WHITE & CO'S NEW WORKS OF FICTION.

MISS HARRIETT JAY'S NEW NOVEL.

### TWO MEN AND A MAID.

By the Author of "The Queen of Connaught," &c.  
3 vols. [Just ready.]

### A RUINED LIFE.

Translated from the French of C. O. DE ROCFORT,  
by S. RUSSELL.  
2 vols.

"Miss Russell has made a spirited translation."

"The English reader will find a great deal to instruct and to astonish."—"St. James's Gazette."

### ALICE WARNER.

By Mrs. JOHN ALLEN.  
2 vols.

"Will please the majority of novel readers."

Court Journal.

### CHEAP EDITION OF FLORENCE MARRYAT'S NOVELS.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d. each.

### A BROKEN BLOSSOM.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Deserves to be ranked as the most artistic and altogether the best work of fiction its clever and prolific author has yet written."—"Scotsman."

"A really charming story, full of delicate pathos and quiet humour; pleasant to read and pleasant to remember."

John Bull.

"A Broken Blossom" is a pleasantly told tale, and will doubtless find acceptance with many."—"Morning Post."

### MY SISTER THE ACTRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"My Sister the Actress" is the best novel we have had the pleasure of reading from the pen of Miss Florence Marryat."—"John Bull."

"The tone of the book is distinctly wholesome."

Scotsman.

"It is both clever and amusing."—"Daily News."

"It is a very pretty story, and told in the author's happiest manner."—"Morning Post."

\* \* Other volumes are in preparation.

F. V. WHITE & Co., 31, Southampton-street, Strand.

## W. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & CO.

### SELECTED CHRISTMAS BOOKS, 1881-82

THE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF THE

### Fairy Tales of All Nations.

SERIES I.—ORIGINAL FAIRY TALES.

SERIES II.—FOLK TALES, DERIVED FROM THE MOUTH OF THE PEOPLE.

Each Series has a distinctive binding.

Crown 8vo vols., fully illustrated, and choicely printed and bound.

Series I.—GERMANY: Long-Nose the Dwarf, and other Fairy Tales. By W. HATTT. 2s.

### SCANDINAVIA: Tea-Time

Tales for Young Little Folks and Young Old Folks.

By R. GUSTAFSSON. 4s. 6d.

\* \* Numerous others in preparation.

Series II.—SPAIN: The Bird of Truth, and other Tales. By FERNAN CABELLEIRO. 4s. 6d.

### SCANDINAVIA: Old Norse

Fairy Tales. By CAVALIUS and STEPHENS. [Shortly.]

\* \* Numerous others in preparation.

A WINTER NOSEGAY: Tales for Children at Christmas. Crown 4to, Twelve Coloured Plates, and numerous Woodcuts, extra cloth, 3s. 6d.

MOONFOLK: a True Account of the Home of the Fairy Tales. By JAMES G. AUSTIN. Charmingly illustrated by W. J. Linton. Crown 8vo, extra cloth gilt, gilt edges, 4s. 6d. [Next week.]

### THE SEVEN HEROINES OF CHRISTEN-

DOM. By C. D. YONGE. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

JOAN OF ARC—MARIE ANTOINETTE—MARIA TERESA—MARGARET OF ANJOU, &c.

A BOY'S IDEAL; or, the Story of a Great Life. (Sir THOMAS MORE). By F. E. COOKE. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 1s. 6d.

ONLY A DROP OF WATER, and other Tales. By ERIC STAFFORD. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 1s. 6d.

THE HEROES OF AFRICAN DISCOVERY and ADVENTURE; comprising the Lives and Exploits of the Early Travellers down to Livingston and Stanley, in one volume: the Lives of Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, Cameron, de Caillia, Schwatzenberg, Rollin, &c., in a Second Series. Each illustrated by Coloured Maps and Plates and numerous Woodcuts. 2 vols., crown 8vo. [Shortly.]

LONDON: 15, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E.C.



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

No. 499, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Visions of England.* By Francis T. Palgrave. (Macmillan.)

THE title given by Mr. Palgrave to this volume of poems is perfectly appropriate; but perhaps the reviewer may be allowed to give the reader some idea of their general character by describing them as a series of reflections in verse on leading events and characters in English history. If Wordsworth had been the author of these poems, he would have classified them among his "Poems of Sentiment and Reflection," and would probably have headed them in his literal, matter-of-fact way with such titles as "Reflections on the Roman Camp at Gariannonum," "Upon seeing a Danish Barrow on the Devon Coast," "Reflections on Oliver Cromwell and the Restoration," "Lines suggested by Reynolds's Picture of *Simplicity*," and so forth. Mr. Palgrave's aim is to carry us in vision over memorable moments in our history—social and artistic, as well as political—from the time of the Roman occupation down to the Indian Mutiny. He claims for his work that it is "a new departure" in the poetic treatment of history. There is certainly much that is new, strikingly new, in Mr. Palgrave's conception; his treatment of history—as he points out in a Preface which saves the critic from all risk of mistake as to his intentions—is very different from the treatment of the metrical chronicler or annalist. But the novelty belongs to the scope of the poems as a whole, and not to the character of the separate "visions." Drayton's "Agincourt" and Mr. Tennyson's "Revenge" are as much "visions" in Mr. Palgrave's use of the word, if he means this—which I do not suppose—as a new form of poetry, as his own "Battle of Hastings." The poetry of this century, particularly of the earlier parts of this century, furnishes many examples of isolated historical "visions" like Mr. Palgrave's in kind. Where Mr. Palgrave has made an innovation—an important innovation, as I believe—is in conceiving the idea of giving a panorama of our national history in the form of a series of "visions."

I must confess that I do not quite see, comparing the poems with the intention expressed, what Mr. Palgrave means when he says that his endeavour has been "to enter in each case within the atmosphere of the age—to penetrate and be penetrated by the passion of the moment." That this endeavour has been accomplished in the case of his visions of "Hastings," of "Trafalgar," of "Torres Vedras," of "The Valley of Death"—the Khyber Pass—of "After Cawnpore,"

may be arguable. But in the greater number of the visions he gives expression not to the sentiment of the historical moment, but to the sentiment of a spectator from the most highly enlightened point of view of the nineteenth century. This is as it should be. The search after the atmosphere of any age is one of the vainest of quests. We may flatter ourselves that we see things as they were seen by our forefathers two hundred or twelve hundred years ago, but the diversity of opinion among persons who have done their utmost to steep themselves in the atmosphere of any bygone generation should be sufficient to convince us that in so thinking we are the victims of self-delusion. The atmosphere that influences our thoughts and sentiments is the atmosphere of our own time, though the influence may be as imperceptible as the pressure of our material atmosphere. In his reflections upon the ruins of Gariannonum, Mr. Palgrave is led naturally, through the permanence of the Roman mason-work after the many things that have disappeared in successive centuries, to speculate on the future of our planet itself. Gariannonum suggests to him the theories of Helmholtz and Sir W. Thomson as to the probable future of the Earth, and he puts these theories—supreme material for a great poet—in verse. In other visions he shows himself the pupil of Hallam, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Freeman, or Mr. Gardiner. He carries their torches about with him in his travels through the centuries, making no secret whatever of the fact that he is using their light, and that it enables him to see things in their true proportions more clearly than was possible for contemporaries. If Mr. Palgrave had not told us that his endeavour had been "to penetrate and be penetrated by the passion of the moment," one would have been inclined to remark, as a characteristic of these visions, that they hold us aloof from the passions of the moment. They are essentially, speaking of them as a whole, meditative poems. Even in the battle-pieces we are not allowed to look on with absorbed zest at the game of war, to admire the sturdy strokes dealt, and to applaud the heroes; we are called away to the contemplation of far-reaching consequences, and to just judgment of the principal figures in the fray. In the more modern visions, "Trafalgar," "The Death of Sir John Moore," "Torres Vedras," "The Valley of Death," this is not so apparent; yet even in these, with the exception, perhaps, of "Trafalgar," there are touches which remind us that he who has our imagination in guiding is a thinker and a scholar. The ruling passions throughout Mr. Palgrave's Visions are not the passions of the moment, but that "devoted love of justice, truth, and England" which he rightly ascribes to Henry Hallam and Sir Francis Palgrave in his Dedication.

The poems are interpenetrated with noble and touching sentiment, and our first and last word of disappointment is that they are not written by a master of verse. Mr. Palgrave gives evidence here of every gift but that for adding to the masterpieces of our literature. His historical moments, the points of view for his Visions, are chosen with fine instinct; and an equally fine sense is shown

in his choice of metrical forms. He attempts a great variety of lines and staves. "There is, doubtless," he remarks in his Preface, "could we find it, some one system which will most naturally clothe every subject—be its authentic outward voice." Without knowing that Mr. Palgrave had acted on this principle, one could not have failed to remark in many of his poems a close harmony between the metrical movement and the dominant feeling. But with all this the expression given to the feeling is not adequate. Again and again, as we follow our conductor through the past, and fill our minds with his visions of woful and heroic figures, we find emotions stirred in us that seek in vain for satisfying expression in his verse.

This is one's general impression, without entering into the casuistry of defective stanzas. Minute analysis confirms the impression, carefully as each single poem is compacted. One of the most striking of them—they are all fine poems in conception—is the vision of the Arctic explorer, Sir Hugh Willoughby, and his men as the ice closed in upon them, and day after day passed without any prospect of relief. The stave chosen by Mr. Palgrave is six-lined, the first four lines rhyming alternately, as in our elegiac stave. Each line has five accents, except the last, which has six.

"Two ships upon the steel-blue Arctic seas  
When day was long and night itself was day,  
Forged heavily before the south-west breeze  
As to the steadfast star they held their way;  
Two specks of man, two only signs of life,  
Where with all breathing things white Death  
Keeps endless strife."

This, as far as I know, is an original stave, and, whether or not, it is in admirable keeping with the "vision." It may be individual fancy, but the long line at the end recurs upon my ear like the toll of a funeral bell. To keep up this impression, however, it is necessary that the last line should be weighted with feeling as well as with sound; it should be more impressive in every way than the preceding. Now in most of the staves Mr. Palgrave complies with this requirement; but in two or three, and ruinously in the following, he does not:—

"O King Hyperion, o'er the Delphic dale  
Reigning meanwhile in glory, Ocean knew  
Thine absence, and outstretched an icy veil,  
A marble pavement, o'er his waters blue;  
Past the Varangian fiord and Zembla hoar,  
And from Petora north to dark Arzina's shore."

A refrain in the last line of such a stave would be effective, though the invention of a refrain sufficiently impressive, and at the same time capable of being inwoven in thought with each stave, would be no easy thing for the greatest master of verse.

An expression in the Preface perhaps accounts for Mr. Palgrave's frequent failures with the triple rhythm, which he employs in many of his Visions, especially in the warlike pieces. "We," he says—meaning by "we" English poets as contrasted with Greek and Latin poets—"satisfy the requirements of 'liberty with necessity' in the field of metre far more by terminal than by structural contrivance and arrangement." Mr. Palgrave is obviously an accomplished student of verse, but let him look again at Guest's great work on English rhythms, and then go over

Mr. Tennyson's earliest poems, and he will probably see reason to alter this opinion. Our laws of structural arrangement are as rigid as the laws of any method of scansion by quantity, and Mr. Palgrave frequently breaks them. In such a line, for example, as the one italicised in the following, he offends the ear by placing the middle pause in the middle of a word:—

"From Cadiz the enemy sallied: they knew not  
Nelson was there;  
His name a navy to us, but to them a flag of  
despair.

*From Ayamonte to Algiers he guarded the coast,  
Till he bore from Távira south.*

Such a line is doggerel. Again, the line—

"For as when the waves ebb in the strait beneath  
*Etina and Scylla betrays*  
The monster below—

can be scanned only by putting an accent on "when;" and in English verse a poet has no more right to a false accent than in Greek verse a poet had to a false quantity. Mr. Tennyson often uses the triple rhythm, and he never used it with greater effect than in his "Ballad of the Fleet;" but his lines do not require us to have recourse to arbitrary accents.

Mr. Palgrave's rhythms do not bear minute examination; but, without resorting to analysis for an explanation, one cannot help feeling that his powers of expression are far from being adequate to his fertility of imagination and fineness of taste.

WILLIAM MINTO.

*Aspects of Poetry.* By J. C. Shairp. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

PROF. SHAIRP points out with reason in his Preface that the arrangement which the statutes of the University of Oxford direct is not very easily compatible with the delivery of "a systematic theory of poetry" in a "consecutive course of lectures." The lectures included in this book, to which are joined a few review essays of not dissimilar character, are accordingly somewhat desultory. Yet the first five of them, if they do not exactly constitute a consecutive course, and if they are very far from putting forward a systematic theory of poetry, still deal with the subject in its general aspects. It is, perhaps, not improper to infer from them that the awkward requirements of the statutes are not the sole reason for the Professor's declining to engage in the construction of a systematic theory of poetry. "I might," he says in his first lecture, "following an approved and time-honoured custom, ask what is poetry and try to answer the question. But," he continues, "you are all, no doubt, more or less acquainted with the definitions and theories of the past, and have not found much profit in them." Prof. Shairp, it seems, is not in the heroic mood of Childe Roland; the memory of his predecessors' failure does not spur him on to the Dark Tower. He even questions the value of definitions and analyses of poetry, quoting with approval Dr. John Brown's comparison of poetry to a lily, which it is a good thing to know botanically, but a better thing to enjoy by looking at the flowers themselves. A mischievous person might say that a professor of poetry who takes this view strikes rather heavily at the

*raison d'être* of his chair. But, as in the five essays already referred to Prof. Shairp has really indulged in a good deal of the abstract criticism he seems to deprecate, we shall pay principal attention to these. The others, though valuable and interesting as good review articles, do not seem to have the same interest, regarded as the utterances of the only official exponent in England of the science of poetical criticism. They are, however, useful as exhibiting that science in the applied, instead of in the pure, condition; and in this sense they may be said to complete the book.

It is not very long before we get to statements which show that Prof. Shairp is not so independent of a general definition of poetry as he would like to be thought. He somewhere, we think, speaks of Wordsworth and Scott as the two greatest English poets of their time; and it is everywhere clear that he regards them as such. Now we can imagine nothing more interesting from the point of view of abstract criticism than the task of constructing a definition of poetry which would bear out this view. We are not contesting the view itself; we think quite as well as Prof. Shairp does of Scott, and not much less well than he does of Wordsworth—that is, when Wordsworth is at his best. But then our definition of poetry would put several other contemporaries of the two as high or higher, though in different ways. It becomes exceedingly important, therefore, to know what the definition can be which gives an unshared primacy to those whom we should regard as possessing each a share of a primacy put into rather extensive commission. But Prof. Shairp refuses us that definition, and only gives some tantalising contributions towards it. "Above all," he says, "a great poet must have a hold of the great central truth of things." It is not easy to attach a very definite meaning to statements of this kind, but, in any sense in which we can understand it, it seems to exclude Scott. We do not exclude Scott, let it be understood—very much the contrary—but we should say that, if anything which can justly be called a hold on the great central truth of things is a *sine qua non* of greatness in poetry, Scott misses that position. In fact, we know several other great poets, to whom the Professor elsewhere seems to decree the primacy, who have not got the "note." Shakspeare and Dante have, but not, perhaps, another. It would seem that we must look elsewhere for what, after all, is Prof. Shairp's canon of poetical greatness. So we try again. "The true end," he says in another place,

"is to awaken men to the divine side of things, to bear witness to the beauty that clothes the outer world, the nobility that lies hid, often obscured in human souls, to call forth sympathy for neglected truths, for noble but oppressed persons, for down-trodden causes, and to make men feel that through all outward beauty and all pure inward affection God himself is addressing them."

This is good in its way. Unluckily, it is as much too wide as the other was too narrow. The orator, the preacher, the higher sort of politician even, will answer to this definition. Our poet still escapes us.

It may be said that this analysis of isolated expressions is not fair; nor would it be if Prof. Shairp had given us that definition precedent of poetry which he has declined to give. After such a definition, expressions such as the two quoted would, of course, have to be taken with regard to it as allowable exaggerations of particular sides of the subject, capable of correction by reference to the *Haupt-Idee*. But when we are turned loose into the jungle of isolated criticisms, with no general clue to guide us, it is impossible to say what the author means to be taken seriously and what he does not. The truth is that we miss, not merely the expression, but the presence of any general view of poetry in these lectures. They had better have been named "Aspects of Poets" than "Aspects of Poetry." It is not that there are not in them many admirable things. Prof. Shairp has the truest enthusiasm for what commends itself to him as poetical, but he seems to have a remarkable number of blind sides. We turn, for instance, from the general essays to the particular applications, and we find this *à propos* of the incomparable "My soul is an enchanted boat" of the *Prometheus Unbound*. If there is a passage out of Shakspeare in the whole poetical literature of the world known to us which tests a theory of poetry it is this. Let us see what Prof. Shairp has to say about it.

"Exquisitely beautiful as it is; it is, however, beautiful as the mirage is beautiful, and as unsubstantial. There is nothing in the reality of things answering to Asia. She is not human, she is not divine; there is nothing moral in her. No will, no power to subdue evil; only an exquisite essence, a melting loveliness. There is in her no law, no rigoroussness; something that may enervate, nothing which can brace the soul."

It requires a good many years' apprenticeship to the business of criticism to take this outrageous *μετάβασις ἐς ἄλλο γένος* patiently. Is Prof. Shairp criticising Bourdaloue, or Burke, or Prof. Huxley? Is he finding fault with a man of science for producing something not answering to the reality of things, or with a preacher for not being moral, or with a practical reformer for having no power to subdue evil? If so, let us give him his case at once. Judgment goes by default. But if he is criticising a poet, of whom he has himself said that, if any single word expresses his peculiar domain, beauty is the word, he is simply ignoring the point to be proved. That so enormous a deflection from the right way can be possible to a man whose feet so often keep it simply shows that he is walking without a guide—without, that is to say, that very definition of poetry which he thinks superfluous, and a mere idle addition to the failures of the past.

We have left ourselves no space to speak of the many interesting instances in which Prof. Shairp has, guide or no guide, kept the path. But it may be repeated, if only to show that we have criticised him from no narrow view of the domains swayed by "The Rector of the Holy Hill," that his occasional references to Scott and his special essay on "The Homeric Spirit in Scott" are excellent. Sententiousness is allowable now and then; and if we say that any man who thinks meanly of

Scott as a poet proves thereby that his own definition of poetry is hopelessly defective we shall have at least made one statement which Prof. Shairp will not refuse to endorse. He has given us a very interesting book, with very few of the positive statements of which it is necessary to disagree; while we cannot help thinking that if he would perform a Socratic process on himself, and clear up definitely in his own mind what he means by poetry and what he does not, he would see reason for rescinding much of the negative judgments to which we have principally to object. For you must, consciously or unconsciously, define the object before you can see it.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

*The Haigs of Bemersyde: a Family History.*  
By John Russell. (Blackwood & Sons.)

EVERYONE who is at all acquainted with the history of the Scottish Border will naturally turn to this book with considerable interest. The Haigs of Bemersyde never attained historical importance, and no individual member of the house appears prominently either in history or legend; but their name has been invested with a certain air of romance by the old prophecy of Thomas the Rymer, familiar to readers of Scott, that Tyde what may betide, Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde. Even the bare fact that they have possessed their original inheritance by male descent for seven centuries is enough in itself to give them a somewhat unique place in Border tradition. For such a lengthened tenure of the original family possessions is very rare in Scotland, where the landed families enjoyed singular opportunities of extinction in earlier times by wars, feuds, and rebellions, and at a later period by the debts and legal processes which too often terminated the attempt to make their scanty incomes sustain their old dignity in a new fashion. One is, therefore, curious to see what kind of men they were, who, in that very part of the country which was most vexed by internal feuds and foreign invasions, kept so tenacious a hold of their possessions that they alone of all Border families still dwell in the house which was founded by the first settler of their race.

The name first occurs in several charters belonging to the latter half of the twelfth century, in which the name of Petrus de la Haga appears as a witness. Mr. Russell conjectures with tolerable certainty that this Petrus was one of the numerous Normans who at that time settled on the borders, and with at least some plausibility connects his name with that of Cape de la Hague, the north-western extremity of Cotentin. About the beginning of the thirteenth century another Petrus, probably the son of the preceding, grants to the Abbey of Dryburgh two oxgates of land out of his Lordship of Bemersyde; and henceforward we can trace the family clearly by the appearance of their name in charters and by their own grants to the Border abbays. We know almost nothing, however, of the earlier Haigs except their names; but tradition relates that they fought at Stirling and Bannockburn, and that one of them fell at Halidon Hill and another at Otterburn. The first of the family about whose proceedings we have any certain in-

formation is John, who, during the imprisonment of James I., fell into a violent quarrel about some lands with his neighbours, the monks of Melrose. John was excommunicated in the course of the dispute, which seems to have produced little effect upon him; and the matter was finally settled, after some trouble, by the intervention of Archibald Earl of Douglas, to whom both parties had appealed. After this time we find the Haigs taking a fair share in the Border life of the period. The laird we have just mentioned was slain at the Battle of Piperdean, and another fell at Flodden; they took part in the battles of Sauchieburn and Ancrum Moor, and had their fortalices burned by Hertford. Nor did they escape notice at the hands of the law, for we find one of them emphatically enjoined by the Lords of Council and Session to desist troubling one of his neighbour's lairds; while his son was convicted of three acts of "stouthreif," besides running no small risk from the summary administration of justice during the Border visitations of James V.

On the whole, the family seem to have come pretty well out of the period of violence; but in 1600 we find the indication of a new order of things, and a new class of perils, in a mortgage by Robert Haig over part of the lands of Bemersyde for 1,800 marks. The sons of this mortgagor are conspicuous in the family history. James, the eldest, was a fierce-tempered, foolish, intractable man, who would have wrecked the fortunes of the house had it not been for his brother William, who was a man of very different temper, and of some mark in his day. William went to the Scotch bar and seems to have prospered, for he was soon in a position to assist his brother, whose affairs had become deeply embarrassed. The result was that the title to the estate passed to William, and that a bitter feud sprang up between the brothers, which culminated in an odd information laid before the King by James, that William had prognosticated and brought about by astrology the death of Prince Henry. William was also a friend of Somerset, and had rashly written a discourse in his vindication, so it is needless to say that he fell into considerable trouble. Out of this, however, he extricated himself, and even held office as King's Solicitor for Scotland. But he fell into trouble again when Charles I. began to press his ecclesiastical changes. He had a ready pen, and was employed to draw up a supplication or remonstrance to the King regarding an Act which was passed in 1633 about Church vestments. The result forms a well-known passage in the Scotch history of the time, and William Haig had to flee to Holland, where he ended a busy and honourable life in exile. During this time the estate was passing through a complicated crisis of debts and embarrassments, and appears only to have been saved from forfeiture by being held for a time in security by a friendly nobleman; but William managed to transmit it to a nephew, although in a sorely impaired condition.

One of the most curious parts of the history is the struggle for its extrication by the subsequent lairds, who often enough had hard times of it with their debts and lawsuits, to say nothing of the evil days which fell on

Scotland, and especially on the borders, during the Cromwellian invasion. But, on the whole, notwithstanding some slips, they were cautious and frugal people, devotedly attached to their family, and determined to preserve their inheritance. The most interesting of them is Anthony, who held the estate from 1654 to 1712, and whose character presents a strange and thoroughly Scotch mixture of parsimony and narrowness in daily life, with aims of a half-romantic character. In early life he was one of the tolerably numerous Border converts to Quakerism, and was imprisoned for four years in Edinburgh. But the Quakerism seems to have died away, its disappearance being curiously marked by the change in his children's names; and the rest of his long life was devoted to the restoration of his family and the recovery of the "Mother House," as he affectionately calls the family mansion, which for some time had been out of their possession. He succeeded in these aims, and leaves a curious and rather touching record of his success on the leaves of the family Bible. From that time the course of the family was prosperous, though threatened by at least two grave dangers. Zerubbabel (born, as his name indicates, during Anthony's Quaker period) had no less than eleven daughters born to him in succession, and he, and the whole countryside with him, trembled for the reputation of Thomas the Rymer. Matters, indeed, looked desperate; so the laird went to Clackmannanshire, where a branch of his family was settled, and tried so to arrange matters that, without wholly sacrificing the interest of his eleven daughters, a Haig should still be laird of Bemersyde. But the attempt failed, and then the prophecy asserted itself by the birth of a son, and gained renewed credit with all men. During the lifetime of this son also the family were in no little danger, for he held the estate in 1745, and, being a Jacobite, was minded to join the Pretender after his victory at Prestonpans; but, being a prudent man, he first went to seek help among his Clackmannanshire relations—a very hopeless errand, apparently—and was there detained by a storm, or other causes, until the Prince was in full retreat from Derby, by which time, of course, no reasonable man could be expected to declare himself in his favour. This line of the family terminated in quite recent years, the succession passing to a group of unmarried daughters. But these ladies remained true to the traditions of their family, and sought an heir among the Clackmannanshire Haigs, who had migrated from Bemersyde in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The book is an excellent specimen of family history. So far as the sources are concerned, Mr. Russell has been thoroughly careful to separate fact from tradition, and he has in a very admirable manner kept the history of the family in relation to the social and political history of the time, without dragging in too much of the latter. New matter of importance could not, of course, be expected; but at almost every period we find facts which serve as illustrations to the current history, and the whole narrative conducts us very pleasantly and instructively through the long period with which Mr. Russell has to deal.

ALEXANDER GIBSON.

*'Oferôth hat-talmûd: Treasures of the Talmud.*

Being a Series of Classified Subjects in Alphabetical Order from A to L, compiled from the Babylonian Talmud, and translated by Paul Isaac Hershon. (Nisbet.)

THIS book presents us with a number of brief extracts from about fifty of the seventy *Massikhtôth* of the Babli. In a somewhat singular Preface, the compiler declares his object to be

"to undeceive the Jews of their false estimate of the Talmud, of a work that loses its spell in proportion as it becomes fairly known; and, at the same time, to enlighten the Gentiles, that they too may be able for themselves to answer the often-repeated question, What is the Talmud?"

The former part of this statement seems to imply that the traditional respect of the Jews for their Mishna and Gemara depends mainly upon ignorance of what they contain—an assertion which can hardly be admitted, considering that some of the most profound Talmudists of the day are orthodox Jews, who combine with immense learning an affectionate reverence for the venerable object of their special study. They, and those who follow their lead, are not likely to be influenced in the slightest degree by a handbook of this sort, which is in no sense a scholar's book. Nor can we think more hopefully of the second aim of the writer. The Haggadic element of his work predominates over the Halakha. He had, above all things, to avoid being dry; and dry, nay unreadable, any entire section of the Talmud must needs appear to all but the genuine student, if presented as nearly as possible in its native dress. To *know* the Talmud, one must study the Talmud with fairness, with patience, with perseverance, and without prejudice. There are no shortcuts to the attainment of this knowledge, so desirable to the theologian as well as to the archaeologist of almost every science.

As regards the execution of the present work, its method is not so much translation as paraphrase. The writer has dealt very freely with his sources, omitting and supplying clauses and sentences at discretion; and we meet with such instances of expansion as this (p. 294):—"He was disconcerted at this awkward state of things," where the Talmudic expression is simply, "he said, What's this?" (*mâi hâi*). Downright mistakes are not wanting—e.g., p. 51: "Ezra wrote his own book and joined on the Chronicles." The text of Baba Bathra really says, "Ezra wrote his own book and the genealogy of the Chronicles so far as to himself" (*hayyahâs shel dibrê hayyamim*), p. 98, 16. "A sin-offering and an expiatory sacrifice secure pardon for known offences" = "A sin-offering and a trespass offering certainly atone" (*waddâi m'kapp'rîn*). Some passages of great importance as bearing on the authorship and canonicity of the books of the Old Testament are here given with little or no comment, which is all the more strange considering the use which has been made of them by recent criticism: see p. 41, 4; p. 42, 7; p. 43, 8; p. 50, 23. The passages, Shabbath 30 B. and 'Eduyyoth 10, 3, which relate to the authority of Qohêlêth, are omitted. The wonderful state-

ment that "David wrote the Book of Psalms by the hands of the ten elders, by the hands of Adam the first, by the hands of Melchizedek, and by the hands of Abraham," &c., is worse than useless to the ordinary reader.

In his Preface and elsewhere the author reprobates the spirit of Rabbinism. But some of his own notes—that, for instance, on the inspiration of the Book of Esther—strike us as conceived in the very vein of a Talmudic reasoner. We are not quite sure whether or not he believes that the marvellous tales of the Haggada are allegorical in character. It is certain that the stories (pp. 305–308) bear a strong family likeness to the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor, and other Arabian fictions. Indeed, it is an Arab who is Rabbah bar bar Channah's informant, 306 h. The story of the monster fish, whose back the mariners mistook for shore, has many parallels, and may be read in the Syriac version of Alexander's (apocryphal) epistles to Aristotle. Such tales at least, told as they might be told by a professional Arab storyteller, with no other purpose than to entertain, are hardly to be taken for cryptographs.

The spelling of proper names is throughout very fluctuating. Yannâi appears as Jannaëus, and also as Yanai. The double *i* in Samlaïi, Abbaii, is needless, the repetition of the *yod* merely marking the letter as retaining its proper force. If Simeon is to be spelt according to the original, Shimôn is nearer than Shimon. Yossi, Assi, and Tsitsis are, we suppose, Jewish pronunciations of Yôsê, 'Asê, and Çiçêth. But surely Hallachoth, Chaggigah, Meggillah, are barbarous. Many misprints occur—such as Erchin for 'Arachin, Tamuz for Tammûz, p. 31; Aspaianus for Aspasianôs, p. 261. Avodah Zareh, p. 24; Moed naton, p. 46; Yehozadek, p. 39; Nachmaine, p. 52; and Nachmaini, p. 95, do not exhaust the list.

In sections like 41, 4, &c., a little chronology would have been acceptable. The writer appears dimly aware of this, when (p. 51, 24) he speaks of the Targum being "extant at that early period," but without defining what period. At p. 243, 35, the curious word Q'lanyâ is printed in Hebrew characters, but not compared with Colonia; and the equally curious *Beka*, "king," is left unnoticed. Nergal is explained (p. 113) to mean "great man," whereas it is really *nê uru gal*, "lord of the great city"—i.e., Hades. Lastly, we may remark that definitions of such terms as Haggada, Halakha, Tosaphoth, might well have been supplied, and that Mishna is not "repetition of the law" (*deutéropois*), p. 6, which would be *Mishnêh*, but rather "instruction," the root *sh'nâ* meaning "to teach:" *בְּשֵׁנָה מְשִׁנָּה*, Pirq. 'Abh. 2.

CHARLES JAMES BALL.

*Mission Work among the Indian Tribes in the Forests of Guiana.* By the Rev. W. H. Brett, B.D. (S. P. C. K.)

MR. BRETT, the author of a well-known book on *The Indian Tribes of Guiana*, and of a smaller collection of the myths of the same people, has in the present book republished various sketches which have from time to

time appeared in the periodical called *Mission Life*, as well as some few new papers. The author has now retired from his long and active missionary life, and the present book seems to contain his final words, written in peace and quiet in England, on the subject of his experiences. This being so, we are sorry that he has not described more fully the actual methods and results of his missionary labours. One of the most interesting problems of the present day may be found by anyone who will devote his best energies to the task of civilising the red men of America, and saving them from the extermination which now threatens the race by turning them into useful labourers. Mr. Brett has long and painfully laboured to contribute toward the solution of that problem. We confess, therefore, to some disappointment that he has not told more of his own experiences touching this matter. In all other respects the book will be found highly satisfactory.

Though the Indians of Guiana are of most gentle nature, and are strongly inclined to be friendly to the white man, the life of a missionary among them is by no means colourless and uneventful. Mr. Brett's book is full of the many perils and difficulties, told modestly enough, through which he and his fellows have had to fight their way; and even since his present book was published one more tragic chapter has been added to the history of missionary adventures in Guiana. But a few weeks ago a missionary, travelling in pursuit of his duty, with his wife and all his family, was upset from a canoe into one of the many rapids which block the great river highways into the Indian country, and all were drowned. Hardly less terrible is the account which Mr. Brett gives in the very first chapter of this book of his solitude when he, young and inexperienced, was first cast by fate among the natives. In short, a very good idea of the hardships incidental to the life of a missionary in Guiana may be gathered from this book.

The power of cheerfully enduring such hardships is, doubtless, a splendid qualification for a missionary. But another greater and rarer quality is still more essential; and that is a certain broadmindedness which sees that the true and only effective missionary must cultivate, not only the emotional, or religious, side, but the whole moral being of the Indians. We have heard a story, from Guiana, of how a missionary, whom, for his zeal, if not for his discretion, all must respect, paid a visit of not more than a fortnight to a part of the country never before visited by a teacher, and during that time, having collected around him all the Indians from far and wide, set to work to learn their various languages, then taught Christianity in these languages, and forthwith baptized—we believe we do not exaggerate when we say over 900 men and women. From personal experience we know that these Indians are in the habit of asking for any and everything that they see in the possession of white men: for instance, for—and here we quote an actual case—gunpowder, a shirt, baptism, and salt fish. Moreover, it is a melancholy fact that in Guiana, as elsewhere, the so-



called Christianised Indians are, as a rule, when beyond the sight of the missionary, far less commendable for their conduct than are their unconverted fellows.

What we want to know is—why, the whole amount of labour expended by missionaries being so great, and the red man being, in his natural state, and according to his lights, so moral a being, the results of missions are not far better. We have little doubt that Mr. Brett, from his long experience, could throw very considerable light on this question, and could show to those who take up the labours which he has reluctantly relinquished a better way of working on the Indians than any that has yet been tried. We hope that he may yet do so.

It is only fair to add that the special mission which Mr. Brett established is now by far the most promising in Guiana, and that it is conducted on the principle of inducing the younger Indians, the children, to work and grow into useful men and women in the midst of influences such as are calculated, without much reading of dogmatic religion, to make them also good men and women.

EVERARD F. IM THURN.

*Great Movements, and Those who Achieved Them.* By Henry J. Nicoll. (John Hogg.)

WHEN we consider to what extent the "great movements" treated of in this volume have contributed to the present comfort and well-being of society, it is difficult to realise that most of them are the offspring of this century, and that nearly all have been entirely developed, if not originated, within the last fifty years. That all the histories recounted in Mr. Nicoll's work are of equal freshness for the public could scarcely be anticipated. The labours of John Howard towards effecting reforms in prison life; the exertions of certain philanthropists to abolish the trade in slaves, the Repeal of the Corn Laws, &c., are certainly no new themes, having been copiously dealt with by a host of biographers and historians. Romilly's efforts for ameliorating the severity of our Criminal Code, although not so popularly known, have been almost exhaustively recounted by his contemporaries and his own sons; nor have the labours of various celebrities on behalf of popular education, cheap literature, penny postage, the repeal of taxes on knowledge, and the steam engine been without several widely known expositions, although, in some cases at least, not so concisely and consecutively displayed as in Mr. Nicoll's volume.

In the section devoted to the Repeal of the Fiscal Restrictions on Literature and the Press, the author has evidently been enabled to make use of the valuable information supplied to him by Mr. John Francis, which gives his story a completeness it could not otherwise have attained. The chapter which details the Introduction of Gas, although derived from well-known materials, will be new to the general public; and it brings the record down even as late as Dr. Siemens's paper of last June on the heating and illuminating powers of gas. There are many who do not share Dr. Siemens's sanguine views as to the future capability of coal gas

to supply our public and domestic wants, and who deem its doom at hand; still, Mr. Nicoll's brief and lucid account of its introduction will not prove the least interesting or instructive portion of his book. The account of the electric telegraphs is too short, especially considering the immense and daily increasing importance of the subject; but as regards the early history of the discoveries connected with electricity, and the rival claimants to its introduction for practical purposes, Mr. Nicoll furnishes such particulars as are requisite for a popular handbook. The account of the acquisition by the State of the telegraphs—certainly the most important event in the history of this "great movement" as regards England—is told in the space of a single page. To have obtained a little more information on this topic the public would, doubtless, have foregone a few pages of some of the other subjects descanted upon by Mr. Nicoll. The future historian of the transfer of the telegraphs to the State will have to be a man with private as well as public knowledge of the transaction, and well acquainted with the inner and official working of the scheme. It is some satisfaction to see that Mr. Nicoll does mention the name of Mr. F. E. Baines as the real originator of the project, although the brevity of his account has not permitted him more than a passing allusion to the many years of thought and labour which that gentleman expended on the scheme. But he does not make a single reference to any others who shared in the work, the claims of a few of whom, it is true, have received some slight acknowledgment from the State, while others have been entirely neglected.

In the case of the electric telegraphs, such omissions are excusable, perhaps unavoidable; but, as regards the abolition of the slave trade, Mr. Nicoll's defence is not so clear. Without in any way wishing to detract from the approbation awarded to Wilberforce, we must assert that, in writing the history of this movement, more than a passing allusion should have been given to the labours of the other workers in the same field. Brougham's exertions are occasionally referred to; but surely Clarkson's deserved equal credit; while to Granville Sharp really belongs the honour of having inaugurated the "movement" itself, and for having established on a judicial basis the maxim that the slave who sets foot on British soil instantly becomes free.

It should be remarked that Mr. Nicoll's own observations on his heroes are, as a rule, truthful and unprejudiced, in that respect often differing widely from the opinions of previous writers whom he cites. No one can deny the good intentions of John Howard, and yet he frequently acted in an arbitrary and despotic manner—take, as one instance out of many, that in connexion with his scheme for making his tenants act as he willed, and not as they wished; "no doubt there was a good deal in his arrangements which, nowadays, would appear to savour a little of tyranny," as Mr. Nicoll justly remarks. It is, indeed, difficult to make persons comprehend the complex nature of humanity, and make due allowance for its different moods—the man who is noble and gentle

at one time may at another be unable to resist the violence of his passions. It is only by paying due attention to the complicated and apparently opposite qualities of a human being that so intricate a character as Lord Brougham's can be analysed; to Mr. Nicoll, indeed, he would seem to present an insoluble enigma.

There is one circumstance that cannot fail to attract the attention of all perusers of this work, and that is the strong and determined opposition offered by the House of Lords to several of these "Movements." Again and again do we read of proposals, passed after lengthy and careful consideration by the Commons, thrown out by the Peers; and although all these measures have ultimately received parliamentary sanction, and become the gain and glory of all parties, in their earlier stages they had to contend with most vigorous hostility on the part of the hereditary Legislature, long after the will of the nation had been emphatically declared.

In taking leave of Mr. Nicoll's *Great Movements and Those who Achieved Them*, it is impossible to forbear expressing satisfaction for the admirable manner in which he has repressed political prejudice, when such a feeling might so easily have had sway, and for his avoidance of all needless digressions. His work is a valuable compendium of so much of the history of the subjects to which it refers as will be required by ordinary readers.

JOHN H. INGRAM.

NEW NOVELS, ETC.

*The Portrait of a Lady.* By Henry James Jun. In 3 vols. (Macmillan.)

*The Comet of a Season.* By Justin McCarthy. In 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

*In the Springtime.* By I. Henderson-Browne. In 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*A Basil Plant.* By Ethel Coxon. In 2 vols. (Bentley.)

*Lord Farleigh.* (Marcus Ward & Co.)

*The Old Abbot's Road.* By Lizzie Alldridge. (James Clarke & Co.)

*Lois Leggatt.* By Francis Carr. (Griffith & Farran.)

The dominant qualities in the work of Mr. Henry James render that work intensely interesting to critical persons with a turn for analysis, but are, one would think, less calculated to attract the novel-reading crowd. He has a passion for perfection in the *technique* of craftsmanship, and a rather too unreserved diadain for what would be considered by the Philistine mind much more essential conditions of success in fiction. There is surely something both illogical and perverse in the argument that, because many novels have become popular in spite of, or even in virtue of, their bad qualities, all popular qualities must, therefore, be necessarily bad; and yet it is impossible to avoid the thought that much of Mr. James's work is the result of conscious or unconscious reasoning of this kind. He cultivates an artistic asceticism, or purism, or whatever it may be called, which, it must be admitted, is occasionally irritating even to those who

are not worshippers of Dagon. It may not be well, for example, to subordinate all other interest to plot interest; but plot interest is not altogether contemptible. A novelist has to tell a story, though he has also to do other things which may be intrinsically better worth doing; and a story is not told when, as in *The Portrait of a Lady*, the last page of the third volume leaves all the threads of narrative hanging loose without even an attempt to unite them. Mr. James not only disappoints his readers, but does injustice to himself when he implicitly assumes that the interest aroused by the lady whose portrait he draws will be so lukewarm as to inspire no curiosity concerning the outcome of a great crisis in her history. Still, though in this and in one or two minor matters, Mr. James's stories are less imaginatively satisfying than they might be, the "peculiar difference" of his work is so valuable, so interesting, and at the same time so rare that one wants space for adequate celebration of it, and can spare none for complaint that some things are absent which we can get in plenty elsewhere. To note one achievement among many, I think that nothing in this book or in its predecessors is more remarkable than the masterly painting of moral and intellectual atmosphere—the realisable rendering not of character itself, but of those impalpable radiations of character from which we apprehend it long before we have data that enable us fully to comprehend it. As soon as we fairly see Mr. James's personages we have an impression, vague but sufficing, of their full possibilities, so that when we part from them we feel that they have not surprised or disappointed us, but have proved themselves consistent and homogeneous; and what makes this peculiar "effect" so valuable and interesting is that it is attained not by the hackneyed tricks and contrivances of ordinary fiction, but by the honest and direct workmanship which generally contents itself with a broad, fairly recognisable veracity, devoid of anything like subtlety of portraiture. In *The Portrait of a Lady* the handling combines lightness and precision of touch in a way which is all but unique in contemporary English fiction, all the impressive effects of strong emphasis being achieved by that delicate accentuation which is as reposeful to the mental eye as the harmony of low-toned colours is to the physical. The most ambitiously conceived character in the book, Madame Merle, is perhaps the least successful; but the heroine is a very masterly portrait, and the account of her relations with Osmond before and after her marriage is full of psychological interest. Henrietta Stackpole, the female journalist, and her admirer, Mr. Bantling, are delineated with that high comedy humour which is becoming rarer every year; and the same fine quality, mingled with a strain of genuine and not too insistent pathos, appears in the delightful study of Ralph Touchett. We have not lately had so clever or so enjoyable a novel as *The Portrait of a Lady*.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, as an artist, cannot be compared with Mr. Henry James, but he has the advantages of his deficiencies; and his work has none of the *caviare* quality

which repels "the general," who constitute the majority of Mr. Mudie's customers. In answer to enquiries for "an interesting story," *The Comet of a Season* may be recommended more indiscriminately than *The Portrait of a Lady*. In this latest work, as in all Mr. McCarthy's recent novels, there is a bright originality in the central conception, and an ingenious picturesqueness in the grouping of the subsidiary characters, which are irresistibly attractive. The pleasant freshness of the book is found not so much in the characters themselves as in the way in which they are posed; it is not the person, but the attitude, which has the charm of novelty. There is nothing new in the portrait of the young man, with limited powers and unlimited aspirations, who yearns for fame, and whose whole mind is filled with vague dreams of a possible career; but there is something quite original in Mr. McCarthy's treatment of a well-worn motive. His hero differs from similar heroes in looking forward, not to fame of any particular kind—the fame enjoyed by a great poet or a great actor or a great statesman—but to what may be described as fame absolute. When we are introduced to him we are told that

"he had not yet made up his mind as to the sort of greatness he was to have. He was not clear even as to the sort of greatness he would wish to have. He only said to himself that greatness was his destiny, and left Fate to do her duty."

How Fate did her duty by Edmund Varlowe in enabling him to blaze as the comet of a season may be learned by readers of Mr. McCarthy's volumes, and it would be unfair to spoil their amusement by hinting at the story here. It need only be said that it is from the first page to the last bright, clever, and thoroughly interesting.

It is unfortunately impossible to award anything like the same praise to the next novel in the list. In *the Springtime*—a title the appropriateness of which is hidden from me—is presumably the work of an educated and intelligent woman who is under the fatal delusion that education and intelligence are the only requisites for the production of good fiction. Miss Henderson-Browne's literary style, if not quite faultless, is much above that of the average circulating-library novel, her descriptions are good, and her conversations are always natural in manner and generally consistent in matter; but against these qualifications must be set the damaging facts that the development of her characters and the evolution of her incidents are altogether destitute of coherence, *vraisemblance*, credibility, and therefore of interest. Miss Henderson-Browne can manage a single figure, and the early chapters, in which the heroine has the field to herself, are not without promise; but no sooner do the other characters make their appearance that the reader's bewilderments begin, and, once entangled, he is never allowed to escape. As almost every personage is inexplicable, and almost every action apparently motiveless, it may be judged that the perusal of *In the Springtime* is not very inspiring occupation.

The *Basil Plant* is a much more workmanlike performance. Miss Ethel Coxon evi-

dently knows what she can do; she does not attempt much, but in what she attempts she succeeds. The motto on the title-page is taken from George Eliot's account of the latter years of Lydgate's ruined life, "He once called her his basil plant; and when she asked for an explanation, said that basil was a plant which had thriven wonderfully on a murdered man's brains;" so it will be seen that the nature of the motive of Miss Coxon's story is at the outset made plainly, perhaps too plainly, apparent. The tale is very charmingly and daintily told, though it is throughout instinct with that peculiar melancholy which is as fashionable as blue china and sage-green wallpaper, and which is supposed to "go with them" so well. Then, too, it seems rather unfair to call Gertrude a basil plant simply because she was her husband's intellectual inferior, and was therefore unable to comprehend or to care for what was really highest in him. She was genuinely devoted to what she *did* comprehend in him; and if, after his marriage, Roland Trench failed to fulfil the promise of his youth, the failure was owing rather to his own moral limpness than to anything for which Gertrude was really responsible. This, however, is a criticism which affects the name of the book rather than the book itself, which, in spite of its wilful sadness, is a very pleasant and graceful novel.

*Lord Farleigh* is neither graceful nor pleasant. It is very poor stuff, and rather vulgar stuff, and is hardly worth more of description than is given in the remark that it bears as close a resemblance to a *Minerva* Press fiction as is nowadays possible. The author adds to her many offences the trick of writing in the present tense, which is in itself a literary crime of considerable magnitude.

*The Old Abbot's Road* and *Lois Leggett* are religious stories of the kind which has of late years become popular among serious people who fight shy of ordinary novels. *The Old Abbot's Road* has a good deal of brightness, and *Lois Leggett* possesses a certain amount of crude power; both are fairly up to the average of excellence attained by works of the class to which they belong, but it cannot be said that either rises much above it. They will doubtless find acceptance among the readers to whom they specially appeal.

JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

#### SCHOOL BOOKS.

MESSRS. BLACKIE'S "School Classics" include an edition of Chaucer's *Prologue*, with introductory matter, foot-notes, and a glossary, by Dr. E. F. Willoughby. No great originality is claimed for this production, which may indeed be regarded as the most sincere form of flattery of Dr. Morris. Seeing, however, that the *Prologue* is one of the subjects selected for military examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, it may be conceded that there was an opening for an edition which should leave the pilgrims where

"the out fil to the knight—  
And he bigan with right a merie chere  
His tale anon."

The present editor has apparently developed only one novelty—indicating by variety of type the correct metre and pronunciation—while he has also a theory that when a line ended with

a silent "e" that vowel was sounded to some extent. Beyond this, we can find little which is not a reproduction of Dr. Morris's notes; and for one word which seems to be wanting in the latter's glossary we have searched in vain in Dr. Willoughby, who is, we fear, no fisherman, or he would not say (line 106) that tackle is now only used of machines, or ship's pulleys. He also (line 310) speaks as if St. Paul's were the only church having a parvis. (The hand of the restorer is now laid upon that at Wantage, Berks.) Briefly, except so far as it may be slightly more portable, this edition is not to be compared with that of Dr. Morris.

THE same firm send us an *Advanced English Grammar*—a book which aims at "preciseness of definition," yet uses the terms Low and High German without deigning to explain what the difference is, and leaves the beginner equally in the dark as to Frisian and Plattdeutsch. Its author is one-sided enough to suppose that England has borrowed freely from foreign languages and lent nothing in return, oblivious of such French words as tunnel, tender, and ballast, and even in Hindostani glass and dog-cart. Parts, however, are well done, and we may instance the rules on spelling and on punctuation. On p. 38 it is rather hard to give *vixen* as fem. of *fox* by inflection without allusion to the derivation of the former word.

MESSRS. MARSHALL AND JAPP have also *Standard English Grammars*, well printed and accurate, at threepence each. If, however, an abstract noun "is the name of a quality or thing of which we can only form an idea," surely what is not abstract to A., who has more opportunities than B., may never become concrete to the more circumscribed vision of the latter. Again, the line between adjectives of quantity and numeral adjectives is more faint than the Second Standard grammar would allow.

MR. HAMBLIN SMITH'S *Rudiments of English Grammar and Composition* (Rivingtons) is the work of a teacher who, if he will forgive the comparison, may be regarded as the Gaze or Cook who personally conducts crowds of pupils through the whole tour of Cambridge examinations. From the all-inviting "Little Go." or Paris, through the more discriminating "General" to the various specials (to Jerusalem or Cairo), the bands of pupils and tourists pass. And now both Mr. Hamblin Smith and those really useful firms named above have turned their attention to England, and leave no nook and no idiom unexplained, nor, as far as the great teacher is concerned, unillustrated. The book is aimed specially at the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examination, and is in every respect worthy of the reputation of its author. His examples, mainly from Shakspeare, will not fail to enliven the somewhat dull hours devoted to English grammar, and his chapters on analysis, punctuation, and the possessive case are particularly good.

FROM the same firm comes an *English Grammar* by Rev. W. Tidmarsh, with examples limited to the Bible and *The Merchant of Venice*. This limitation is needless, and many good people might object to the Bible being used in this way, which is a very different thing from explaining any ordinary or extraordinary usages met with in reading it. Again, if an account of the origin of the English language is to be given at all, surely some allusion ought to be made to the statute of 36 Edward III., substituting English for French pleading; and with the declension of Anglo-Saxon pronouns might have been compared the Chaucerian use. On p. 33 we should have been glad to see a few less common intransitive verbs quoted as occasionally used transi-

tively—e.g., she lingers my desires, M.N.D. Nor can we find any hint as to the occasional suppression of a conditional conjunction.

MESSRS. BROWNE AND NOLAN (Dublin), who are publishing a series of "English Classics," to meet the requirements of the Irish Intermediate Examination, have sent us a part of Prescott's *Conquest of Peru*, with Memoirs, Introduction, and Notes by Mr. J. O'B. Croke; Cantos I. and II. of *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, by Mr. A. Patton; twenty essays selected from the *Spectator* by Mr. W. F. Bailey; and twenty of Bacon's *Essays*, also by Mr. Croke. The teacher should understand that these are foot-notes; and, on the principle of *ex uno disce omnes*, we have compared a few of Mr. Croke's comments on Bacon with those of Dr. Abbott (*Bacon's Essays*—Longmans, 1881), noting that the Dublin editor acknowledges a debt to Mr. Aldis Wright and to Messrs. Hunter and Storr. We find, then, Mr. Croke making no attempt at presenting Bacon's *Antitheta*, and content to give the meaning of such a phrase as "I allow well," without explaining that the word may be traced to *allaudo*; and in another place saying that "card" means chart without quoting "cards and maps" from the essay on the True Greatness of Kingdoms. But while Dr. Abbott fills, as everyone knows by this time, two sturdy little volumes, the Irish edition is but a shilling pamphlet, and is, like the other books of the series, well worth the money. For the same price they have likewise two books of *Télémaque*, edited by Prof. Guilgault. The translations, or rather paraphrases, are sometimes ponderous, but the grammatical notes seem sufficient. Is it not dangerous to say (p. 43) that the verbs *craindre*, &c., take *ne* before the subjunctive? The Professor would mislead a boy who had to translate "I am not afraid he will come," or "I am afraid he will not come."

It may be doubted whether any but clever boys will pick up *French Regular and Irregular Verbs* by the "easy and rapid method" of M. Ragon (Longmans), price one shilling. Most teachers have tried to do something of the kind, of whom not a few have mournfully fallen back into the old plan of learning "pleyn by rote."

DR. WERSHOVEN has added an *English-French Technical Vocabulary* (Hachette) to his existing English-German and French-German works of the same kind. The list seems complete, and includes almost everything except the technical terms of painting and sculpture, which might be supplied in another edition. Of its accuracy we hardly feel competent critics; and we experience the same diffidence in respect to the key (by Prof. Cassal) to Cassal and Karcher's *English-French Translation* (Longmans). Keys have their drawbacks, and if this book is supplied (as the Preface suggests) to persons who are preparing for examination without a teacher, it will soon be in wrong hands.

OF new German school-books we may notice the *Modern German Reader*, Part I., by Dr. Buchheim (Clarendon Press Series), which is the first of three volumes which this editor is preparing. It consists of a graduated collection of prose extracts from modern writers, and is intended "to be used from the first day of instruction." Many of the extracts are well chosen, though some seem hard for beginners. We must note, too, a want of care in the notes, and of completeness in the vocabulary—e.g., p. 30, "Es wird in den Acten nachgesehen" is translated "They look at the official documents;" and on turning to the vocabulary we find under "nachsehen," "to indulge, to be indulgent," nothing more; while the word "Acten" is wholly omitted. Again, on the same page, "Damit war uns eben so wenig gekolten" is rendered in the notes "With this

we were just as little advanced." No explanation is given, and when a beginner looks out "helfen" in the vocabulary, and finds only "to help; to be of use," he is fairly puzzled, as he has been also in the other case. We might give other instances of want of care which prevent the book from being what we hoped it would prove—a really satisfactory help to young beginners. We are told by those who are using it in class that many words are omitted from the vocabulary; and to quote one more case, on p. 31, line 7, the word "gezogen" means "reared" or "bred," whereas, under "ziehen" in the vocabulary, we find only "to draw, pull, march, come, toll."

HERE SCHINZEL'S *German Preparatory Course* and his *German Method* (Whittaker) have both reached a third edition. The language acquired in this way—if it can be acquired—is a poor substitute as an educational medium for Greek. We are not sorry, however, to see the difficulties of the declension of nouns put later on than is usual in German grammars.

*Poetical Reader, suitable for the Fourth Standard of Elementary Schools*. Selected and Arranged by James Booth. (Longmans.) Though the change in the requirements of the Code has let loose a flood of "Readers" upon us, we are catholic enough to give them all a welcome. Especially in the case of poetry, the editor must be in desperate case who cannot make his "Reader" readable. Mr. Booth, in our opinion, has done some things well and some things badly. He has done well in giving more examples from Mrs. Hemans (and on this point we are glad to find our own judgment confirmed by Mr. Matthew Arnold); and also by admitting select passages from Shakspeare, Milton, Goldsmith, and Byron. We doubt whether he has done well in admitting some of the humorous pieces. We are sure that he has done badly in printing "The Bonfire of Craig-Gowan," and in mutilating Byron's address to the ocean in *Childe Harold*. To omit the full stop after "there let him lay" is a monstrous concession to the priggism of modern grammarians. To write "Arvé [sic] and Arveiron" (all will identify the passage) is absolutely without justification. After a recent visit to Stoke Pogis, we feel more than doubtful whether Gray wrote his *Elegy* there. By-the-way, is there any authority for this tradition? One word as to the illustrations. For on the cover, though not on the title-page, this is called an "Illustrated Poetical Reader." A few are good, some are fair, but others are simply abominable (our printer declines a stronger, but more appropriate, word). Much as "The Seven Ages of Man" have already suffered from the illustrator, they can never again suffer worse.

WE have also received from Messrs. Longmans the *Primer and First Book* of their "Illustrated Readers" series, which are well arranged and nicely illustrated.

FROM the National Society's Depository comes a *Political Economy Reading Book*, which seeks to teach the elements of this science in a series of readings taken from various well-known books. Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, by whom the volume has been designed and arranged, has managed to select interesting passages from *Robinson Crusoe*, *Evenings at Home*, *Sandford and Merton*, which point some economical lessons; and with the aid of dialogues from the *Manuel* of Maurice Block, and paragraphs from the elementary works of Mrs. Fawcett and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, he has constructed a volume both interesting and instructive.

AN addition has been made to the excellent series of reading books published by G. Bell and Son, which will not only please children,

but their parents. There are few men or women who do not retain an affection for the tales they enjoyed in their youth, and those written by Miss Edgeworth are too full of human nature ever to become old-fashioned. Their morality may be rather obvious, but they are not disfigured by either cant or affectation, and the personages of the little dramas are so clearly and brightly drawn that they live in the memory, like those of Bunyan, long after more ambitious and complex creations have faded away. We do not know which to envy most, the child who reads "Simple Susan" for the first time, or the parent who reads it again, as many are sure to do, in the pleasant selection of Messrs. Bell.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

A BOOK may be expected in about a fortnight that will attract interest on more than one ground. This is a rendering into Greek (we presume into Modern Greek) of Dante's *Inferno*; and the author is no other than Musurus Pasha, the ambassador from Turkey at the Court of St. James's. It will be published by Messrs. Clayton and Co., of the Temple Printing Works, who have won for themselves a special reputation for printing in foreign languages.

WE are able to announce that the important historical work upon which the Rev. M. Creighton has been engaged for some years past is approaching publication. It will be entitled *A History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation*; and its general object is to deal with the Reformation period in its widest sense, by investigating the operation of the causes which brought about the change from mediæval to modern times. With a view to this investigation, the Papacy has been taken as offering the largest field for combining ecclesiastical, political, and intellectual causes. The two first volumes, which are now in the press, deal with the period from 1378 to 1484—the Great Schism, the Reforming Councils, and the Papal Restoration. The work will be published by Messrs. Longmans.

WE hear that the standard History of England during the Early and Middle Ages that Sir J. H. Ramsay is writing for the Clarendon Press has entered on the fifteenth century, the last to which it will extend. The work has occupied the writer for more than twelve years, but the date of publication is still quite uncertain.

THE Philological Society's new English dictionary is to be enlarged from between 6,000 and 7,000 quarto pages to 8,400. This enlargement, which is even less than the necessities of the work, with the closest packing, require, has been won from the Delegates of the Clarendon Press by Mr. Henry Huoks Gibbs, the old sub-editor of "O," who has for more than twenty years taken the warmest interest in the society's work, and has devoted to it during that period almost all his leisure time.

THE first number of *Hibernia*, a new Irish monthly publication, is announced to appear at Christmas. Its conductors desire to avoid the dangerous ground of politics and sectarianism. In the forthcoming issue some hitherto unknown speeches of Edmund Burke will be published. They extend over the year 1747, and were delivered at the meetings of a literary and political debating society in Dublin to which Burke at the time belonged.

THE new edition of Hasted's *Kent*, on which Dr. Drake has been engaged for some time, is making rapid progress. The hundred of Blackheath will be the first section issued from the press, and of this portion the history of the parishes of Deptford and Greenwich is already in type. The account of Deptford will comprise particulars of the descent of the manor,

the history of the old houses in the parish—notably that of Sayers Court, which belonged to the Evelyns, and was occupied by Peter the Great—and details of the growth of the docks. In the part devoted to Greenwich, the reader will find an elaborate history of the old palace and of the hospital. In each parish will be given lists of the incumbents of the various churches, copies of the inscriptions on the monuments, lengthy extracts from the accounts of the churchwardens, selections of all the valuable entries in the parish registers, and references to the wills of the most important inhabitants. Among the pedigrees already printed are two on the families of Pett and Lambard, and a "tentative pedigree" of Chaucer. No amount of description could convey an accurate idea of the wealth of information which has been embodied in this work from the *pedes finium* and other national records. The labours of the editor are, indeed, exhaustive.

WE understand that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish the future issues of Mr. Charles Dickens' well-known *Dictionaries of London and of the Thames*, and of the *Continental A B C*. They, as before, have the benefit of Mr. Dickens' personal management. He is now engaged upon a *Dictionary of Paris*, which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. early in the spring.

MESSRS. SOTHEY AND WILKINSON have been engaged for some days in selling the collection of books belonging to the late Mr. James Comerford. They chiefly relate to English topography; and, as no library of that kind has ever been formed in this country which could equal it either in number of volumes or in value, most of the lots have realised very high prices. The library of the British Museum is exceptionally strong in this branch of English literature; but its curators have been enabled to add to their own stores many works which had never been sent to them, but had been purchased by Mr. Comerford.

MR. RUSKIN has presented the complete series of his works, with the photographs, casts, &c., referred to in them, to the Birkenhead Ruskin Society. The opening meeting of this society was held on October 27, when the president, the Rev. M. Kaufmann, delivered an address on Ruskin's *Lectures on Art and Sesame and Lilies*.

THE Cambridge Browning Society has, we are glad to find, felt itself strong enough to start independently, and not only as a branch of the London society as was at first proposed. Indeed, it believes it will have its first hundred members before the London society has got the ten more it wants to make up that number, though 300 folk did attend its first meeting. The preliminary meeting of the Cambridge society was held on November 11 in King's Combination Room, with the Rev. Prof. Westcott in the chair, and about sixty men were present. Prof. Westcott gave an admirable extemporary address chiefly on his own personal experience of the thought-widening and soul-enlightening nature of Mr. Browning's poems; and then Dr. Charles Waldstein read his written address—why Cambridge especially should establish a Browning Society, and what claims this great and original thinker had on all cultivated and earnest men. A committee of ten, with Dr. Waldstein as chairman, was appointed to organise the society, and a large number of influential members has since been obtained. The Cambridge and London societies will work in union, though independently, and exchange papers, &c.

THE Browning Society (London) has just sent out its first printed paper to its members, that on "Pietro of Abano [and the Leading

Idea of Browning's Second Series of *Dramatic Idylls*," by the Rev. John Sharpe, Rector of Gissing, near Diss, Norfolk, a known Hebrew scholar. If anyone will take the trouble of comparing this paper with any of the reviews of the *Dramatic Idylls*, Series II., that appeared on its issue, they will see the difference between one writer who understands Mr. Browning and a good many who don't.

AMONG the new volumes in the series of "Small Books on Important Subjects," now being issued by Mr. Elliot Stook, the following are announced as to be published very shortly:—*Confirmation*, by Archdeacon Bardale; *The Catechism*, by Canon Stowell; *Mothers' Meetings*, with an Introduction by the Rev. Boyd Carpenter; *Decision for Christ*, by the Rev. Flavel Cook; and *Early Days in the Christian Life*, by Canon Richardson.

WE hear that Dr. Arthur H. Hassall, the well-known writer on chemistry, and now the chief English physician resident at San Remo, is engaged upon preparing a second edition, greatly enlarged and improved, of his excellent little book, *San Remo and the Western Riviera*, Climatically and Medically Considered, which appeared in 1879.

*My Old Play-ground Revisited*: being a Tour in Italy in the Spring of 1881, by Mr. B. E. Kennedy, will be shortly issued by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, in one volume, with illustrations.

MR. G. S. JEALOUS has written a series of original tales, which will be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., under the title of *How I found a Five-Pound Note, and other Stories*.

MESSRS. T. NELSON AND SON, of Edinburgh, will issue in a few days a new story by Robert Richardson, author of *Beneath the Southern Cross*, *Almost a Hero*, &c., entitled *Ralph's Year in Russia: a Story of Travel and Adventure in Eastern Europe*. The same firm will also publish before Christmas a new book for the young, by Jessie M. Saxby, author of *Book-bound*, entitled *Breakers Ahead*.

THE author of the *Life and Times of Alexander I., Emperor of All the Russias*, and of *Science, Art, and Literature in Russia*, is preparing a *Life of the Emperor Alexander II.*, to be published in the course of the spring.

MRS. RIDDELL, author of *George Geth, The Senior Partner*, &c., is writing for *Society* a new novel, which will appear at an early date.

MR. ISAAC BINNS, of Batley, a favourably known local author and antiquary, has ready for the press a work on *Yorkshire Humour and Humourists*.

A SECOND series of papers, under the title of "Historic Yorkshire," has been commenced in the *Leeds Express* by Mr. William Andrews, of the Hull Literary Club.

MESSRS. F. V. WHITE AND CO. will issue immediately a new and cheaper edition of Mrs. Eiloart's *The Dean's Wife*, a novel which achieved great popularity in its three-volume form some eighteen months back.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER has just published (with Messrs. Williams and Norgate) the eighth part of the monumental work which he calls *Descriptive Sociology*. It treats of "French Civilisation," and has been compiled by Mr. James Collier, who was also, it will be remembered, the compiler of "English Civilisation." We regret to learn that this part will be the last of the series, for the enterprise has proved so far from remunerative that Mr. Spencer cannot continue it longer at his own expense. Still more painful is it to learn that Mr. Collier's health has entirely broken down under the labour—we do not say, because of the



labour. Thus ends a work which in its beginning was full of promise, but over the execution of which an evil fate has hung.

MR. WALFORD'S new archaeological venture (registered at Stationers' Hall) is called *The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*. It will be published by Mr. W. Reeves, of Fleet Street.

MR. R. SIMPSON, of Lower Clapton, has printed for private circulation a volume, small in size but still of considerable interest, on the *Monuments in Hackney Church*. As might be expected from the proximity of the church to London, several persons of high distinction at the Court and in City life have been buried within its walls. The tomb of Lady Latimer is of especial value from her numerous connexions with the nobility under the Tudors, as well as from its own merits as a work of art.

THE *Palatine Note-Book* for December will contain an enquiry after a remarkable quarto MS. volume, five inches thick, containing the lives of English ecclesiastics, &c. It was compiled by Edward Bradshaw, of Manchester, a priest, surnamed the Deaf (*temp.* Elizabeth). The MS. was, in 1692, sent to the editor of Dunton's *Athen. Mercury*, who, desiring to possess it himself, pronounced it "of little use to Protestants," and told his correspondent that, "if he desired it again (*for it's of no use to him*), let him call at our book-sellers' for it."

THE Rev. J. Page Hopps, of Leicester, will preach on Robert Buchanan's *Balder the Beautiful*, at the "Great Meetings" during Advent, December 4, 11, and 18. These discourses are supplementary to those delivered last season, in London and Leicester, on the same writer's *Book of Orm*.

THE *American* states that Mr. Furness will resume work this winter upon his "Variorum Shakspeare," which has been interrupted by the illness of his wife. The next play to be taken up is *Othello*.

MR. W. J. LINTON, so well known for his connexion with Chartism in England, will shortly contribute a paper to the *Century* magazine on that subject, illustrated with portraits.

WE learn from the New York *Critic* that Mr. Julian Hawthorne's visit to Italy is for the purpose of studying the scenes of his father's *Transformation*, about which he has promised to contribute an article to the *Century*. We may add that in America *Transformation* is known as *The Marble Faun*.

MR. STEVENS, of 4 Trafalgar Square, who owns the stereotype plates of the late Jared Sparks's *Works and Life of Benjamin Franklin*, proposes to issue by subscription in the early part of next year a cheap edition of that work in ten volumes.

THE *Literary World* of Boston (U.S.A.) asks:—

"In view of the New Shakspeare Society, the Browning Society, the Dante Society, and the Wordsworth Society, is it not about time that we had an Emerson Society, to associate the students of our first American man of letters for the better understanding of his writings, the cultivation of his spirit, and the extension of his influence? An Emerson Society would have plenty of material to work upon, and an uncommon inspiration."

A COPY of the first edition of Montaigne's *Essays* (two volumes, 1580) recently came into the hands of M. Emile Lalanne, a learned gentleman of Bordeaux, who has found in it a large number of MS. notes identical with the corrections carried out in the second edition (1582). From an examination of the handwriting, and from other significant circum-

stances, it would appear almost certain that these are the actual alterations made for the press by Montaigne himself, who was at the time Mayor of Bordeaux. M. Lalanne has generously offered to present the book to the public library of that town.

APPARENTLY, the bitter complaints that the *Magazin für die Literatur des In- und Auslandes* has for some time been pouring forth week after week concerning the systematic piracy practised by Dutch publishers have reached influential quarters, for we learn from the *Cologne Gazette* that negotiations have been opened for the conclusion of a copyright treaty between Germany and Holland.

THE Scandinavian affinities of the three "weird sisters" in *Macbeth* have often been discussed. In a contribution to the *Revue critique* for November 14, the eminent Celtic scholar M. H. Gaidoz points out that their prophecies to Macbeth himself and to Banquo have a distinct Celtic tinge. He adduces several corresponding prophecies from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick; and a passage in Flavius Vopiscus, where a Druidess predicts imperial power to Diocletian in Gaul. M. Gaidoz further asks whether similar cases can be quoted from general mythology, and from German hagiology in especial.

Two noteworthy brochures upon the place of the Jews in history have recently been published on the Continent. The one is *Die Semiten und ihre Bedeutung für die Kulturgeschichte*, by Dr. Fritz Hommel (Leipzig: Schulze), about which we shall say something shortly from the point of view of Semitic philology. The other is entitled *Coup d'œil sur l'histoire du peuple juif*, by M. James Darmesteter (Paris: Librairie nouvelle). In this latter, perhaps, the most interesting point is the importance attached to the French Revolution and the modern principles of the unity of forces and belief in progress.

HERR OTTO SCHULZE, of Leipzig, announces that he has in the press a German edition of Prof. Kern's important work on Indian Buddhism, translated by Prof. Jacobi, of Münster, with the help of the author; and also a volume of Krause's *Lectures on Aesthetics*, delivered at Göttingen in 1829, and now for the first time published from the MS. of the Professor and the notes of some of his hearers, under the editorship of Dr. Aug. Wünsche.

WE learn from the *Revue critique* that M. H. Forneron will shortly publish (Paris: Plon) two new volumes of his *Histoire de Philippe II.*

AT the annual public meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres on November 18, the paper read was by M. Edmond Le Blant, upon the early Christian romance which deals with the story of a Goth soldier in the Roman army that fought against the Huns, and a young girl of Edessa named Euphemia. The paper is printed in full in the last number of the *Revue politique et littéraire*.

HERR PAUL HEYSE has just published a new volume of stories, under the title of *Troubadour-Novellen* (Berlin: W. Hertz).

TRANSLATIONS from the German seem to find favour with Spanish readers. Two sumptuously got-up books of this class have just been published in Barcelona—Schiller's *Dramas*, in Izart's translation, illustrated by Mayer and Werner, and Georg Ebers' *Die Ägyptische Königstochter*, in Sentiñon's version, interpreted by the pencils of Mélida and Apeles Mestres.

DR. ASHER writes from Leipzig requesting us to state that, in his *England's Dichter und Prosaisten der Neuzeit* (Berlin: A. Nauck; 1852), he was the first to give extracts from the poems of Mr. Browning, and a sketch of his life in any anthology published in Germany. He also

adds that Dr. Ahn's *Selection from the Works of Robert Browning*, to which we drew attention a fortnight ago, was submitted to him for revision.

*Correction.*—The Hymn of Chaucer's Oxford Clerk.—Mr. Furnivall was misled by his informant, and consequently sent us only the first halves of the lines of this Hymn. The full version will be printed as soon as we can find room for it.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have sent us the complete set (forming eleven volumes in all) of the "Eversley Edition" of Charles Kingsley's novels, which they have recently been publishing. To people who read, as contrasted with those who only form libraries, such a present will be more welcome even than an *édition de luxe*. We hope to read these volumes ourselves (not for the first time), and we shall not be afraid to lend them. Kingsley's novels are by no means equal, but we have no hesitation in saying that they are the best work he has left behind. He tried his hand at many things. As a divine, and as an historian, he will not be remembered; as a poet, only for a few choice pieces. But we trust that *Westward Ho!* will long retain its popularity, and that *Alton Locke* will not soon be forgotten.

## A TRANSLATION.

THE KING OF YVETOT.

(In the original measure of Béranger's song.)

THERE was a king of Yvetot,  
But little known in story,  
Slept early, late, and sound, altho'  
He did not sleep on glory;  
And for the crown that monarchs don  
His cotton nightcap Jeanneton  
Put on.  
Haha, haha! hoho, hoho!  
A good old king was he, I trow,  
Hoho!

Within his palace built of straw  
He took his four meals daily,  
And on a sober-paced hee-haw  
Surveyed his kingdom gaily.  
No fears had he his mirth to clog;  
Sole escort at his side did jog  
A dog.  
Haha, haha! hoho, hoho!  
A good old king was he, I trow,  
Hoho!

Save for a thirist a trifle smart  
He'd no expensive humours;  
But kings of philanthropic heart  
Can't cease to be consumers;  
And at his board he needed none  
To help him take pint-duty on  
Each tun.  
Haha, haha! hoho, hoho!  
A good old king was he, I trow,  
Hoho!

Maids of fair lineage on him smiled,  
And 'tis not to be wondered  
His people's father he was styled  
—For reasons quite an hundred;  
Besides, he levied horse and foot  
But once a quarter, then to shoot  
Salute.  
Haha, haha! hoho, hoho!  
A good old king was he, I trow,  
Hoho!

He did not aggrandize his states,  
Of neighbours was a treasure,  
And, pattern of all potentates,  
Took for his law men's pleasure.  
Living, he cost no eye a tear  
—A weeping nation followed near  
His bier.  
Haha, haha! hoho, hoho!  
A good old king was he, I trow,  
Hoho!

His portrait to our day is seen,  
This prince of worth and bounty;  
It hangs the signboard of an inn  
Well known throughout the county;  
And oft the crowd that sits without  
On holidays will quench its drought  
And shout  
"Haha, haha! hoho, hoho!  
A good old king was he, I trow;  
Hoho!"

EDWARD B. NICHOLSON.

#### OBITUARY.

DR. J. D. H. TEMME, formerly a member of the German Parliament and the Prussian Chamber, and since for some years Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Zürich, has just died in his eighty-fourth year. He was born at Lette, in Westphalia, in 1798, and was educated by his uncle, a Catholic priest and poet of the German romantic school. Temme established his fame as a jurist before 1848 by his *Lehrbuch des preussischen Civilrechts* and numerous juridical treatises. He had occupied himself earlier with the collection of the "Volkssagen" of different provinces in Northern Germany. After his deposition from the State service in Prussia he wrote countless stories for his family, the materials of which were taken from his own earlier experience in the practice of criminal law. Four volumes of these romances, *Deutsche Criminalnovellen*, were published at Leipzig in 1858, and ten more volumes at Berlin, 1860-63. Prof. Stephan Born, in a notice of Temme's novels, observes that, "in wealth of invention, scarcely any of his contemporaries equalled him," and that several of his lesser stories are "true pearls of the narrator's art." He devoted himself with characteristic zeal to the study of the criminal law of his new fatherland, the proof of which is manifested in his *Lehrbuch der schweizerischen Strafrechts* and other writings. He wielded his busy pen with undiminished force until the last few months of his life.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THERE are two excellent articles in *Le Livre* for November, nor by saying "two" do we intend any disrespect to the third, an instalment of M. Drujon's careful papers on "Books with Keys." The one is an article on "English Caricature Illustration" by M. Ernest Chesneau, which is, on the whole, more fully informed and displays better critical judgment than any former paper that we know on the subject in French. It is well illustrated, partly by some large examples à la sanguine of Leech and Rowlandson, and partly by wood-cuts in the text from a sketch-book of Leech's which has recently appeared under a very silly title, and with elaborately irrelevant letterpress, in France. M. Chesneau carries his treatment even down to Miss Kate Greenaway, who seems to be winning great favour in Paris. The other article is one of M. Champfleury's interesting romantic studies, this time on the fancy for mottoes and epigraphs which reigned in the palmy days of the movement. The essayist is right beyond a doubt in tracing the origin to England, and he cites some English precedents. He does not seem to know, however, of Southey's *Doctor*, which might be fairly called the *Gargantua* of the epigraph. There is in a note here a very interesting anecdote of Gautier, who told the writer in confidence that the best French writer to study was La Bruyère. M. Champfleury, however, does not point out, as he might have done, the reason of this apparently anti-romantic verdict. La Bruyère was the one writer of the *grand siècle* (with the exception of Fénelon) who regretted the loss of the rich vocabulary of Old French, and he was

the first Frenchman who boldly asserted the supremacy of form over matter in literature. He thus hit the romantic bird on both wings.

THE current number of the *China Review* opens with a review of the "Abstract of Foreign Trade and Customs Revenue Statistics from 1868 to 1880," published by the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate-General. In some respects the abstract presents a hopeful view of foreign trade. Last year the gross value of the foreign trade of the nineteen open ports in China amounted to £46,278,371, showing an increase of more than eleven millions sterling over that of the year 1870. On this side of the account may also be put down the failure of the manufacturing concerns established by natives for the purpose of closing the market to foreign goods of the kind which it was proposed to manufacture. On the other hand, it is to be noted that the new ports under the terms of the Chefoo Convention are all, in a commercial point of view, failures. The natives have succeeded in holding their own against the new-comers, and the foreign trade is practically nil. In the next article Mr. Parker continues his record of "Short Journeys in Szech'uan." This chapter of his wanderings is, perhaps, not as interesting as some which have preceded it. He has less of importance to tell us; and, while loth to find fault with so energetic a traveller, we cannot help regretting that he turned his back on a rock inscription on the Kwei Chow frontier without acquainting himself with its contents. "The Double Mail Murders," by Mr. Stent, is an amusing story of the discovery of crime, and seems almost "too good to be true." Mr. Balfour's translation of the *Yin-fu* classic is interesting, but is quite sufficient to disprove the reputed antiquity of the original text. Among the "Notices of New Books" we observe mention of an interesting work on the Natural History of Chusan and the coast of Che-kiang, by M. Fauvel, of the Chinese Customs Service. The number concludes with an array of Notes, some of which are reiterations of such commonplaces of Chinese history that we are surprised to meet with them in a periodical of so high a standing as the *China Review*.

THE fifth number of *La Revue de Droit international* contains only two articles; both of them, however, are of interest to the English reader. The first is a paper by Mr. Westlake, Q.C., on the English doctrine in the matter of private international law, being, as the author states, an outline of a treatise published by himself last year on private international law, with principal reference to its practice in England. The second paper is in continuation of two previous articles by M. Auguste Bulmerincq, formerly Professor of Law at the University of Dorpat, "On an International Regulation of Maritime Prize-tribunals." The author passes in review the organisation of the existing prize-tribunals, distinguishing those countries in which that organisation is administrative from those in which it is judicial, England, Holland, and the United States of America being hitherto the only countries in which that organisation is purely judicial. Of the tribunals of other countries the author has found it difficult to appreciate accurately the character in the absence of information available to him. The principle of the author's scheme of reform is to substitute international tribunals of the first instance in the place of the existing national tribunals. The details of the scheme will form the subject of a future article. Several concise notices follow of novel matters of interest to the statesman and the international jurist; and a bibliography of new juridical publications completes the number.

#### GEORGE BORROW IN SPAIN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"As to Borrow's Spanish life, Mr. Hake, in his article in this month's *Macmillan*, seems imperfectly informed. George Borrow certainly had his wife and daughter (or ladies whom he called such) living with him in Sevilla. He was also the first man to play the rôle of modern foreign correspondent—in 1837-39, for the *Morning Herald*. He had a relay of Basque runners to the frontier, and of post-horses to Bayonne, whence his letters were despatched to England, and often anticipated the Government correspondence. His imprisonment in Pamplona had nothing whatever to do with religious matters, but was an arbitrary act of Gen. Quesada's, in revenge for Borrow having told the truth about his military exploits. Borrow lived very generously in Spain—was known as *El Brujo* ('the Wizard'), and rode in Madrid a magnificent black Andalusian horse, with a handsome skin in place of a saddle. He certainly, both in Spain and in England, used to tell that he had lived, as a boy, some years with Gipsies, and was only recovered from them by the aid of his uncle and the constabulary in Norfolk. Whether this was truth or not, I cannot say; but it is a fact that he said it."

#### THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL LECTURES.

THE Syndicate of the University of Cambridge appointed to conduct the local lectures scheme—popularly known as university extension—has just issued the "Local Lectures Calendar" for 1881-82; and we gladly take the opportunity of calling attention to the good work done in the past and promised for the future.

The scheme, as is well known, is designed to provide in populous centres systematic instruction in literature and science. The students are drawn from all ranks of society, and include persons of all ages, from sixteen upwards. Continuous study (the courses extending over a period of twelve weeks), weekly examination-papers, and supplementary class-teaching are integral parts of the system; and the Syndicate, by its method of awarding certificates, recognises the principle of the subordination of mere examination to teaching.

The university certificates are granted only to those students recommended conjointly by the lecturer, on the results of the weekly work, and by the examiner, on the result of the final examination, such examination being held solely upon those portions of the subject treated of in the lectures. The university is necessarily limited in its operations to providing the instruction and superintending the educational work. All local financial arrangements are left to the towns themselves, which, for the purposes of this scheme, are grouped into circuits of two, three, or four, in order to furnish adequate remuneration for the lecturers, who reside during the term in the district where their work lies. More than sixty towns have applied to the Syndicate, and have obtained courses of lectures since 1873. In many of these centres the work has been continued from year to year, and in Sheffield, Nottingham, and Liverpool the movement has culminated in local colleges. There can be little question that greater publicity would bring into alliance with the university a large number of additional towns, in which such a scheme of higher education might be adopted with great advantage.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BONCHI, R. *Disraeli e Gladstone. Ritratti contemporanei.* Napoli. 8 fr.  
BOUVIER, A. *Auguste Manette.* Paris: Rouff. 8 fr.  
OLAIR, Ch. *Le Dies Irae: Histoire, Traduction, Commentaires.* Paris: Féchos. 10 fr.  
DEANE, S. A. *The Heart of the White Mountains.* Chate & Windus. 31s. 6d.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. Ed. T. S. Baynes. Vol. XIII. A. & C. Black. 80s.  
FRATHERMAN, A. Social History of the Races of Mankind. Vol. V. The Aryans. Trübner. 21s.  
FRIEDLÄNDER, J. Die italienischen Schattenspiele. 15. Jahrg. (1490-1530). 3. Hft. Berlin: Weidmann. 14 M.  
HOVARD, A. Nordenskiöld's Voyage around Asia and Europe. Sampson Low & Co. 21s.  
LISTZ, F. Des Bohémiens et de leur Musique en Hongrie. Paris: Fischbacher. 16 fr.  
PEINTRES MILITAIRES. Les. Paris: Lannette. 25 fr.  
REISSMANN, A. Georg Friedrich Handel. Sein Leben u. seine Werke. Berlin: Guttentag. 6 M. 50 Pf.  
SAMMLUNG englischer Denkmäler in kritischen Ausgaben. 3. Bd. The art of Tolous and the emperors of Almayn. Hrg. v. G. Lüdke. Berlin: Weidmann. 6 M.  
SAUTAY, E. Le Sicilien, ou l'Amour Peintre, Comédie, Ballet de Molière mise en Musique. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 10 fr.  
SCHLEGEL, Dorothea v., geb. Mendelssohn, u. deren Söhne Johannes u. Philipp Velt. Briefwechsel, hrg. v. J. M. Reich. Mainz: Kriehbaum. 15 M.  
SEIST, G. K. W. Studien zur Kunst- u. Culturgeschichte. 1. Hans Baldus Beham u. seine Zeit. Deutsche Trinkgläser d. 16. u. 17. Jahrh. Frankfurt-a-M.: Keller. 1 M.  
SWINBURNE, A. O. Mary Stuart: a Tragedy in Five Acts. Chatto & Windus. 8s.  
TRAILL, H. D. Central Government. Macmillan. 3s. 6d.  
TRISTRAM, Rev. Canon. Pathways of Palestine. First Series. Sampson Low & Co. 31s. 6d.  
WALDBERG, M. E. v. Studien zu Lessings Stil in der Hamburgischen Dramaturgie. Berlin: Kuhl. 3 M.

# THEOLOGY, ETC.

CORNUTI theologiae graecae compendium. Rec. et emendabat C. Lang. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
ESCHENHAYN, J. Erklärung d. Propheten Isaias. Freiburg: B. & H. 10 M.  
MANGOLD, W. De ecclesia primaeva pro Oesariis ac magistratibus Romanis processu fundente. Bonn: Strauss. 1 M.  
THOMSEN, C. Die christliche Anschauung der Ehe und ihre modernen Gegner. Leiden: Brill. 5s.  
VERHANDLUNGEN der 7. Synode der Altkatholiken d. Deutschen Reiches, geh. zu Bonn am 8. Juni 1881. Bonn: Neusser. 2 M.  
ZIMMERN, F. Galatäerbrief u. Apostelgeschichte. Ein exeget. Beitrag zur Geschichte d. Urchristentums. Hildburghausen: Gadow. 3 M.

# HISTORY, ETC.

BAUDRI. Der Erzbischof v. Köln Johannes v. Geissel u. seine Zeit. Osn. Bachem. 6 M.  
BEST, J. T. The Life of Giuseppe Garibaldi. Longmans. 7s. 6d.  
BRUNS, C. G. Kleinere Schriften. Weimar: Böhlau. 20 M.  
DUNCAN, Max. The History of Antiquity. Trans. E. Abbott. Vol. V. Bentley. 21s.  
HEINTZE, A. Die deutschen Familien-Namen geschichtlich, geographisch, sprachlich. Halle: Waisenhauss. 4 M. 50 Pf.  
HERVÉ-BANIN, F. Mémoires et Souvenirs de François Chéron. Paris: Tardieu. 3 fr. 50 c.  
IDDEKING, H. van. Friesland (en de Frielen in de Middeleeuwen. Leiden: Brill. 9s.  
MUNTLI, C. Studien zur ältesten Geschichte der Rheinlande. 5. Abth. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 3 M. 40 Pf.  
QUELLEN zur Schweizer Geschichte. Méry de Vio et Padavino, par E. Bött. Basel: Schneider. 6 M. 40 Pf.  
ROMFABRIK, die Kaiser Heinrich's VII. im Bilderbogen d. Codex Balduini Trevirensis, hrg. v. der Direction der k. preuss. Staatsbibliothek, Berlin: Weidmann. 45 M.  
YONGE, C. D. Constitutional History of England, 1760-1860. Marcus Ward & Co. 12s.

# PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

HORNBERG, E. Kant's Philosophisches u. Nominalist. Darstellung u. Kritik. Leipzig: Dörfling & Franke. 8 M.  
KEKULÉ, A. Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie od. der Chemie der Kohlenstoffverbindungen. 3. Bd. 3. Lfg. Stuttgart: Kake. 6 M.  
KOLBE, B. Geometrische Darstellung der Farbenblindheit. St. Petersburg: Kraus. 4 M.  
KUNZE, O. Um die Erde. Reiseberichte e. Naturforschers. Leipzig: Fromberg. 6 M.  
MAGNUS, H. Farben und Schöpfung. Breslau: Kern. 6 M.  
PAGENRECHER, A. Allgemeine Zoologie od. Grundgesetze d. thier. Baues u. Lebens. 4. Thl. Berlin: Parey. 31 M.  
PREGER, W. Geschichte der deutschen Mystik im Mittelalter. 2. Thl. Leipzig: Dörfling & Franke. 9 M.  
RICCA-SALVERO, G. Storia della Dottrina finanziaria in Italia. Milano: Hoepli. 10 fr.  
STEIN, L. Die Willensfreiheit u. ihr Verhältniss zur göttlichen Predestination u. Providenz bei den jüd. Philosophen d. Mittelalters. Frankfurt-a-M.: Kaufmann. 2 M.

# PHILOLOGY, ETC.

ALMEVIST, H. Die Bialhar-Sprache Tu-Bedwie in Nordost-Afrika. Beschreibung u. vergleichend dargestellt. Upsala: Akademische Buchhandlung. 25s.  
ARCHIMEDIS opera omnia cum commentariis Eutocii. Ed. J. L. Heiberg. Vol. 3. Leipzig: Teubner. 6 M.  
BRUGES, H. Die neue Weltordnung nach Vernichtung d. 11. Jhd. Menschengeschlechtes. Nach e. ägypt. Uebersetzung. Berlin: Calvary. 3 M.  
DEFFNER, M. Zakonische Grammatik. 1. Hlfte. Berlin: Weidmann. 6 M.  
DOORNKAAT KOLMAN, J. ten. Wörterbuch der ostfriesischen Sprache. 15. Hft. Norden: Braams. 3 M.  
EDSTROM, E. L. Étude sur l'Emploi du Participe passé en français. 1 M. 50 Pf. La Passion du Christ. Poème provençal d'après un Manuscrit inédit de la Bibliothèque de Tours. 1 M. 50 Pf. Gothenburg: Gumpert.  
ENGBELD, R. De personificationibus, quae in poetis atque aetis Romanorum inveniantur. Göttingen: Deichert. 1 M. 25 Pf.

GARM, J. u. W. GARM. Deutsches Wörterbuch. Fortgesetzt v. M. Heyne, R. Hildebrand, K. Weigand u. M. Lexer. 6. Bd. 8. Lfg. Leipzig: Hirzel. 2 M.  
JUNGSMANN. Quaestiones Gennadianae. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
MAHAFY, J. P. Old Greek Education. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 3s. 6d.  
PLEYER, W. Chapitres supplémentaires du Livre des Morts 162 & 174, publiés d'après les Monuments de Leide, du Louvre et du Musée britannique. Leiden: Brill. 42s.

# THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW" ON SCHLIEMANN'S "ILIOS."

Queen's College, Oxford: Nov. 21, 1881.

I should have been content to leave the letter of the *Edinburgh Review*, published in last week's ACADEMY, to the judgment of the scientific world, had I not learned, to my great astonishment, that the reviewer is Prof. Jebb. We all know that Prof. Jebb is a Greek scholar, and I am therefore bound to listen to what he tells me on a question of Greek scholarship, though, even here, another eminent Greek scholar, Prof. Mahaffy, has maintained an exactly contrary hypothesis. But, as regards the knowledge of archaeology and scientific philology indicated in the article I complained of, I must, after a second perusal of it, be allowed still to retain my former opinion. This is certainly not shaken by the remarks in Prof. Jebb's letter, where, however, I must charitably suppose that Prof. Jebb does not know who the "scholar of greater modesty" is, or what the "two or three articles in German periodicals" precisely are. I am sorry if I have hurt Prof. Jebb's feelings; but I should be still more sorry had I failed to perform a simple act of justice to Dr. Schliemann and the most important work that has yet appeared upon the Troad. I may add that a French edition of the book may be shortly expected.

A. H. SAYOR.

# "THE BOOK OF THE THOUSAND NIGHTS AND ONE NIGHT."

London: Nov. 21, 1881.

The Villon Society has issued a circular stating that "it is proposed to issue immediately, by subscription, a complete translation (the first ever made) of the above work from the original Arabic into English prose and verse by Mr. John Payne, whose version of Villon's poems is well known." The notice goes on to remark on the incompleteness of all the versions of the work hitherto published, alleging that none of them comprises more than a third of the original, and that all are "generally disfigured by the most ruthless abridgments and suppressions." Taking all this for granted, it is to be regretted that the circular affords no clue whatever to the sources from whence the proposed "complete" version is to be compiled; and, further, the only recommendation put forward on behalf of the translator of a voluminous and, in many respects, difficult Arabic book is that he has made a version of Villon's poems. The reading public has a right to call upon the society for some satisfactory assurances on these points.

GEORGE PERCY BADGER.

# MR. BROWNING'S "ANDREA DEL SARTO."

8 St. George's Square, N.W.: Nov. 20, 1881.

A most interesting fact has just happened to me in connexion with this touching "twilight" poem. Last night came here a letter from an art member of our New Shakspeare Society, now in Florence, Mr. Ernest Radford, saying:—"In the gallery of the Pitti Palace, numbered in the catalogue 118, and painted by Andrea del Sarto, is a portrait of himself and his wife. I think no one can look at this picture, with Browning's most beautiful poem in his mind, without being deeply moved, and without feeling at the same time sure that it was from this picture that the poet

received the impulse to his work. [Mr. Radford then describes the picture, and adds:—] Really, while looking at it, the words of the poem come little by little into your mind, and it seems as if you had read them in Andrea's face. And so now, when I read the poem in my room, the picture is as vividly before me almost as when I am in the gallery. So completely do the two seem complementary."

This morning I asked Mr. Browning whether the Pitti picture had suggested his poem to him, and, to my delight, he said, yes, it had. His friend, and his wife's friend, Mr. Kenyon, had asked him to buy him a copy of this picture. None could be got, and so Mr. Browning wrote his poem of "Andrea del Sarto" from the picture, and sent it to Mr. Kenyon instead of the copy of the Pitti original. He added that no one could know what Andrea del Sarto was, as a painter, till he had seen Lord Cowper's splendid collection at Panshanger.

There is some worth, then, in art-criticism—in Mr. Radford's, at least. And there is some worth and life in a poet's "Men and Women"—in Mr. Browning's, at least.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

# THE REPORTED MURDER OF FRENCH MISSIONARIES ON LAKE TANGANYIKA.

20 Colebrooke Row, Islington, N.: Nov. 16, 1881.

I notice in the *ACADEMY* for November 12 a paragraph in which I am deeply interested, having travelled and resided in the locality referred to for some length of time.

It is stated that some of the French missionaries on Lake Tanganyika have been murdered by the natives. Both the gentlemen mentioned I knew, and had entertained from time to time at my house at Ujiji, and was grieved to hear of their deaths; but I am very much astonished to hear that they had been murdered. I know nothing of Europeans being murdered by Central African natives, except in cases (parallel with cases in Europe) where hordes of banditti both rob and murder their victims; but only one even of such cases has come under my notice in Central Africa—viz., the case of Mr. Penrose, of the Church Missionary Society—and that, just as it might have occurred in Europe, did not necessarily involve the guilt of the inhabitants so-called. There are cases in which, upon evidence—strange evidence, perhaps, but certainly upon, to them, stronger evidence than would be necessary in the case of one of their own countrymen—Central African tribes have passed sentence of death upon a visitor for what they deem to be a gross offence against their moral code and the peace of society. In one case I have myself been condemned to death under such circumstances. There are cases also in Africa (as in Europe) where neutral persons have fallen by accidentally coming between belligerents blinded with the flurry of battle and mutual animosity, as in the case of my lamented friend F. F. Carter and his companion. There have been cases of mistaken identity, as when the supposed murderous and cannibal people of Goma, on Tanganyika, stoned me at night from their lofty hillsides, but who, when daylight revealed my white skin, received me with acclamation to their shores, saying they knew the white man was good. And there have been cases where want of tact has failed to convince the alarmed and instinctively armed savage that he was not himself about to be attacked or enslaved. But of actual murder I know nothing; and I think it unfair to pass such a sentence upon distant, and doubtless ignorant and savage, tribes, among whom I have lived in friendship and safety, and whom I assert not to be degraded (except inasmuch as all men are so), but who have made some small advance, isolated as they have been from the benefit of intercourse with their fellow-men, in the use of the produce of their country and a

certain amount of social order, and several of whose chiefs have deputed me to send "good, true men" to live among and teach them.

EDWARD C. HORE, Master Mariner.

#### BISHOP MOUNTAGU'S PAPERS AND HIS CHAPLAIN.

Laverton Rectory, Bath.

Since I wrote my former letters on this subject, I have collected further particulars respecting Bishop Mountagu and his papers, and have obtained (chiefly from unpublished documents) much interesting information about his chaplain, Richard Mileson, the quondam Archdeacon of Suffolk.

Sir Thomas Browne, who was, no doubt, personally acquainted with Mountagu during his incumbency of the see of Norwich (1638-41), and who probably attended him professionally, makes the following statement respecting him—*Posthumous Works* (1712), pp. 12 and 13 of "Repertorium":—

"He came unto Norwich with the evil effects of a quartan ague, which he had about a year before, and which accompanied him to his Grave; yet he studied, and writ very much, had an excellent Library of Books, and heaps of Papers fairly written with his own hand, concerning the Ecclesiastical History. His books were sent to London; and, as it was said, his Papers against Baronius, and others\* transmitted to Rome, from whence they were never returned."

The concluding sentence is the one with which we are especially concerned in endeavouring to recover Mountagu's lost MS. of the Latin version of Ignatius. But I will make a few remarks upon the whole passage.

(1) It is remarkable that the first sentence had been published, in almost identical words, twenty-one years previously, in Wood's *Athenas Oxonienses* (vol. i., p. 627, ed. 1691; see also vol. i., p. 732, ed. 1721; and vol. ii., p. 878, ed. Bliss). This coincidence is probably to be explained by supposing that Wood obtained the sentence from Browne himself previously to the death of the latter, October 19, 1682. It seems strange that the coincidence is not pointed out, either by Bliss in his edition of Wood or by Wilkin in his edition of Browne. The second sentence is not given by Wood, which may be explained by supposing either that Browne did not communicate it to Wood (possibly he may have written it after the date of his communication with Wood), or that Wood for some reason or other did not think fit to publish it.

(2) Browne's statement respecting Mountagu's "quartan ague" agrees exactly with the following passage written by Archbishop Laud in 1637, the year before Mountagu's translation from Chichester to Norwich:—

"My lord bishop of Chichester is in a quartan ague, besides his old diseases of the stone and the gout" (Laud's *Works*, vol. v., p. 353, A. C. L.).

(3) His account of Mountagu's "heaps of Papers, fairly written with his own hand, concerning the Ecclesiastical History," agrees exactly with the Bishop's own words at the end of his *Origines Ecclesiasticae*. The passage is too long for quotation, but some of your readers may be able to refer to it for themselves.

(4) Among Mountagu's "other" papers would naturally be included the numerous ancient MSS. which he is known to have col-

lected,\* and among them the MS. of the Latin version of Ignatius of which we are in search.

(5) There is no inconsistency between the statement that Mountagu's "Papers were transmitted to Rome and never returned" and the fact that two works of his were published after his death—viz., *Acts and Monuments of the Church before Christ Incarnate* (1642) and *Photii Epistolae* (1651). For from the publisher's Preface to the latter it appears that the MS. had been put into his hands in Mountagu's lifetime, though the publication did not take place till ten years after his death. And this was probably the case in respect of the former book also, which contains no preface of any kind. Nor is the statement necessarily inconsistent with the account quoted in my former letter, that "upon Mountagu's death his Chaplain Mileson [or, rather, Mileson] carried all the MSS. away, and turned Jesuit." The latter part of this statement, the correctness of which I was at one time inclined to doubt, turns out to be unquestionably true, which makes it all the more probable that the first part is true also. The two accounts may easily be reconciled by supposing that, upon Mountagu's death, Mileson took possession† of his papers, and that, after his secession, they were "transmitted to Rome." On the whole, it seems by no means improbable that the statement is correct, and that Mountagu's papers (and among them the missing MS. of Ignatius) may still be in existence at Rome.

I reserve for another letter the further particulars which I have collected respecting Mileson. My information about his history as a Jesuit (under the assumed name of John Daniel) comes from Mr. Foley, author of the *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus*, who has kindly sent me a long and interesting account of him, derived from the Jesuit archives at Rome and other authentic documents. Respecting his history in connexion with the diocese of Norwich, I have obtained most accurate information from Dr. Bensley, the Diocesan Registrar. And respecting his history at the University of Cambridge, I hope shortly to receive equally authentic information from Dr. Bensley's brother, the librarian of Caius, of which college Mileson is stated, in the account of him given in the

\* See the extract from Bayle in my previous letter (ACADEMY, July 2). See also *Biographia Britannica* (vol. v., p. 3188), where it is stated that Mountagu, in his book against Selden (published in 1621), "quotes passages from manuscript copies in his own possession, not then extant in print." Ussher, too, in his answer to Malone (published in 1624 or 1625), speaks of a MS. of Eusebius as being "in privatis [bibliothecis] virorum doctissimorum, D. Richardi Montacuti et M. Patricii Junii" (Erlington's edition of Ussher's *Works*, vol. iii., p. 58 note). And there is some reason to think that Mountagu possessed other Latin MSS. of Ignatius, besides the one which is called by his name.

† In the hope of throwing light upon this matter, I have made enquiry at the Probate Registry for Mountagu's will, thinking that he might have bequeathed his papers to Mileson, or have given some other directions about them. I found, however, that he died intestate, and that letters of administration were granted to his son Richard, the widow, Elizabeth, having renounced her own rights by oath, sworn "coram Richardo Mileson Clerico," from which words it appears that Mileson acted as surrogate in the matter. Although, however, it thus appears that Mountagu did not make any formal bequest of his papers to Mileson, he may have committed them to him before his death, or have expressed a wish that they should be banded over to him, or the widow and son may have consigned them to him, either spontaneously or at his own request. From all we know of him, it seems most unlikely that he carried them away without authority of some kind or other,

Roman archives, to have been a Fellow—a circumstance apparently not mentioned in any other account. Possibly, also, before I write my other letter, I may succeed in ascertaining when and by whom the entry respecting him in "the Register of King's College, Cambridge," was probably made. J. H. BACKHOUSE.

PS.—It may be interesting to your readers to be made acquainted with some particulars respecting the donor of the other MS. of the Latin version of Ignatius which Ussher collated with Mountagu's, and which is, fortunately, still preserved in the library of Caius College, Cambridge. Through an error of the transcriber, as I know from Dr. Ingram, Ussher (who is followed by Zahn), in quoting (*Prolegomena*, p. cxli.) the note at the beginning of the MS., calls him "Walter Browne" instead of "Walter Crome," as rightly given by Smith, and from him by Russel and Jacobson. That "Crome" is correct I have ascertained from Mr. Bensley, the present librarian.

From Newcourt's *Repertorium* (i. 304, ii. 96 and 179) it appears that Walter Crome was, from 1427 to 1433, Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester; from 1433 to 1437 Vicar of Broomfield (near Chelmsford), the same place to which Patrick Young retired more than 200 years afterwards, and where he was buried; and from 1442 till his death in 1453 Rector of St. Bennet Sherehog. It was during his tenure of this last preferment ("anno Domini MCCCXLIII. in festo S. Hugonis") that he gave the MS. to Caius, of which college he had formerly been a Fellow. Apparently, there are no means of ascertaining how it came into his possession.

Newcourt, in two of his three notices of Crome, affixes to his name "S. P. P.," and in the third "S. Pa. P.," apparently as equivalent to the usual "S. T. P." I have not been able to discover what the "P." and "Pa." stand for. Perhaps some of your readers can explain the abbreviation.

#### THE "CHANT D'ALTOBISCAR."

St-Jean-de-Luz: Nov. 18, 1881.

The writer of an article on "The Pyrenees," in *Blackwood's Magazine* for November cites, without the slightest acknowledgment, the version of the "Chant d'Altobiscar" published in my *Basque Legends*; and says, "The critics assert that this noble chant is modern." It is not a mere question of criticism. The author of it is known. It was written first in French, and then translated into Basque, as M. d'Abbadie, of the Institute, wrote when F. Michel published it in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, March 1859. I have more than once asked M. d'Abbadie about it, and he assures me that he knows the author. The criticism by which Basques have proved that it was not written by a Basque (though true) is quite independent. WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

#### THE GREAT MOSQUE OF CORDOBA.

London: Nov. 21, 1881.

My friend Mr. J. H. Middleton, in his interesting notes upon the mosque at Cordoba, concludes his remarks by saying that "the modern mania for 'restoration' has, fortunately, not yet penetrated to the South of Spain."

I have visited the mosque since Mr. Middleton's last visit, and regret to say that "the plague has begun." Some of the chapels inserted in the northern range of arches, those which opened into the Patio, have been removed, leaving a wall up to the level of the caps of the columns, and above this a large arched opening, filled with flaring sheets of the brightest red, blue, and yellow glass in large geometrical patterns, the taste of the whole being considerably below the level of the Pavilion at Brighton.

\* The comma after "Baronius" shows plainly that Browne meant "other Papers." Unfortunately, this comma is omitted in Wilkin's edition of Browne's collected works (1836; republished in Bohn's *Antiquarian Library*), by which omission the meaning is completely misrepresented. Curiously enough, the same omission had been previously made by Blomefield in his quotation of the passage (*History of Norfolk*, vol. iii., p. 571, ed. 1806).



I was given to understand that more "improvements" were in contemplation.

SOMERS CLARKE.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

**Monday, Nov. 26, 7 p.m.** Institute of Actuaries: "The Transformation of Annuities and Annuity Values payable Yearly into the like when payable in Fractional Intervals of a Yearly Mean of Constant Factors," by Mr. J. D. M. G. Mackenzie.  
 7.30 p.m. Education: "Joseph Payne's Educational Writings," by Mr. O. H. Lake.  
 8 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Figure," I., by Prof. J. Marshall.  
 8 p.m. Society of Arts: Centor Lecture, "Some of the Industrial Uses of the Calcium Compounds," II., by Mr. T. Solas.  
 8.30 p.m. Geographical: "Three Years' Observations on Lake Tanganyika," by Capt. R. C. Hore.  
**Tuesday, Nov. 26, 8 p.m.** Institution of Civil Engineers: Discussion: "Forces and Strains of Recoil in the Elastic Field-gun Carriage," by Mr. H. J. Butler.  
 8 p.m. Zoological: "A New Species of *Eolostus* from the Timorist Islands," by Dr. A. B. Meyer; "The Genera *Schoenicia* and *Catrisia*," by Mr. R. Bowdler Sharpe; "A New Species of *Anolis* from Yucatan," by Mr. G. A. Boulenger; "The Incubation of the Indian Python, with Special Regard to the Alleged Increase of Temperature during that Process," by Mr. W. A. Forbes.  
**Wednesday, Nov. 30, 8 p.m.** Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Figure," II., by Prof. J. Marshall.  
 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Distribution of Time by a System of Pneumatic Clocks," by Mr. J. A. Berly.  
**Thursday, Dec. 1, 8 p.m.** Linnean: "The Homology of the Ovario-hypophyseal Tract, or the So-called Pituitary and Pituitary Glands," by Prof. Owen; "The Folliation of *Buddelia auriculata*," by Dr. Maxwell Masters; "Experiments on Daphnia," by Sir John Lubbock; "A Proliferous Double Mignonette," by the Rev. G. Henslow; "The Neurospora of Madras and the Canary Islands," by Mr. R. Macbrachlan.  
 8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.  
**Friday, Dec. 2, 8 p.m.** Royal Academy: "White Pigments: their Properties and the Tests for their Purity," by Prof. A. H. Church.  
 8 p.m. Philological: "Anglo-Saxon Pet-names," by Mr. J. Platt; "The Corrections of English Spellings approved by the Etymological Society," by Mr. H. J. Vogin; "Some Articles from the Society's Dictionary," by Dr. J. H. Murray.  
 8 p.m. Society of Arts: Discussion, "The Society's Patent Bill."

#### SCIENCE.

*A Treatise on Comparative Embryology.*  
 Vol. II. By F. M. Balfour, LL.D.,  
 F.R.S. (Macmillan.)

THIS volume completes Mr. Balfour's treatise on comparative embryology. Considering the vast amount of labour involved in the undertaking, it is really wonderful that he should have been able to conclude the work within so short a time. Only untiring energy and industry, combined with remarkable genius, could have produced such a result. The treatise is by far the best on its subject existing in any language. The author's own original researches in the field of comparative embryology are so varied and comprehensive in their range that he is able at almost every point to criticise the statements of other workers from the strongest possible standpoint as one who has been over the same ground himself. And one of the most marked excellences of the book consists in the firmness and decision with which, after duly weighing the arguments *pro* and *con*, he pronounces judgment on the many embryological questions concerning which the evidence and opinions are conflicting. In such matters he never bows down to authority if he suspects it to be on the wrong side, however great it may be.

The first ten chapters of the present work deal with the developmental history of the Chordata, and are followed by three on the comparison of the formation of the germinal layers and of the early stages in the development of vertebrates, on the ancestral form of the Chordata, and on the mode of origin and homologies of the germinal layers and on larval forms. The remaining twelve chapters

are devoted to organogeny, or the history of the development of the various organs of the body. It is impossible to do anything like justice to so important and extensive a work as the present—so replete with facts, so full of new theories and suggestions—in a review. The book presents material almost for the study of a lifetime. A few points only here and there can now be touched on.

A specially interesting chapter in the first section of the work is that on Ganoids, since it includes observations on the development of the bony pike made by the author and Mr. W. N. Parker, and also on that of the sturgeon, by the author, not hitherto published and combined with the results of the researches of Salensky, Agassiz, and others. The segmentation of the ovum in the case of both fishes is holoblastic, though it approaches the meroblastic type more nearly than in the case of the frog, and apparently to a greater extent in the case of *Lepidosteus* than in that of *Accipenser*. In *Accipenser* the medullary canal is formed in the usual manner by means of folds of the medullary plate. In *Lepidosteus* the basis of the central nervous system is laid down, as in Teleostei and the Lampreys, as a solid medullary cord arising from a thickening of the epiblast. The yolk sac in *Accipenser* is enclosed in a dilated portion of the alimentary tract, and is placed *in front* instead of, as in all other vertebrates, *behind* the liver. In *Lepidosteus* there is a special yolk sac which opens into the alimentary canal by a narrow vitelline duct, as usual, behind the duct of the liver. The early embryo of *Accipenser* has a remarkable aspect, appearing, as it were, split up beneath and spread out upon the yolk sphere. This appearance is caused by the embryo's not being, as usual, and as in *Lepidosteus*, folded off from the yolk surface. In the embryo of *Polypterus* there are a pair of true external gills. The very heterogeneous character of the Ganoid group is thus clearly shown in its embryology as well as its adult anatomy. The young of both *Lepidosteus* and *Accipenser* are provided with suckorial organs in the neighbourhood of the mouth, which the author considers to represent very primitive vertebrate organs which have disappeared in the adults of all the vertebrata except the Lampreys.

A very important discovery of Mr. Balfour is that of the true nature of the primitive streak in the embryo bird; he has shown that it represents part of the Elasmobranch blastopore and also the linear streak which connects the blastopore in Elasmobranchs with the edge of the blastoderm. Specially interesting in relation with this matter is his account of the neurenteric canal of Chordata, a channel in the embryo which connects the cavity of the brain and spinal chord with that of the primitive intestine. This canal persists in embryo birds and reptiles, but not in Mammalian embryos, in which it is represented merely by a junction of the cells of the notochord with those of the epiblast at the hinder end of the embryo. The existence of this remarkable canal is thus explained by the author. The constant presence of the postanal gut shows that the present vertebrate anus is not the original one, but a new formation. The

primitive anus must have opened at the end of the tail at the hinder extremity of the present embryonic postanal gut, and was probably almost, if not exactly, identical in position with the blastopore. The central canal of the nervous system

"was probably open at first posteriorly, and no doubt terminated at the primitive anus. On the closure of the primitive anal opening the terminal portions of the postanal gut and the neural tube may conceivably have been so placed that both of them opened into a common cavity which previously had communication with the exterior by the anus. Such an arrangement would necessarily result in the formation of a neurenteric canal."

The only weak point of this theory seems to be that it is almost impossible to conceive any advantage which could be gained by an animal in having its neural canal in communication with the end of its digestive tract, unless, indeed, the neural canal can be supposed to have functioned originally as an excretory organ.

Some years ago it appeared as if the mode of origin and homologies of the germinal layers would be able to be definitely and clearly explained on the gastrula theory put forward by Lankester and Haeckel, but "the extended investigations made during the last few years have shown that these expectations were premature." The fate of the blastopore, its final relations with regard to the mouth or anus, or other disposition with regard to the adult animal, is so variable that Mr. Balfour finds some difficulty in classifying the facts known with regard to this matter under five different heads. Thus,

"the great variations in the character of the gastrula go far to show that if the gastrulae, as we find them in most types, have any ancestral characters these characters can only be of the most general kind. . . . The formation of the hypoblast by invagination as it occurs in most forms at the present day can have in many instances no special phylogenetic significance."

Mr. Balfour, however, has no doubt that the gastrula was a primitive form of the Metazoa, and he refers to the actual existence of adult gastrula forms as supporting this conclusion independently. There can be little doubt as to its correctness. But surely, now that Haeckel's Haliphysema and Gastrophysema have been shown not to be Metazoa at all, there does not exist any adult form which can be regarded as an actual gastrula.

A most masterly section is that dealing with the origin of the mesoblast. In the Coelenterata, in which a true mesoblast is not present, both nerves and muscles may be developed both from the epiblast and from the hypoblast. In the early diploblastic ancestors probably "both the primary layers retained an indefinite capacity for developing into any form of tissue." With the differentiation of the mesoblast as a distinct layer, the two primary layers

"lost for the most part the capacity they primitively possessed of giving rise to muscular and connective-tissue differentiations, to the epithelium of the excretory organs and to generative cells. . . . The mesoblast did not at first originate as a mass of independent cells between the two primary layers, but in the first instance gradually arose as differentiations of the two layers, and its condition in the embryo as an independent layer of indifferentiated cells is a

secondary condition brought about by the general tendency towards a simplification of development and a retardation of histological differentiation."

One of the most remarkable of the many theories put forward by Mr. Balfour is that concerning the derivation of bilaterally symmetrical animal types from those exhibiting a radial symmetry. He considers it

"probable that the type of nervous system from which that found in the adults of the Echinodermata, Platyelminthes, Chaetopods, Mollusca, &c., is derived was a circumoral ring like that of Medusae, and that in Echinodermata this form of nervous system has been retained, while in the other types it has been modified."

He suggests that when the radiate animal became bilateral the anterior part of the nervous ring may have developed supra-oesophageal ganglia and organs of vision; while the remainder of the ring, longitudinally extended, may have resulted in a pair of nerve cords, united in front and behind as in many Nemertines, in Peripatus and Chitons; and he remarks:—

"It is especially deserving of notice in connexion with the nervous system of these Nemertines (the Enopla and Pelagonemertes) and Peripatus that the commissure connecting the two nerve cords behind is placed on the dorsal side of the intestine,"

which is the position which the commissure ought to occupy if derived from a nerve-ring as suggested. If this theory be admitted, it follows that the bilateral symmetry of echinoderm larvae is secondary, and that the Echinodermata have retained (not, as usually held, secondarily acquired) their radial symmetry. As an illustration of the manner in which this conversion of the radiate form may have taken place, reference is made to the Mitraria larva as showing that the process took place by "an unequal elongation of the oral face, an anterior part, together with the dome above it, forming a praecoral lobe, and a posterior outgrowth of the trunk." It need scarcely be added that this theory differs entirely from that usually held, according to which the diblastula, originally spherical, is supposed to have elongated, and, by creeping mouth-forwards, to have differentiated an upper and under surface and a right and left side.

One of the most perplexing questions in organogeny is that of the mode of development of the generative organs in Coelenterata. In some forms the generative products of both sexes originate in the ectoderm, in others in the endoderm; in others again the male cells are formed in the ectoderm and the female in the endoderm. Kleinenberg has, however, shown that in Endendrium the ova migrate freely from the ectoderm into the endoderm, and *vice versa*; but he has given strong grounds for thinking that they originate in the ectoderm. Mr. Balfour's conclusion on the matter is as follows:—

"Both ova and spermatozoa primitively originated in the ectoderm, but, in order to secure a more complete nutrition, the cells which gave rise to them exhibit in certain groups a tendency to migrate into the endoderm. This migration, which may concern the generative cells of one or of both the sexes, takes place in some cases after the generative cells have become recognisable as

such, and very probably in other cases at so early a period that it is impossible to distinguish the generative cells from indifferent embryonic cells."

In one thing Mr. Balfour seems to have missed a great opportunity—namely, in the matter of nomenclature. Embryology is burdened with much conflicting and inappropriate terminology, and the present work seems just the one in which matters might have been set right. The hitherto established nomenclature is, however, retained for the most part by Mr. Balfour, and in many points it is very puzzling to the student. A few instances may be cited. The term *amnion* is indifferently applied to embryonic membranes of vertebrata and of invertebrata, which membranes have not the slightest homology with one another. The membrane formed by the outer wall of the amniotic folds of the Amniota is termed the *false* amnion; though there is nothing false about it in any sense. The time-honoured term *chorion* even is extremely vague, and should be abolished, and matters are not improved by the introduction of a *false* chorion also. The nomenclature of the visceral arches is a perpetual puzzle. Thus, in describing the development of the arterial system of Amphibia, the author counts the branchial arches from before backwards, 1, 2, 3, 4, omitting from the series the mandibular and hyoid arches in front, which do not bear gills; but in the case of the Amniota he reckons in the mandibular and hyoid at the beginning of the series; hence we read on one page that the pulmonary artery is always permanently connected with the third (branchial) arch, and on the next but one that the fifth arch always gives origin to the pulmonary artery. Of course, the statements are perfectly correct, but they are unnecessarily confusing. Surely it would be much clearer to reckon the arches always in a complete series backwards from the mandibular, since there is no doubt they were once all branchial.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that it is impossible to over-estimate the scientific value of a treatise like the present. Such a work not only constitutes in itself an advance of immense importance in the branch of science with which it deals, but allows every student to learn without trouble exactly how far research has proceeded in every direction in embryology, and throws open endless fields for exploration. On nearly every page the author suggests most inviting subjects for original investigation; for one of the principal reasons why embryology is so fascinating a branch of biology is that it is as yet in its early youth—it might almost be said in its infancy—rapidly progressing, with boundless fields for speculation, and possibilities everywhere of the attainment of startling discoveries.

H. N. MOSELEY.

#### MANDLIK'S "HINDU LAW."

A BRIEF description of this very scholarly treatise may bring it to the notice of many students who might not have heard of a work published so far away as Bombay. The full title is as follows:—"The Vyavahāra Mayūkha, in original, with an English Translation, with references to the Mitāksharā, the Viramitrodaya, the Vyavahāra-Mādhava, Kamalākara, and Jī-

mūtavāhana's Dāyabhāga; also the Yājñavalkya Smṛiti, complete in original, with an English Translation and notes. With an Introduction on the sources of, and appendices containing notes on, various topics of Hindu law. By Rao Sahab V. N. Mandlik, O.S.I., M.R.A.S., &c., &c. (Bombay: Education Society's Press, Bhyulla. 1880.)" Large octavo, cloth, Rs. 20.

The title-page gives a very clear idea of the varied contents. The first part (sold separately) of the volume contains the two Sanskrit texts, with textual notes in the same language, just 200 pages in all; the second part (sold separately also) contains a copious Introduction on Hindu law in general and the numerous Śūtras and Smṛitis in particular. A more minute account of the gradual formation of the body of Aryan law from Vedic and post-Vedic sources could hardly be given. This Introduction occupies eighty-seven pages, and is followed by an accurate and graceful English translation (with critical commentary at foot) of the Vyavahāra Mayūkha (156 pages) and Yājñavalkya-Dharmasāstram (120 pages). Here the whole body of law, civil and criminal, personal and public, is presented in a clear statement, dealing with evidence, scripts, possession, witnesses, oaths, *Dāya* (heritage), *Dattaka* (adopted son), impartible property, woman's property, debts, pledges, sale without ownership, resumption of gifts, contracts, wages, master and servant, boundaries; abuse, assault, theft, heinous offences, adultery, gambling and prize-fighting; marriage, classes, castes, duties of a student, things fit and unfit to be eaten, purification, obligations to the manes, worship of the gods; the duties of a king; ordeals, penances, ascetics, drinking, &c. To these diversified topics treated of in the translation and notes, the translator has added four Appendices—(1) analysis of eighteen Smṛitis (fifty-five pages); (2) public charities (fourteen pages); (3) the Sapinda relationship (forty-nine pages); (4) customary law (forty-five pages); and a summary of marriage customs in different parts of India (fifty-six pages).

Mr. Mandlik is well-known in India as one of the best Sanskrit scholars and ablest pleaders in Bombay; he is vice-president of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a member of the Legislative Council of the Bombay Government.

This brief outline will give some idea of a dissertation which must prove of the very highest value to the Sanskrit scholar, the law-student, the comparer of religions, the missionary, and the anthropologist.

HAROLD LITLEDAL.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW will publish this winter a new book by Mrs. Heckford called *A Lady-Trader; or, Three Years in the Transvaal*. It gives an account of Mrs. Heckford's own experiences—of her nine months' residence in a loyal Afrikaner's farmhouse, of her own farm (of which she was sole manager), of her adventures when trading in a waggon among the Boers and natives; and it ends with the siege of Pretoria and the disastrous effects of the peace. Mrs. Heckford, during these three years, lived the life of the Boers, and was on intimate and friendly relations with them—in fact, they looked upon her as one of themselves. She had thus opportunities of learning the state of the Transvaal and the requirements of its inhabitants such as few English people have enjoyed.

MESSRS. PEARSON AND LITCHFIELD have been obliged to return home through ill-health, after having for some time formed part of the Church Missionary Society's Nyanya expedition. Mr. Pearson, we believe, was lately the

only European at Rubaga at a time when residence at King Mtesa's Court was unpleasant, not to say dangerous. They were both members of the party which, three years ago, proceeded by way of the Nile to the Victoria Nyanza. On November 19, Mr. Pearson delivered an address on his experiences of Mtesa before the Geographical Society of Marseilles. He has brought with him two native boys from Uganda, from ten to twelve years of age.

GEN. C. E. VILLEGAS lately gave an account before the Argentine Geographical Institute of his expedition in Northern Patagonia, to which we have before alluded. Referring first to the military aspect of his mission, he traced the march of his three divisions across several extensive tracts of barren and difficult country through obstacles which have long prevented the exploration of the territory known as the "Triangulo." The expedition started on March 15, and reached Lake Nahuel Huapi on April 7. Gen. Villegas afterwards dealt with the geographical part of his work, and briefly described the regions traversed, the rivers, lakes, valleys, and mountains, furnishing important information in regard to their topographical and climatic conditions, their products, and the advantages they offered for colonisation. Gen. Villegas proposes to undertake another expedition in the same country, when he will establish cantonments along the banks of the Rio Limay, and on the shores of Lake Nahuel Huapi as far as the forests of the Andes, in order to put a stop to Indian raids. The Argentine Government have also recently sent surveyors to the Neuquen district close to the Andes, which is reported to be a very fertile region.

DR. HARMAND, who has for some time been one of the assistant secretaries of the French Geographical Society, has been appointed French consul at Bangkok, and, it may be hoped, will thus find opportunities for continuing his previous explorations in the Indo-Chinese peninsula.

A NUMBER of French officers have lately left for St. Louis, Senegal, to continue the surveying operations between the Senegal and Niger, which were begun last year under MM. Desbordes and Derrien, and to make further explorations in the same region. It is probable that they will also shortly make a commencement of the line of railway which is to connect the two rivers.

A MISSIONARY party, consisting of Pères Antunes and Wunenburger, with three subordinates, started from Lisbon last month for Angola. They are to found a missionary establishment at Huilla, some distance to the south-west of the Bihe plateau. At the same time Père Depelchin is making great efforts to push into the Upper Zambeze Valley from Matabele Land, while Père Duparquet is extending his work in Ovampo Land up to the River Cunene; and it is intended that the Huilla party should form a connecting link between the two.

WHEN considering how they might best employ a magnificent legacy received on account of African missionary expeditions, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions resolved that Umzila's country should be one of their spheres of action. With the view, accordingly, of making their missionaries acquainted with this little-known region, a pamphlet has been drawn up, under the supervision of Dr. Means, in which has been condensed all the information that could be collected from sources not easily accessible, especially from the journals of Herr Mauch and Mr. St. Vincent Erskine, the latter of whom made three journeys into the heart of Umzila's country.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Geology of Leadville.*—The first Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey under Mr. Clarence King has just reached us. This survey is the successor to Dr. Hayden's famous organisation for the survey of the Territories. The first Report of the new administration is confined mainly to a simple statement of its origin and position, and to a sketch of the field-work accomplished in the brief interval between the date of its foundation and the issue of this publication. Perhaps the most interesting part is that which refers to the geology of Leadville, in Middle Colorado. This extraordinary mining district has been examined by a branch of the survey under Mr. S. F. Emmons. The difficulties of geological exploration are considerable, in consequence partly of the great altitude of the mining region, and partly of the thick covering of detritus which obscures the surface of the solid rocks. It appears that the great ore-bearing formation is a bed of dark-coloured limestone at the base of the carboniferous system. At the junction of this limestone with the overlying porphyry, mineralisation has generally been induced, and thus a definite horizon for the occurrence of the ores is established.

THE "Cybele Britannica" herbarium of the late Mr. H. C. Watson is being incorporated at Kew. The European mosses, with the exception of the British, have been presented to the Owens College by Mr. J. G. Baker. Mr. Watson's library has been bought by Mr. Quaritch.

THE rumour is confirmed that the mammoth cave in Kentucky is to be utilised for the cultivation of mushrooms. It is probable that only a part of what is known as "Audubon Avenue" will be set apart for this purpose; while more than 150 miles of subterranean passages and chambers will still remain open to the curious visitor. Mr. Frederick Klett, the superintendent, who is said to be fully competent for the task, is engaged upon a scientific survey of the entire cave.

THE address delivered by Sir John Lubbock at York as President of the British Association being no longer procurable, it will be republished immediately by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. uniform with his scientific lectures. It has been carefully revised by the author.

WE learn from the *Euskal-Erria* (November 10) that the borings of the artesian well at Vitoria, in Spain, said to be the deepest in the world, have now reached a depth of 1,021 metres without finding water.

WE hear that the Sharpey physiological scholarship at University College, London, will be vacant at the end of this year.

MR. JAMES E. H. GORDON is preparing a second edition of his work on *Electricity*. Although the publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low, laid out the large sum of £1,000 on the woodcuts only of this work, its sale has returned a handsome profit both to them and the author. The American and French editions have also circulated widely. Mr. Gordon is the writer of the able article in the current number of the *Quarterly* on "The Development of Electric Lighting," and is now writing a book on the electric light. He has also, we believe, invented a new and successful electric machine.

ANOTHER book on the same subject, written by Mr. Urquhart, is announced as ready to be published soon by Mr. William T. Emmett, of Manchester. It will be entitled *Motion from Electricity*, and will be profusely illustrated. It claims as its characteristic that it is the first work dealing with its special portion of the

subject, and that it pays particular attention to the practical wants of the day.

WE have received the first number of the *Rivista di Filosofia scientifica*, edited by Prof. E. Morrelli, of Turin (whose standard work on *Suicide* we lately reviewed), with several able coadjutors in different departments of science, and published by the brothers Dumolard, of Milan, who have so greatly advanced the study of science in Italy by their "Biblioteca scientifica internazionale." In this series, to take the names of Englishmen only, we notice translations of works by Herbert Spencer, Tyndall, Balfour Stewart, Norman Lockyer, Stanley Jevons, Alexander Bain, and Maudsley.

## PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE new and revised edition of Prof. Schrader's *Kleinachriften und das alte Testament* will contain a transliteration and translation, by Dr. Paul Haupt, of the Chaldean account of the Deluge, with a philological commentary, which is intended to form an Appendix to the author's popular work on the same subject noticed in the last number of the ACADEMY. Dr. Haupt will shortly publish, as a separate brochure, his instructive paper on the two pre-Semitic dialects of Babylonia, the Accadian and the Sumerian, which he read before the Oriental Congress at Berlin. He has just brought out a collection of bilingual Sumerian and Semitic texts, most of which have not been previously edited. It forms a companion volume to his collection of bilingual Accadian and Semitic texts published at the beginning of the year.

THE *Theologische Tijdschrift* for November contains an article on the composition and the text-criticism of the Book of Judges, well worthy of the school of Kuenen, by J. C. Matthes; a review of Naber's emendations of the text of the New Testament, by van Heyst (one of them in particular, *lord* for *στρον* in Acts xvii. 38, commands itself by its naturalness; the wheat has already been cast out, ver. 18); notes on some passages in the Pauline epistles, by A. H. Blom; and notices of books.

AN edition of the *Helena* of Euripides for school use, with notes and critical appendix, by Mr. O. T. Jerram, will be published by the Clarendon Press early in January next.

THE library of the late Prof. Benfey, of Göttingen, is for sale. According to the *Nation*, his family would be pleased to see it purchased by some institution in America, according to his own express wish.

If any student of Early English wishes for an early fifteenth-century text, respect in accordance with the theory of a young nineteenth-century German doctor of philosophy, let him buy Dr. Gustav Lüdtke's new edition of the *Erl of Tholous and the Emperes of Almayn*, just published at Berlin. As an instance, rhymes of the first stanza are "to spede," "can blede;" "telle," *inf.*, "befelle," *perf.*; "you lede," "take hede;" in all which the final *e* is historically right, and is in the best MSS. Dr. Lüdtke takes upon himself to cut off all these *e*'s, and print the words "sped," "bled," "tell," "befell," "led," "hed," because of his theory that the poem was originally written in the North-east Midland dialect. But if Richard Bolles de Hampole, in his Northumbrian dialect, writes, and Dr. Richard Morris prints,

"Bot proud man of his tas na hede,  
For hym wantes skille, þat hym suld lede"  
(*Pricks of Conscience*, p. 17, ll. 592, 593)—

Dr. Lüdtke might well have spared us his modern invention of "hed." His method of treating his text cannot be too strongly condemned.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Nov. 17.)

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., President, in the Chair.—Mr. J. J. Nunn exhibited a groat of Henry VI. with mark after HEPRIC resembling the Arabic numeral 4. If this mark be original, the present generally acknowledged classification of the coinages of Henry IV., V., and VI. must be modified. It is more probable, however, that the mark is a trick of an engraver.—Mr. W. S. W. Vaux exhibited a gold medal of the Society of Translators of Oriental Literature, presented by William IV. to Prof. H. H. Wilson, F.R.S.—Canon Pownall, on behalf of Dr. Fraser, of Dublin, contributed two rose testoons of Edward VI., one with *m.m* harp and the other with lion, the former found in Ireland.—Mr. W. Branssen read a paper on "Japanese Iron Coins," in which he discussed the date, value, and places of mintage of these coins. The first issue took place in 1738, and was due to the enhanced value of copper at that time, as well as to the increased cost of labour. These iron coins were current with the copper coins previously issued, and at first of the same nominal value; but the people, who disliked the new coins, soon commenced to draw a distinction between the two metals, and it was found necessary to withdraw from circulation the small copper coins, and to issue a larger one representing in value four of the iron coins. With a few other changes this coinage continued till 1871; but such confusion arose from the disproportion in the sizes of the various coins, and also from the number of local mints, that the Government determined to abolish altogether the old coinage, and introduce an entirely different currency with new denominations, consisting of gold, silver, and copper, made after European pattern, and having a decimal basis.

## PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, Nov. 18.)

A. J. ELLIS, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Prince L.-L. Bonaparte read the second part of his paper on "The Simple Sounds of all the Living Sclavonic Languages compared with those of the Principal Neo-Latin and Germanic Tongues," and explained the sources of his information, which in all but three languages (Bulgarian, Lower Latatian, and Baltic) had been derived from numerous native speakers.—A short discussion followed, especially with reference to some identifications of Russian and Scandinavian sounds.—Mr. Benjamin Dawson, treasurer, then read his "Notes on the *an* of *an*, &c., in the Authorised and Revised Versions of the Bible." He pointed out that the older forms, *an*, *none*, *mine*, *thine*, and the modern *a*, *no*, *my*, *thy*, were used with great inconsistency before words beginning with *h* in the "Authorised Version." The word *heart*, for instance, was preceded by *an* 3 times and by *a* 3 times, by *mine* 30, by *my* 52 times, by *thine* 52, by *thy* 18 times; the word *holy* was preceded by *an* 33, by *a* 4 times, by *mine* 8, by *my* 24 times, by *thine* 8, by *thy* 29 times; the word *house* was preceded by *an* 52, by *a* 4 times, by *mine* 21, by *my* 32 times, by *thine* 57, and by *thy* 33 times. Mr. Dawson stated that these statistics were drawn up from a collection of 1,500 passages. He maintained that the chief reason of these inconsistencies was the fact that the translation contained phrases taken from different sources without alteration. The Revised Version showed similar inconsistencies and varieties of expression in many other matters, although (with the exception of two passages, "*thine house*") the contracted form of the words was invariably used, according to the custom of the present day, before a sounded *h*. Before vowels, however, there was variety, such as *none occasion* and *no occasion*, *mine answer* and *my oxen*, *thine accusers*, &c. The relative *which*, when referring to persons, is sometimes retained, sometimes changed to *who*, and sometimes to *that*. Sometimes the *which* is changed to *which*, and in other passages it is left unaltered. The Revisers have changed from *whence* to *whence* in some passages, have retained *from whence* in others, and left *whence* alone in others. They have substituted *from thence* for *thence* 7 times, retained *from thence* 9 times, and *thence* 3 times; while in Acts xiv. 28 both *thence* and *from whence* occur

in the same verse. In Matt. xxi. 29, 32, the reflective pronoun is added to the word *repent*, so that these verses match with Matt. xxvii. 3. But if *repent* was not too modern in 1611, surely it was unnecessary in 1881 to use the older *repent himself*. In some passages the gerund is modernised—for to *hear*, for to *put*, become to *hear*, to *put*—but in many passages the old form is retained. These and many other similar discrepancies showed that no general editorial supervision had been exercised.—In the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, a hope was expressed that attention might be drawn to these matters, and that a subsequent edition might show the removal of blemishes which marred the otherwise excellent work of the Revisers. It was mentioned that this was done in 1612. The edition of that year containing very many alterations from the original of 1611.

## FINE ART.

## SOME ART BOOKS.

*On a Raft and Through the Desert.* By Tristram J. Ellis. (Field and Tuer.) This book shows, among other things, that etching is by far the best method of illustrating books of travel, if only the etcher be able, like Mr. Ellis, to record the sights he sees quickly and graphically. Next to taking the journey, the best thing for anyone who wishes to travel in Mesopotamia is to look and read through these interesting and beautiful volumes. Though the narrative is always terse and to the point, it flows on equally and pleasantly, forming a vivid commentary to the beautiful etchings, and touching lightly on a thousand topics of interest. The etchings themselves bear with them the style and sun of the East, and are one and all executed with an artistic feeling and technical mastery which is rare even in these days, when almost every artist handles the needle. It is, perhaps, in Mr. Ellis's stronger effects of sun or moonlight that his power is the more evident. In "The Night March in the Desert," for instance, he appears to have been singularly successful in conveying the impression of the soft diffuseness of moonlight; and the plummy gloom of a fir against a midnight sky has never been rendered more truly than in his group of camels drinking "Fresh Water at Kurietein." On the other hand, he does not fail in lighter and tenderer effects. "The Golden Domes of Kathimain" gleams as with gold itself, and his distant hills and clouds are struck in with a light, firm hand. Nor is Mr. Ellis one of those landscape painters who neglect the figure. His camels and mules are excellent, and many of his scenes are alive with human beings whose attitude and costume have been carefully studied and strongly drawn. We hope that Mr. Ellis's present visit to Egypt will result in a volume as interesting and attractive as *On a Raft and Through the Desert*.

"Illustrated Biographies of Great Artists." *Albrecht Dürer.* By Richard Ford Heath. (Sampson Low.) The author of this latest Life of Albrecht Dürer candidly acknowledges in his Preface that he has nothing to add either in the way of facts or criticism to the knowledge already gained on the subject. Speaking of Prof. Thausing's scientific and exhaustive work and of the second edition of Mrs. Heaton's *Life of Albrecht Dürer*, he says—

"I have not found any information elsewhere which was not to be obtained in these two biographies. I have exercised my own judgment on matters where their conclusions differ, without entering at large into any of the numerous discussions, for which no doubt there is ample scope." Many readers will be thankful for this avoidance of discussion and criticism. In truth, Mr. Ford Heath's volume has the great advantage over the other two of being much smaller. It is written in pleasant, easy style, and gives the outward facts of Dürer's life with clearness and accuracy, with such comments

upon them as would naturally occur to a scholar and lover of art. Not even the enigmatical engravings which so often tempt writers on Dürer to put forth fanciful interpretations and wild hypotheses betray Mr. Heath into offering any original suggestions. He accepts the theory which regards the *Melencolia* as being one of a series representing the Four Temperaments, and writes of this theory as if it explained all difficulties, whereas it really explains nothing, and chiefly rests on the supposition that the figure 1 after the word *Melencolia* on the scroll held by the bat denotes that this was the first of a series; though, as a matter of fact, the *Knight, Death, and Devil*, which, by this theory, is made to stand for the Sanguine Temperament, is dated a year earlier than the *Melencolia*. Of the *Knight, Death, and Devil* Mr. Heath writes—

"It is not difficult to trace again in this last plate the effect of the religious spirit which came over the Humanist Society at Nürnberg under the influence of Lutheran teaching."

And in another place, also, he points out very clearly how the Renaissance and the Reformation worked together in Dürer's mind and influenced his art. There is not, of course, space enough in this small volume to admit of Dürer's letters and journal being given in full, but Mr. Heath makes many extracts from them, as well as from Dürer's other writings. Altogether, the book affords an excellent introduction to the study of Dürer, and we hope will stimulate many readers to seek a fuller knowledge of the great German master and his works. The illustrations are somewhat unequal. Several of the wood-cuts are excellent, but the same cannot be said of the reproductions of the larger plates.

*Mantegna and Francia.* By Julia Cartwright. Mantegna is not a popular favourite among Italian masters, nor is the history of his life particularly interesting, even as told by Vasari. Great credit, therefore, is due to Miss Julia Cartwright for having made such a pleasant little sketch out of the dry materials at her command. Mantegna's life and works, however, have lately received thorough investigation from several German and Italian savants, and he now stands out much more vividly in the history of Italian art than he did formerly. We know about his quarrels, his lawsuits, and his impertinences, how he worried his noble patrons, and accused his neighbour of stealing his money. Miss Cartwright appears to have studied all the latest sources of information regarding this irritable artist, and evidently speaks of many of his works from personal knowledge. She does not, however, contribute any original criticism, but simply sketches his portrait from the best authorities with considerable skill and grace. Of Francia's life less is known than of Mantegna's. He has not received much attention from modern critics, with the exception of Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, who have subjected the early Bolognese school to their strict method of investigation, and have thrown much light upon it. Miss Cartwright translates the dry and somewhat involved style of writing peculiar to these learned historians into easy readable English, free from technical terms, doing thereby good service, though we think that the original authorities might have been more freely acknowledged. Now and then, however, especially in her descriptions of Francia's works, Miss Cartwright breaks out into individual criticism and enthusiasm. We quite sympathise in the reverence with which she regards the well-known *Piella* in the National Gallery. "What is it," she writes, "which touches us in this *Piella*, that has appealed to thousands in a way which no other picture has ever done? Surely, not only the



grace of its composition, the tender brightness of its colouring, but more than all of these the deep human pathos which we find there blended with a real and living hope. It is the contrast between the mother mourning over her dead son with a grief that cannot be comforted, and the angels who fold their hands in lowly adoration, and by their presence transform the saddest of all scenes into a divine mystery full of hope and love."

Such appreciative insight as this into a painter's real meaning is as valuable in its way as scientific criticism, and Miss Cartwright might well have trusted more to it. Her powers of pleasant description, artistic perception, and lucid criticism have already been shown in her delightful account of "Varalla and its Painter" contributed some time ago to the *Portfolio*.

Both these last volumes of "Illustrated Biographies" will add value to the series to which they belong. They are not inappropriately published together, Dürer being perhaps more nearly allied by the intellectual character of his art to Mantegna than to any other Italian master.

#### THE FRESCOES BY MR. ARMITAGE IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

ON Sunday, November 27, the monumental paintings in the apse of St. John's Church, Islington, and in the Chapel of St. Francis inside this church (which has been closed for some time on account of extensive restorations), will again be opened to the public.

Mr. Armitage was commissioned by Card. Wiseman in 1858 to paint a fresco in the Chapel of St. Francis. In that year he went to Italy and visited Assisi for the express purpose of making preparatory sketches and studies; and in the summer of the following year the fresco at Islington, which represents the institution of the Order of St. Francis, was completed. This is no doubt one of the most successful monumental paintings ever executed in this country. The whole composition is in a truly grand and imposing style. Drawing and conception are equally impressive. The figures are somewhat larger than life-size. The external arrangements remind one of Giotto's celebrated works treating the same subject in the cathedral of Assisi; but the sentiment, the types, and attitudes of the figures, and even the accessory parts of the picture, are based entirely upon the artist's independent views. With regard to *technique*, the work has been executed strictly according to the rules for *buon fresco*. The simplest earths were used by the painter, but he avoided *terra verde*, which his previous experience in connexion with the fresco paintings at Westminster had determined him to discard. Owing to the employment of lime as a pigment for the flesh—the same which had been supplied by Government for the Westminster frescoes—the picture became, after some time, very much damaged by the influence of damp and by exposure to gas, so that its complete decay was imminent.

In 1861 Mr. Armitage undertook to decorate in fresco the apse of the same church. Having misgivings about the materials used at Westminster, he now obtained sand and lime from elsewhere, and also avoided altogether the use of the latter material in the painting of the flesh parts. The result has proved very satisfactory, for while the St. Francis fresco had fallen into such a deplorable state that an entire restoration was necessary, the condition of the frescoes in the apse remains nearly unaltered, with the exception of the large figure of Christ, which had been injured by a crack in the wall. This central figure (which before was sitting) has now been replaced by an entirely new painting in a standing attitude, like the twelve apostles on both sides of the throne. The exceptionally sound condition of these figures twenty years after their completion may

be regarded as a proof that there is no reason to distrust the permanent preservation of monumental wall-paintings under the English climate if only the proper materials are used. Except a few accidental abrasures in these figures, nothing has been required in the way of restoration. The modelling, especially of the flesh parts, shows the richness of tone characteristic of the finest fresco-paintings of all ages; and the protecting wash of turpentine and wax which Mr. Armitage has now given to his large frescoes is expected to counteract any future decay from external influences.

J. P. RICHTER.

#### THE FRENCH GALLERY.

WE have delayed too long our notice of this exhibition. Among the works calling for remark are two landscapes by M. K. Heffner, *Far from the Madding Crowd* (6) and *Silvery Morn* (24). Both are exceedingly clever and well composed, but the former deserves special notice for the skill shown in dealing with a very difficult subject. M. Munthe's *Frozen River, Holland* (17), is distinguished by admirable colour and truthful effect. The reflection of the sky on the ice is especially noteworthy. M. Ekensens sends a very effective picture called *Trout-Fishing* (38). The figures on the raft are carefully drawn, and the colour is pleasing. Mr. E. Ellis has one of his vigorous sea-pieces, entitled *Squally Weather* (115). Whatever may be thought of the dark blue-green tint which this artist chooses to ascribe to the ocean, no one can deny that his waves have movement in them, and that his power of rendering the swirl of water is almost unrivalled. The present picture seems to us the best he has yet produced. In *A Mountain Torrent* (113), by Mr. E. Gill, we have a successful, but somewhat "finicking," study of a moorland torrent. M. de Neuville's picture, *Setting Fire to a Barricaded House at Villersexel* (145), is characterised by his usual spirited and powerful drawing, but the colour does not strike us as satisfactory. The small figures in *Bringing Home the Last Load, Hungary* (21), by M. E. von Bochmann, are very graceful. We abstain from criticising the huge picture by M. Brozik, *Une Flûte chez Rubens* (56). When we have said that the figures are not badly grouped, we have exhausted all the praise we can conscientiously bestow on this production.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

WE are happy to announce that M. Alexandre Bertrand has been elected member of the Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres) by a large majority, in the room of the illustrious Littré. M. Bertrand is Director of the Great National Museum of St-Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, and editor of the *Revue archéologique*. His researches into the prehistoric antiquities of Europe—and especially of Gaul—have done much towards placing the science of archaeology on a surer basis. He has given us a map showing the distribution of dolmens on the surface of France, and he is the author of many important works on the stone and bronze antiquities of Gaul. The other candidates were MM. Victor Guérin, Siméon Luce, and Henri Weil.

In Miss Betham-Edwards' forthcoming work on *Le Morvan, Burgundy, &c.*, will be given a description of the little-known and deeply interesting works of art at Dijon. The first is the *Well of the Prophets*, a chef-d'œuvre in sculpture of Claus Slutter, the artist whose famous tomb of Philippe le Hardi is well known. The second is a curious and beautiful monument discovered by Miss Betham-Edwards by chance,

the property of a Dijonnais gentleman. This is the tomb of Philippe Pot, up till the time of the Revolution in the Abbey of Cîteaux, when it became the property of a private family. No mention is made of it in Joanne's usually complete *Guide*, and, hidden away in an ancient hotel, it seems to have escaped observation. Miss Betham-Edwards' work will be illustrated.

THREE exhibitions open on Monday—the Winter Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, the Dudley Gallery, and an exhibition of paintings and drawings by British marine painters in the galleries of the Fine Art Society in New Bond Street. The last-mentioned has aroused a good deal of interest, which we hope will be satisfied.

THE creation of a Ministry of Fine Arts in France, which has long been desired by artists, and has been strongly advocated by *L'Art*, has suddenly become an accomplished fact. On November 14 M. Gambetta addressed a "rapport" to the President of the Republic on the subject, and a decree constituting the Ministry appeared in the *Journal officiel* of the next day. Certain duties which, previous to the decree, were distributed between three Ministers (Travaux publics, Intérieur et Cultes, and Instruction publique) are now united to the office of the new Minister, who is M. Antonin Proust. This gentleman's zeal and competence have recently been illustrated by his advocacy of the Musée de la Sculpture comparée and the Salon des Arts décoratifs. M. Proust will, it is said, occupy the rooms in the Louvre recently vacated by the military governor of Paris.

THE "Comité des Artistes Libres," to which we have before referred as the recognised representative body of French artists, met on November 16, in the Palais de l'Industrie, to constitute its bureau. M. Bailly was re-elected president; the vice-presidents are MM. Guillaume and Bouguereau; the secretaries MM. de Villefroy, Garnier, Yon, and Thomas. The following were elected office-bearers in the several sections:—Painting, MM. Bonnat, Hébert, Cabanel, Humbert, and Tony Robert-Fleury; sculpture, MM. Cavelier, Paul Dubois, Mathurin Moreau, and Capiet; architecture, Questel, Ballue, Vaudremer, Ginain; engraving and lithography, Braquemont, Laguillermie, and Rousseau.

THE fusion of the two societies of the Union centrale and the Musée des Arts décoratifs, who have long worked together, was resolved upon at a session of the committees on the 3rd inst. The united institutions will be called "Union centrale des Arts décoratifs." Next August will be held two exhibitions, one of industrial art and the other of decorative painting and sculpture.

The original etching in the *Portfolio* this month is a careful study of wood scenery by O. P. Slocombe. Prof. Sidney Colvin continues his papers on the Amazons in Greek art, and the editor gives a third discourse on shipping, which is illustrated by Mr. Barlow Moore. The art chronicle, as usual, is poor and inaccurate, but it contains a good summary of the controversy about *The Entombment* in the National Gallery.

THE illustrations of *The Great Historic Galleries* have never been more successful than in this month's number, which contains a charming reproduction of that beautiful head by Greuze, now the property of Sir Richard Wallace, which formerly belonged to the Prince de Beauvau. Lady Taunton's beautiful little Mantegna, which was exhibited at Burlington House in 1870, under the title of *The Angel at the Tomb*, and Lely's portrait of the Countess of Southesk, from Downe Hall, are the other pictures represented.

CONSIDERING the number of exquisite works of art in the South Kensington Museum, the editor of the periodical called by that name must have exercised some ingenuity in choosing so many uninteresting examples as those which form the subjects of the illustrations to the last part. One in particular, a design for a ewer, ungraceful in form and base in ornament, seems to us absolutely worthless.

SOME bright letters written by the late Jules Jacquemart, full of the spirit of the artist and the collector, conclude in a very interesting manner the series of articles on the famous etcher which have appeared in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. The collections of M. Spitzer (bountifully illustrated) and the ruinous "restorations" at Cairo form the subjects of "first" articles; and the number (November) is embellished with a fine etching, by W. Unger, of a portrait by Amberger in the Belvedere at Vienna.

M. AUGUSTE RODIN, a sculptor whose genius is not sufficiently known in England, has been commissioned to execute a "porte monumentale" for the Musée des Arts décoratifs.

### THE STAGE.

THE ill-fated *Mimi*—Mr. Boucicault's rather sickly production which we gave a few lines to a week or two ago—is withdrawn already from the boards of the Court Theatre, to have its place taken by a revival of *Engaged*. *Engaged* is one of Mr. Gilbert's pieces; satirical, of course, but neither broadly satirical like the pieces written with a view to Mr. Sullivan's music, nor having, like *Charity* and *Sweethearts*, quite the true interest of comedy. It is said to have been Mr. John Clayton's intention to revive *The Danicheff* at the Court Theatre, but difficulties have cropped up. We hope they may be surmounted. The piece is one of the most effective seen of late years on the stage.

MR. ALBERRY'S *Two Roses* will be revived at the Lyceum Theatre on Boxing Night, *Romeo and Juliet* being reserved for a later period of the season. Mr. Irving's colossal tour—a success of honour and money—draws to its close.

MR. BRANDER MATTHEWS'S portable little volume, *French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century* (Remington), is to be charged doubtless with a few deficiencies, but with no positive faults. Its deficiencies, moreover, are not so noticeable when the reader is engaged with the work of any one of the important men upon whom Mr. Matthews has bestowed most attention; they are chiefly such as present themselves to the view when one is surveying the whole field Mr. Matthews endeavours to cover, or when one tries to remember what is its extent. It is then seen, for example, that such a writer as M. Ernest Legouvé or as M. Edouard Cadol deserved longer and more analytic mention than any Mr. Matthews has given him; it is then brought to one's mind that practically nothing has been said in the book of the younger poetical dramatists—Coppée, Glatigny, Daudet in his youth—who may not have produced much that has succeeded, but whose rare successes were at least of the kind that merited careful remembrance. Here, however, we have done with fault-finding. What remains to notice is no commonplace work, repeating with the praiseworthy precision of the educated parrot what all the world has been saying for a very long time. It is the individual expression of an individual mind—the one thing that gives the breath of life to criticism. Mr. Matthews has much knowledge; and, not being gifted with any large incapacity for writing good English, it has not occurred to him to slight the claims of the art he practises. Indeed, he is studiously

mindful of form as well as of substance. His models have seemingly been French; at least, in the particular English he most easily commands there is a justifiable reminiscence of the mingled terseness, sharpness, elegance, and, above all, fearlessness of those masters of dramatic writing whom he has most especially studied. So much for his way. Next, as to the masters he criticises, and the rank he assigns them. The principal chapters in the volume discuss Hugo, the two Dumas, Scribe, Augier, and Sardou. There is a chapter on Meilhac and Halévy in which, if Mr. Matthews is not carefully new, he is carefully accurate, for he takes not so much the view that is generally presented to the English public of these masters of the lightest wit as that which finds acceptance among those critics who are most familiar with the creator of Brigard and the historian of the little Cardinals. There is a chapter on Zola, in which the power of the man is admitted, and recognised frankly as lying, generally speaking, in his least repulsive work; *La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret* and *L'Assommoir* having great qualities; *Nana* having nothing but the worst faults. But it is upon the more classical writers whom we have mentioned that Mr. Matthews most elaborately bestows himself, and of course we do not use the word "classical" in any sense but the broadest—we have here no intention to oppose it to "romantic." Emile Augier and Dumas the younger are classics for this generation; the chances are that Emile Augier will remain a classic very long. We are quite in accord with Mr. Matthews as to Emile Augier's right to a foremost place among the dramatists, and in France that really means among the imaginative writers, for in France the finest imaginative writers are always dramatists, even though, like Victor Hugo, they may be something else besides. The width of mental sympathy and the depth of his emotional nature have been the sources of much that Emile Augier has done so superlatively well, and this Mr. Matthews fully recognises, and, indeed, insists upon. The splendid mental and moral health of Emile Augier has ensured sanity and reasonableness to an art that must anyhow have been exquisite, and anyhow vigorous. We commend very particularly to the English reader the chapter on this matter. It is subtle as well as just, and follows with lucid intricacy the intricate course here necessarily before the critic. If criticism upon criticism were not apt to be a weariness, we should further pursue the writer of the *French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century* in his work. But the book is especially a book to be read: thoughtful as well as instructed; lively as well as knowing.

### MUSIC.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT, ETC.

THE result of the *plébiscite* on October 29 giving a majority of 775 votes in favour of the re-performance of Berlioz's symphonies, the whole of last Saturday's programme was devoted to the *Episode in the Life of an Artist* and *Lelio*; or, *the Return to Life*; and thus the two works were given in consecutive order, as desired by the composer. When the *Episode* was played here a few weeks ago, the number of harps and bassoons was incomplete, and a pianoforte was used instead of bells. Last Saturday the orchestra was complete; the four harps gave the proper balance of tone to the "Ball" scene, the four bassoons brought out in a clear and striking manner the passages in the "March to the Gallows," and the bells added greatly to the effect of the "Witches' Revel." Again, at the last performance of *Lelio*, some of the instruments in the soft passages were not heard; this was especially the case with the piano part in the

fantasia on *The Tempest*. Mr. Manns had, however, remedied these defects, and at the second performance not a note was lost. The choir sang better, and Mr. Forrester seemed more at home in reciting the part of Lelio. We notice all these changes and improvements because they show that Mr. Manns spared neither time nor trouble in rehearsing these difficult works. Complete success rewarded his efforts; the whole performance, from first to last, was one of the finest ever heard at the Palace.

Last Saturday was the fifty-third anniversary of Schubert's death; and the programme-book contained an interesting communication from Mr. George Grove, who believes that, beyond the nine symphonies from Schubert's pen, there exists a tenth, dating from 1825, and therefore written in his maturest and finest time. According to Mr. Grove, the gap between No. 8, in B minor, written in 1822, and No. 9, in C, written in 1828, is unusually long, for Schubert, in a letter dated March 31, 1824, speaks of some works completed as studies for "the Grand Symphony." The use of the word "the," says Mr. Grove, "would seem to show that he was referring to a definite project." The letter in question was written to his friend Kupelwieser; and in Coleridge's translation of Kreisler's *Life of Schubert*, the words read, "thus I hope to pave the way for a grand symphony." By changing "a" into "the" Mr. Grove strengthens his argument; and he has a certain right to translate the German words "zur grossen Sinfonie" in this manner. The context, however, must be taken into account; and it appears to us that the Coleridge translation more truly represents the meaning which Schubert wished to convey. It is known that Schubert sent a symphony to the Austrian Musical Society in 1826. It is suggested that this work, and the one in C dated 1828, may be identical; but, as Mr. Grove truly observes, the MS. of the symphony has no dedication, and, besides, Schubert's custom was to date his works from the day on which he began to write them. Again, Mr. Grove naturally wonders how the symphony in C, if it be the one dedicated and presented to the Vienna Musik-Verein, could have been "in the possession of Ferdinand Schubert in 1838, when Robert Schumann saw it and obtained a copy." Herr Pohl, the society's librarian, in answer to Mr. Grove, states that "Schubert's symphony [in C] has been, in fact, among our archives since 1828; and, if Schumann saw the score at Ferdinand Schubert's, it must have been a copy, or the autograph lent for copying." What authority has Mr. Grove for stating that Schumann "obtained a copy"? From Schumann's own account, we should almost infer that the actual MS. was sent to Leipzig. Mdma. Schumann would probably be able to give some valuable information with respect to this matter. Herr Pohl's statement appears to us altogether unsatisfactory. There seems no reason to doubt Schumann's assertion that he saw the MS.; and, if it had been only lent to Ferdinand Schubert, the latter would scarcely, we think, have put it, with heaps of others, in what Schumann describes as "dirt and darkness." We have not fully entered into this interesting discussion, but merely noticed one or two points which seem to require further elucidation. There will be, doubtless, some further communication from the Vienna Society, and we shall have another and better opportunity of speaking of the whole matter. Whatever the result of the correspondence, musicians and amateurs will be grateful to Mr. Grove for having started such an interesting question; and the matter will, of course, not be allowed to rest until the symphony is found, or else proved to have been lost or very possibly never written.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881.

No. 500, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Works of Alexander Pope.* With Introductions and Notes. By Whitwell Elwin and W. J. Courthope. Vol. III. Poetry. (John Murray.)

MR. MURRAY has at last relieved the purchasers of his collected edition of Pope's works from the dilemma in which they had found themselves. They had this alternative left to them, either to be saddled with three odd volumes of an incomplete book, or to continue to take in an edition in which the commentator made it his business to hold up his author to the scorn and contempt of the reader. Mr. Elwin's undertaking to edit Pope resulted in a singular experience. His close study of Pope's writings and doings brought him into a frame of mind the reverse of that in which editors and biographers usually write. Instead of a growing attachment to the poet and his productions, Mr. Elwin, as his work went on, found his mind being taken possession of by a feeling of bitter hostility to Pope and an aversion to the task he had undertaken. For this task he had qualified himself by laborious research, and had acquired a mastery of his subject such as no previous editor of Pope ever possessed. But deep study produced in him disgust instead of devotion. The disgust increased till it became invincible repugnance, and Mr. Elwin wisely relinquished the work of commenting on a writer for whom he had contracted a declared antipathy.

To take up the edition at the point where Mr. Elwin had broken off demanded a great amount of tact and judgment. It is necessary that a commentator on any author, but especially on a poet, should be in sympathy with his text. He ought not to be a partisan or a panegyrist, but he should share the spirit and sentiment in which the text was conceived. But it was also necessary in the present case to preserve the continuity of the edition. Mr. Elwin's successor ought not to repudiate or controvert Mr. Elwin. This delicate operation of passing over from injustice to just appreciation has been executed by the new editor, Mr. W. J. Courthope, with consummate tact and skill. The purchaser of the edition is made insensibly to feel that he is reconciled to Pope without any overt disavowal of the odium which had been excited against him by the first editor. Mr. Elwin's competence, in point of knowledge, was indisputable; but even in this respect the new editor seems to have been determined that we shall not lose anything by the change of editorship. Mr. Courthope has not been deterred from

plunging into the perplexed labyrinth of doubt and mystery in which all Pope's publications are involved, and struggling with the mass of various versions and contradictory statements, which especially surround the Moral Essays and the Horatian Imitations. Whether from timidity or from the desire to stimulate curiosity, or from mere propensity to mystification, Pope was constantly making changes in the various editions of his Satires, altering the names of persons or perplexing the interpretation of his text by the ambiguities and equivocations of his notes. The labour of unravelling this tangled web of intrigue had been already achieved by Mr. Elwin; and Mr. Courthope has had the courage and patience himself to plunge into this slough of ignoble personalities and forgotten scandal, a knowledge of which, unprofitable in itself, is an indispensable qualification for an editor of Pope.

The most urgent—not the most important—business of a commentator on Pope's Satires is to explain the allusions, to assign the real names to the blanks, asterisks, and initial letters, as well as to the pseudonyms with which Pope's verses are strewn. The chief difficulties in the way of doing this are the distance of time at which we live; the paucity of contemporary memoirs and letters of the period, 1720–43; but, above all, the shifting nature of the allusions themselves, changed as they were by the poet himself, from edition to edition, as his antipathies from time to time attached themselves to new objects. Considering the obscurity of the enquiry, it is surprising how few of the allusions remain which we now, 150 years after the time, are unable to clear up. I am not sure that Mr. Courthope has always given full weight to the consideration that the satirist himself was willing that some of his blows should seem to hit more than a single person at the same time, and thus kill two birds with one stone. As he himself expresses it—

“A hundred smart in Timon and in Balaam,  
The fewer still you name you wound the more.”

The satirist in any age may always rely upon the propensity of the public to construe general satire as particular spite, and to understand poetical fiction as real portraiture. No one drew more largely upon this weakness of the general reader than Pope; and this should always be borne in mind when we are attempting to assign names to his blanks. If Mr. Courthope has sometimes left this consideration out of sight, he has never been wanting in diligence of research. I have observed a very few cases in which his interpretation might be said, by exacting criticism, to be not fully satisfactory.

In Ep. ii. 107, he repeats Walpole's assertion that the Duchess of Montague was intended, but without producing any evidence for an identification which is *prima facie* improbable. We cannot refuse our assent to the evidence he produces in favour of interpreting, in Ep. i. 90, “Bug” to mean the Duke of Kent; but it is not at all clear that Horace Walpole's interpretation of Dorimant, in the same passage, as “Dodington” should be set aside. As Kent is here concealed under a disguise so complete as to have misled many generations of

readers (for Bug has always been hitherto understood to mean Lord Hervey), it is surprising to find Mr. Courthope saying, or endorsing Croker's statement on Ep. ii. 238, that Pope would not have scrupled to designate Kent and Grafton. It will probably always remain a mystery how the blanks in the line—

“Far other stars than . . . and . . . wear,”

are to be filled up. There is no higher authority on any question of the interpretation of Pope than Lord Marchmont, yet we can hardly accept his reading here of “George” and “Frederick.” To do so makes Pope vilipend the Prince of Wales in the very poem in which he had called himself his friend; a poem, too, as Mr. Courthope says, written to serve the interests of the Opposition. One of the most perplexing couplets in the whole of Pope is that in Ep. ii. 1, 388:

“Which made old Ben and surly Dennis swear,  
No Lord's anointed, but a Russian bear.”

Most of the commentators prudently pass by without making any sign. Mr. Courthope sees the difficulty, but he will hardly himself think his own note on the passage satisfactory. Again, no commentator has been able to assign the cause of Pope's animosity to Dr. Harris, Bishop of Llandaff; and the present editor's note affords no light. In Prol. 330 Pope is referring to a particular passage, and in Ep. ii. 1, 38, to a particular fact, both of which have escaped the diligence of all the commentators. And in Ep. ii. 2, 184, I can hardly regard Mr. Courthope's suggestion, that the case is one purely fictitious, as probable.

If there are omissions, there are also superfluities. There is much to be said in favour of notes compiled on the plan called *Variorum*—i.e., in which each commentator is quoted at length in his own words. But this plan is not adapted for notes which are to be placed at the foot of the page. Warton's notes are always entertaining and instructive, but often irrelevant; those of Warburton and Croker are neither entertaining nor instructive. See, e.g., the “Three Ladies” passage, Ep. i. 6, 87, where Mr. Courthope gives us a long note from Warburton only written to disguise the fact that Warburton did not know the names of the three ladies; a second note of Warton's, which only tells us that he had tried to find out and could not; then a note of Croker, which passes over the difficulty; winding up with a note of his own which contains the only good suggestion of the whole—viz., that the pseudonym Timon is here introduced to throw the public off the scent. Where is the use of quoting Warburton to tell us, Ep. ii. 2, 4, that Blois is a town in Beauce. The situation of Blois is known to everyone, but Beauce has long ceased to exist. The arrangement of the volume in other respects is not as convenient as it might be made. The prologue to the Satires and Epistles, and the two Epilogues, should be numbered consecutively 1, 2, 3, &c. Mr. Courthope, no doubt, has some good reason for placing Ep. vi. before Ep. i., and thus altering the order which has been observed by all editors since the edition of 1751. Having regard to the already considerable bulk of

the volume, it will probably be thought that Mr. Courthope has judged wisely in not reprinting the Latin of Horace's Satires. On the other hand, both the scholar and the poetical student know how much of the beauty and power of Pope's Imitations is lost if we do not follow his adaptation of modern images and contemporary allusions to the Horatian original. There are also reasons which it is hard to reject why the imitation of the Second Satire of the First Book should be omitted, while at the same time no edition of Pope's works can claim to be complete without it.

If we could have wished a style more pithy and pregnant in the annotations, Mr. Courthope's Introductions to the several pieces leave nothing to be desired. He comes to each point of the Pope case neither as advocate nor as prosecutor, but in a thoroughly judicial spirit. Often as the quarrel between Pope and Lady M. W. Montague has been discussed, no fuller and fairer statement of the case has probably ever been made than that now given in Mr. Courthope's Introduction to Satire I. The remarks in the General Introduction on the style of Pope cannot fail to command attention on a subject which is well-nigh worn threadbare. If Mr. Courthope inherits from his predecessor, Mr. Elwin, some want of sympathy with the moral and religious tone of the age of Deism, it cannot be said that he is deficient in a sense of its poetical excellence. Of the Prologue to the Satires—Pope's masterpiece, as it appears to me—Mr. Courthope writes:—

"The quality of the whole epistle is of extraordinary excellence. Johnson is probably right in tracing the ideas to Boileau's address 'A son Esprit;' but, admirable as that satire is, we have only to compare it with Pope's to see how far the latter excels his French predecessor in all poetical gifts and graces. The sustained dramatic power, the variety of the detail, the richness of the imagery, the elevation of the sentiment, the force of the invective, contrasting so exquisitely with the pathetic repose of the conclusion, all combine to place the epistle beyond the reach of rivalry in this kind of writing."

Mr. Courthope probably suffers, like myself, from inability to correct his own proof sheets. Some small oversights arising from such a cause have met my eye; I note them here for the benefit of the second edition. P. 242, note, "Johnson says;" I think this story was first put in print in Ayre's "Life." P. 263, for "Non a d'autres," read "Non, à d'autres." P. 271, for "heir of Lindsay," read "Earl of Lindsey." P. 269, for "man's the same," read "shame." P. 295, for "Hawkin," read "Hawkins." P. 313, for "thoughts and prose," read "thoughts in verse and prose." P. 321, for "said to be by Cibber," read "by Hawkins Browne in his parody of Cibber." P. 326, for "The cordial," read "That cordial." P. 377, insert "debit" after "speciem." P. 354, for "Pope," read "Warburton." P. 371, for "Warton," read "Warburton." P. 307: no such bird as the "beccafico" is known to ornithology; "beccafico" is a poulterers' term under which several species of the genus *Sylvia* are brought to market in the South of Europe. P. 371, for "faut de rois," read "tant de rois;" for "craionnat" read "craionnât," and insert

"Boileau, Ep. 10, 107." In p. 308, the note seems to rest on some misunderstanding; what Pope says is that Avidien and his wife sell the game which has been presented to them, not that they charge their friends for game they send as presents.

MARK PATTISON.

*The Great French Revolution, 1785-1793;* Narrated in the Letters of M<sup>me</sup>. J——, of the Jacobin party. Edited by her Grandson, M. Edouard Lockroy. From the French, by Miss Martin and an American Collaborator. (Sampson Low.)

M. LOCKROY is amply justified in the publication of these letters of M<sup>me</sup>. Jollien, of La Drôme, whose husband was a Jacobin member of the Convention. He is right in thinking that they will enable us to judge more truly of the opinions and habits of mind of a group of men whose influence was for a time supreme in France; but we are not sure that the truer judgment which is consequently rendered possible will lead to the justification of a party which he says has been "systematically calumniated." History has to consider only the large results of actions; and its verdict is only slightly affected by the extenuating plea of good intentions. We cannot admit that the Jacobins acted wisely or rightly because they meant well; and the interest of this volume of letters lies in the means that it affords us of discovering how good intentions, when narrowed by fanaticism, lead to political crimes.

The book is admirably adapted to provide the materials of an interesting psychological study. It begins with a few letters written in the retirement of country life in 1785, which show us a woman of powerful intelligence and simple character, devoted to her husband and her family, of high moral principles, with a religion that was founded upon her own moral nature, and was the expression rather than the regulator of her feelings. In 1790 this woman goes to Paris: and in the middle of 1791 she is an anxious and excited spectator of affairs, and writes her impressions freely to her husband and her son.

The first thing that strikes us is the supreme confidence of M<sup>me</sup>. J—— in her own virtue and in her own wisdom. She writes:—

"I have principles which are all the firmer because they are founded on the purest virtue. . . . I defy your philosophy to place me in the wrong, and the tenderest friendship, as well as the most exacting love, to find aught in my heart to reprove."

This consciousness of her own merits disposes her to believe in the perfectibility of others. "I have found that even the most ordinary minds have advanced a century in the last two years." But while making this profession she reserves her own superiority. "Among the twenty-five millions who people this great realm of France, there is hardly one in a hundred who has raised himself to the height of the Revolution."

While thus convinced of her own purity and of her own intuitive perception into the principles which ought to regulate the govern-

ment of France, she is equally convinced of the absence of any such qualities from the King and his advisers. She is ready to say hard things against them, but regards it almost as sacrilege that they should retaliate. "The ferocity of tigers is the humanity of Courts." Nay, popular violence directed against the aristocrats is a direct interposition of Providence. M<sup>me</sup>. J—— writes in April 1792:—

"The danger we have been in, the insolence of the aristocrats, who proclaim counter-revolution and a rain of blood, as one would foretell a salutary storm of rain—all this must have angered the Supreme Being, and I look upon all that has just happened as so many miracles of His power and goodness towards the people."

As things advance, we find a growing belief in the "imposing majority of the right-minded and single-hearted, who judge men and even kings, who consult history, and examine the past as a guide for the future." But this high-minded majority is constantly hemmed in by a tyrannous executive. The National Assembly is too weak, Lafayette is a traitor, while orators in rags are haranguing in the streets with all the eloquence of Cicero. The future of France is secure; but there are obstacles to be removed, and Providence does not move fast enough. In August 1792 M<sup>me</sup>. J—— prophesies: "The patriotic party will prevail, but it is unfortunately impossible that its laurels should long remain unstained with blood." This tender-hearted woman is so filled with fanaticism that she can look forward with calmness to "a rain of blood" as necessary to secure the supremacy of the party of the upright.

After this M<sup>me</sup>. J——'s progress is rapid. The sack of the Tuileries was due, according to her, to the abominable treachery of the Swiss Guards.

"There were some popular executions, which proved that the lion is roused. I cast a veil over those horrors, which my too sensitive heart cannot bear to dwell on. Yet reason makes me feel very strongly that humanity has lost fewer men by the gross barbarity of the people than by the civilised rascality of Kings and their Ministers."

It only takes ten days after this to complete M<sup>me</sup>. J——'s education. Her heart has ceased to be too sensitive, and she has learned the moral and political maxims of those whose perversion of right first kindled in her the enthusiastic hatred of oppression and the fanatical love of liberty for all men which she found was only to be gained by violence. She writes, on August 22, 1792:—

"You and I, dear husband, whose souls are truly great and humane, we feel that it is sometimes necessary to be barbarous from virtuous motives. These poor, petty creatures who can only understand partial justice are revolted at the horror of a head on a pike; the sight chills their hearts, and they cannot see that such a crime—perhaps a necessary one—spares the shedding of torrents of blood."

We have traced the development of political fanaticism in the writer's words, which tell their own story. M<sup>me</sup>. J—— had not learned the lesson which Cromwell tried to impress on the Scottish Parliament, "to think it possible that they might be mistaken." Starting from a consciousness of



her own good intentions, supported by a constant sense of her own purity, believing in the unerring instinct of mankind for what was good, MDMe. J—— judges all things with dictatorial confidence; others might err, but that was impossible for her and her party. It was the corruption and lukewarmness of others that led them to make mistakes; if the Jacobins were in power no mistakes could be made, and consequently any steps were lawful to put into their hands the direction of affairs. Yet even in matters where her judgment might have been expected to be sound, she erred lamentably. She had no knowledge even of the men with whom she consorted. In February 1793 she writes of Robespierre:—

“He is as capable of being a party leader as of catching hold of the moon. He is absent-minded like a thinker, cold and formal like a lawyer, but gentle as a lamb, and as sombre as Young. I see he has not over-tender sensibility, but I believe he desires the good of the human race, though rather from justice than from love.”

We have said enough to show that these letters give a remarkable insight into the principles of the Jacobins; more than this, they enable us to trace the process by which these principles developed from the teaching of Rousseau. But apart from their interest to the historian, they present the student of human nature with ample materials for an investigation of the rapid growth of fanaticism in a character whose morality is founded upon a false view of human nature. MDMe. J—— had lived quietly in the country till, at the age of forty-five, she was impelled to form her political opinions—and in this she was but a representative of the main part of the nation.

We wish the translation had been better revised; it contains some phrases which are unintelligible, and some sentences which are ungrammatical. Thus (p. 14) we read, “the baron threatened to shoot him out;” “my Roman fever never made me give into Republicanism (p. 28);” “if you can only discover whom they were that waved the magic wand” (p. 63); and other like inaccuracies.

MC. CREIGHTON.

*Under the Aspens, Lyrical and Dramatic.*  
By Emily Pfeiffer. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

THE variety of subject and treatment in this new volume by Mrs. Pfeiffer is one of its most obvious notes of poetic power. We have first a modern subject, the agonised reverie of a deserted girl, who is about to quench her sorrow in the waves of the moon-lit Thames—a poem which grows lyrical as her memory recalls the past and its golden days of spring and summer spent, with him who has been false, far inland amid the sunny reaches of the river, which, now stained and saddened, flows sullenly seaward. Then comes a beautiful mediæval legend, “The Pillar of Praise,” and “The Lost Eden”—a tale of childhood and the dawning of its sense to the sadness of life—followed by a spirited poem on “The Fight at Rorke’s Drift,” several excellent sonnets, a few graceful songs, and a long modern drama which concludes the volume.

Perhaps the most complete and finished

poem in the book is “The Pillar of Praise,” which narrates the story of the building of Roslin Chapel, and the carving of the “Prentice Pillar,” the finest and most ornate of the columns which sustain its roof. According to the well-known legend, the master builder left his unfinished work, and travelled to study foreign examples; during his absence one of the younger workmen completed the pillar, which is the main glory of the structure; and the master was filled with furious jealousy on his return, and slew the offending lad. The story is full of artistic possibilities, which have been turned to good account by Mrs. Pfeiffer. Her verses are full of poetic beauty, as they tell of the piety and domestic bliss of the Lord and Lady St. Clair, of the wonders in carved work with which they adorned the shrine they had reared, and of the still more delicate loveliness of nature amid which it was set. Especially poetic are the verses which portray the artist-nature of Christopher, the young apprentice, and tell of the toil of heart and brain and hand by which he achieved the work which bears his name; while his master, Nicoli,

“ever went up and down  
Italian plains and cities, still pursuing  
What Christopher had won by faithful wooing.”

Very admirable, too, are the added touches by which the author enriches the old legend, emphasising it by that episode of the trivial accident, during the carving of a sunflower on a buttress, by which first the youth rouses his master’s wrath, and intensifying its final pathos by that imagination of the stately maiden of Lady St. Clair’s household who had secretly loved the prentice lad, and avows her passion only when he lies slain for his artistry, raining on his dead face “quick tempestuous tears,” and crowning him with a kiss.

A less complete, but certainly a very tender and suggestive, poem is “A Lost Eden,” one not unworthy of being read after Wordsworth’s famous Ode. Here are some of the “intimations” from recollections of early childhood which Mrs. Pfeiffer’s poem contains:—

“Ah, for a little moment might I stand  
In that enchanted world with that lost band,  
Fulfilled with love that was at peace with pride,  
Soul-satisfied,  
And find the darkness melt, the night grow clear,  
If only I might hear  
One voice and feel the touch of one soft hand!  
But since that may not be, and I must grope  
Among the ruins and the overthrow  
Of all that was so fair and seemed so fast  
In that removed but unforgotten past,  
Still, Love, who holdest hands with faith and hope,  
I hold by thee, and will not let thee go;  
For see, I am, and shall be to the last,  
A child of Charity,  
Clasping her skirts and clinging to her knee,  
Trusting that she with her free hand will reach  
One day and put in mine  
A fruit divine  
That shall inform my soul beyond all speech.  
And waiting to be fed and taught by thee,  
I, Love, in happy dream have seemed to see  
That not the twilight world, the paradise  
That stands revealed to little children’s eyes—  
So surely is enchanted as the maze  
Wherein we lose ourselves in latter days,  
And that when thou hast found and led us  
through,  
O Love, the vision that will meet our view  
Will break with something dearer than surprise  
On those who recognise  
In that lost world the symbol of the true—  
The old as something dearer than the new.”

But the *pièce de résistance* of the volume is “The Wynnes of Wynhavod,” which occupies a full half of its pages, and which, as the author confesses very frankly in her Preface, was written for production on the boards, but—having failed of “managerial help”—has been revised, and now appears as a closet drama, making “its appeal to the public on literary grounds alone.” Certainly the play is by no means wanting in literary excellence. Its diction is full of dignity and beauty; it has many passages which tempt quotation, and—what can be said of few modern dramas—we feel the poet’s hand in every line of it. Perhaps its main defects are the improbability of the plot, of the mad villany by which Robert Murdoch strives to gain the hand of Winifred Wynne, and the violently melodramatic character which the development and *dénouement* of this plot gives to the fourth act. Yet, on the whole, we cannot but feel that this first dramatic attempt of a skilled and gifted poet will well reward a careful perusal, and argues great things for her future efforts in the same literary form. The character of Winifred in particular—the proud and noble scion of an impoverished Welsh family—is a most careful and thoughtful study; and if throughout the play we find that the *dramatis personæ*, even the meanest and most degraded of them, have more brilliancy and poetry in their talk than we commonly find in life, the fault—if fault it be—is one that most readers will not find hard to condone.

J. M. GRAY.

*Sport in the Crimea and Caucasus.* By Clive Phillips-Wolley, F.R.G.S., late British Vice-Consul at Kertch. (Bentley.)

“It has been said,” writes Mr. Phillips-Wolley, “that there is very little game in the Crimea and Caucasus, and it was partly to correct this mistake that this book was written.” Where has the author found any such broad and unwarrantable assertion? Surely not in any of the recent books of travel dealing with the Caucasian provinces. What has been correctly stated by several travellers is that in some parts of the mountain chain big game is comparatively scarce—a fact which Mr. Phillips-Wolley himself proves in the same paragraph, when he tells us that the Circassians, before their exile, were in the habit of making an annual expedition to the mountains on the Black Sea coast in order to obtain game to salt for winter use. So, too, Mr. Grove found that the hunters of Uruspieh crossed frequently to the great forests south of the chain and west of the Ingur, a region of which an earlier traveller—Mr. Spencer—gave many years ago a highly coloured description.

With regard to a statement in *The Central Caucasus*, to which Mr. Phillips-Wolley in another chapter refers, I may be allowed to explain that his hastiness has caused him not only to give my book a wrong title and a wrong date, but also essentially to misinterpret the passage in question. He has, in fact, quoted *half* a sentence inaccurately, and without looking at the context. He makes me write “that, in all my travels in the Caucasian mountains, I had seen little more game than a couple of tame bears in a Tscherkess village.”

In the sentence he has cut in half I said we had also seen chamois, bouquetin, and bear-tracks. Six lines farther on I recommended the aurochs to adventurous sportsmen. On the same page I added that we found good evidence that "bears abound," "chamois and bouquetin are sufficiently numerous," and that wolves, jackals, wild boars, pheasants, and ptarmigan are to be found by those who go in search of them. Further, to distinguish between the tribes is one of the first duties of a Caucasian traveller, and it was *not* "in a Tscherkess," but in a Suanetian village that we saw our tame bears.

Mr. Phillips-Wolley, however, is a better observer than reader; and if his interests are as yet narrow, and his book singularly disappointing as a book of travel, it has a sufficient *raison d'être*. It is the first book on Caucasasia written for sportsmen by a sportsman. The neighbourhoods of Kertch and Ekaterinodar, and the western portion of the Black Sea coast, were the scenes of the author's early exploits. Here he met with hares weighing thirteen pounds, bustards, swarms of wild fowl, pheasants, foxes, wolves, red deer, boars, panthers, otters. "All the game found in the Caucasus," he thinks, "is the same as, or very nearly allied to, species found throughout the mountains of India." Mr. Phillips-Wolley was not fortunate enough to meet with the aurochs, which is still found, though rarely, in these fastnesses. His next field was among the mountains of Daghestan, where he passed a few days in midwinter in unsuccessful pursuit of chamois and ibex. Hence he travelled on, finding post-roads grow worse and worse, till he reached the extremity of the Caucasian provinces, where they include, in the district of Lenkoran, a portion of the low-lying, forest-clad lands which fringe the southern Caspian. It is not, perhaps, the writer's fault if his descriptions are here disappointing for those who are not satisfied with wild-fowl shooting; or if he did not meet with a specimen of the tigers which represent this district in Herr Radde's Museum at Tiflis. He then returned to Poti and the Black Sea coast, where he fell into the grip of the fever which haunts its shores and valleys, and is, at least in summer, "not only a possible but an absolutely certain consequence of the enjoyment of its wonderful beauty." If the worst happens, however, the traveller may find consolation in the prospect of his tomb.

"On the edge of the cliffs we came to the fairest site for a sportsman's grave that the mind of man could conceive. Here, on the very summit of a gracefully rounded hill-top, was some three acres of greensward almost as fine and even as an English lawn. Up to its very edge rose the dense forest trees, through and over the tops of which came glimpses of the opalescent sea far down beneath. Here in the morning the soft sea-breezes shook music out of the rustling leaves, and in the evening the lengthening shadows wove strange traceries on the grass. Here the wild cherry blossoms whitened the sward in the springtime, and in autumn the drooping vines hung heavy clusters over the dead chief's tomb in recognition of the tender care his ancestors had bestowed on the parent vine in days gone by."

Persons in the frame of mind of Mr. Tennyson's suicide might find a visit to such

a coast both a surer and a pleasanter exit from life than a plunge into a shallow Northern sea. But our author's vitality was happily too vigorous to yield to the influences of Circassia, and forced him, not without regret, to return to "the narrow life in town" with such consolations as can be afforded by a few days' chamois-stalking in the chain of Mont Blanc.

Fellow-sportsmen will no doubt follow closely the details of each of Mr. Wolley's shooting parties and shots. Other readers may find themselves led on by the youthful freshness and vigour of his narrative, and the keen enjoyment of nature as well as sport shown in his descriptions. Here is a night scene:—

"The stillness was so great as to be oppressive, and the occasional sounds of an owl's weird hoot, the howl of a wolf, or the stealthy spring of an old gray hare only heightened the effect by contrast. On every side I could look down long vistas of frozen hazels, with tall oaks rising above them, through whose quaintly twisting limbs the intense metallic light of the winter moon gleamed down on the sparkling snow, or, catching the icicles that hung in huge clusters from them, drew from them all manner of pale prismatic colours. Every now and again a dark shadow glided over the snow, and a sound like a devil's low, chuckling laugh told one that the substance of that shadow was the great eagle owl, whose strong, silent pennons were creeping, a very shadow of death, over some doomed hare. At one time a company of wolves seemed to have gathered round, for as soon as a long, vibrating howl had moaned itself into silence on one side another took up the strain and thrilled the forest on the other. All round us this music was kept up, but not a single wolf showed himself either to my companions or myself. Suddenly there was a loud report as if an enormous piece of artillery had been fired, and as the echoes thundered through the forest the whole seemed to wake at once to a fiendish riot of strange sound. Every prowling beast and weird night bird screamed in concert, and then all was silence again. This was caused by the cracking of the ice on the Kuban, some miles off."

The result of Mr. Phillips-Wolley's experience seems to be that there is plenty of sport to be had in the Caucasus, but at considerable risk, the best sporting-grounds being also the least healthy parts of the country. In this sportsmen are at a disadvantage compared to mountaineers, who have little to fear in the immediate vicinity of the highest portions of the snowy chain. In Daghestan, where the climate is better, there appears to be now some danger from the tribes. Lawlessness seems to be on the increase. Travel, which before the late war was fairly safe except in the most remote mountain fastnesses, is said now to be very much the reverse. Yet martial law, formerly confined to the mountain districts, has—according to Mr. Phillips-Wolley—been put in force at Tiflis itself. In that city British travellers and merchants have now the advantage of being able to appeal to a consul of their own—a privilege too long denied them. Mr. Phillips-Wolley does not seem, however, to have been favoured with the valuable boons formerly accorded to Englishmen—a "crown-podorojno" and the use of the "five-verst" ordnance map of the country—and he consequently suffered severely in post-travelling.

Outside sport, the reader will find a true

and lively—if by no means new—description of Tiflis and its bazaars, and a number of observations generally confirming those of previous travellers. Mr. Phillips-Wolley holds that the central Government means well; that the official classes, from policemen upwards, are hopelessly corrupt; that the Russian is hospitable to strangers; that the postmaster is a surly knave; the Cossack, as a rule, a good fellow. He tells, however, stories of the evil-doings of some Cossacks near Soukhoun Kaleh. Possibly these were part of the force made up of the nobles and their followers from Imeritia and the Gouriel of whom Capt. Telfer has also spoken unfavourably. Mr. Phillips-Wolley's heart, however, is in the hunting-field; and it is this part of his book, rather than his somewhat hasty remarks and reflections on other topics, which will detain his readers.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD.

*The Beginnings of the Christian Church:*  
Lectures delivered in the Chapter-room of Winchester Cathedral. By the Rev. William Henry Simcox. (Rivingtons.)

MR. SIMCOX is correct in assuming that an English book covering the ground which he proposes to cover is much needed; but we cannot consider that he has been altogether successful in supplying the want, because of the inadequate conception which he seems to have formed of the amount of labour necessary for the purpose. He does not, indeed, "pretend to any originality of research, or use of any but the most familiar authorities;" but he urges that, "in the period treated of, unlike most others, the most familiar authorities are, happily, to a great extent first-hand ones" (Preface, p. vi.). It may be urged, on the other hand, that the fact of first-hand authorities being easily accessible does not always justify a writer in dealing with them by the light of nature, aided by an acquaintance with the language in which they were written. The *Saxon Chronicle*, for example, is a first-hand and easily accessible authority for an important part of the history of our own country; but a writer who, without pretending to originality of research, based upon it a new account of the centuries preceding the Conquest, in which Kemble and Lappenberg, Stubbs and Freeman, were all equally ignored, would expose himself to adverse criticism. But this is what Mr. Simcox has done through the greater part of his work. We will take only some prominent instances. In the harmonising of the Acts of the Apostles with the Epistle to the Galatians, pp. 74 *et seq.*, there is no apparent reference to the discussion which, since Schweigler began it in 1842, has been going on almost without interruption, and in which almost every theologian of distinction has taken part. In his account of the Neronian persecution, pp. 132 *et seq.*, he ignores the interesting and important question, which has recently been discussed afresh, whether the persecution was directed against the Christians as Christians or as Jews (see, e.g., Schiller, "Ein Problem der Tacitus-erklärung" in the *Commentationes philologae in honorem Th. Mommseni*, pp. 41 *et seq.*; and

Keim, "Das neronische Verbrechen u. der Christennamen" in *Aus dem Urchristenthum*, pp. 171 *et seqq.*). He quotes without question, p. 283, the letter of Hadrian to Fundanus, the authenticity of which has been vigorously, and many persons think successfully, attacked by Keim and Overbeck, and which is given up even by Aubé. He is inclined to consider the Epistle to Diognetus as the earliest of the Apologies, p. 287; whereas the modern point of controversy respecting it is not whether it was written *before* Justin Martyr, but *how long after*. He simply dismisses as "a ridiculous saying," p. 384, the remarkable description which Papias appears to attribute to our Lord about the physical effects of the second advent, in apparent unconsciousness that that saying is an important link of connexion between Jewish and Christian Apocalypses (compare with it, e.g., *Book of Enoch*, 10, 19; *Apocalypse of Baruch*, c. 29; Talmud Bab., *Schabb*, 30b, mentioned in Harnack, *Patres Apostol.*, fasc. i. 2, p. 88). He holds that "no reasonable Christian can doubt" that St. Peter died at Rome (p. 140), whereas the most that can be said is that the question is still *sub judice*, and that "reasonable Christians" like Lipsius, Holzmann, and Hausrath, on purely historical grounds, maintain the negative. He ventures the rash assertion that the *Martyrium S. Polycarpi* is of "absolutely unquestioned authority" (p. 308), whereas, to say nothing of the question of interpolations and additions, Schürer (*Zeitschrift für historische Theologie*, 1870) and Lipsius (*Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Theologie*, 1874) believe it to be, as a whole, the work of a later time.

There is the more reason to regret that Mr. Simcox did not look more thoroughly into the literature of his subject, because there are many indications that he possesses the power of estimating characters and discriminating between authorities, which is one of the first characteristics of an historian. His estimates of the persons to whom he refers are, as a rule, just, although they are sometimes expressed in rather more colloquial language than we should ourselves have chosen; for instance, Pliny the younger is described as "an awful prig" (p. 235), and Herod Agrippa I. as "really not a bad sort of man" (p. 65). His discrimination is shown, for example, in his preference of Josephus to Hegesippus (p. 125) (though here also some reference might have been expected to such recent writers on the point as Nösgen or Holzmann), and in his long "Note on the Speeches in the Acts of the Apostles" (pp. 39 *et seqq.*).

We hope, therefore, that Mr. Simcox will look upon the present volume rather as the beginning of a serious study of his subject than as a final achievement. The writing of a good book on this important period would fully repay the many years of preliminary labour which it would require. In the meantime, it would be a great boon to English students of ecclesiastical history who are not acquainted with German if someone were to translate such ripe fruits of the best kind of historical learning as Weingarten's edition of Richard Rothe's *Vorlesungen*, or Ziegler's edition of Theodor Keim's *Rom und das Christenthum*. It is idle in these days to

draw down the blinds, and refuse to look out upon the questions which are being discussed as to the early ages of Christianity. There is, moreover, the less reason to do so because the tendency of the best modern researches into the history of those ages is conservative rather than destructive. EDWIN HATCH.

"English Citizen" Series. *Central Government*. By H. D. Traill. (Macmillan)

THIS is an age of handbooks and manuals. To the ancient maxim that a great book is a great evil, the publishers have added the words, "and a heavy pecuniary loss;" and they are one and all engaged in supplying the British public with elegantly printed and well-written booklets on subjects previously discussed in heavy folios or numerous octavos. One bookseller issues a series of Lives of literary men; another takes to himself the world of art; and a third endeavours to bring home to the minds of men the dangers of life, and the means by which they can be warded off. The volumes of the present series, upon the rights and duties of the citizen, will furnish the public with information about the conditions of the government to which they are subjected, and about the meanings of those phrases in political life which may be heard every night in the House of Commons, or read every morning in the daily papers. In taking this task upon themselves, the writers of the series are discharging a duty which has never been performed before. There is no popular handbook which can explain, as do the pages of Mr. Traill's treatise, the functions with which the various Government offices are entrusted, and the processes through which they have in the course of centuries assumed the shape by which they are now known. There is no handy volume which describes the successive changes by which the electoral roll of the kingdom has risen from units to thousands, and the manner in which the extension of the franchise acts upon the deliberations of the Legislature and the opinions of public men. Such are the aims of the work just issued and of its immediate successor. Those which are to come after will deal with the growth of the National Debt, the sources from which the income of the country is derived, and the channels through which it is applied; with the machinery of local government in counties and municipal boroughs, and the duties imposed upon these provincial administrators; with the relations of the State to trade or labour, and to those fruitful sources of antagonistic opinion, the land and the Church. These may be selected as the chief subjects of domestic politics which will be discussed in the series; but to them there will be added a description of India and of the colonies and dependencies which have been peopled from, and are still bound in union with, the English nation.

A condensed history of the whole executive government of England—and this is the subject of Mr. Traill's volume—impresses vividly on the mind the inconsistencies which, in the course of years, have grown up in political life. The word Cabinet-council has been used both in poetry and in prose for at least two centuries, and for most of that period such a deliberative body in some form or other has been in existence. "Yet it still

continues to be altogether unknown to the law, nor has its existence ever been recognised by an Act of Parliament." The Privy Council remains nominally the advisers of the Sovereign, but it has long ceased to be of any value except as applying to the names of leading statesmen a distinctive label and as furnishing a high-sounding title for an administrative department, or as, by means of two or three members always connected with the Government of the day, supplying responsible witnesses for those acts of the prerogative which must be performed "in council." Scarcely a day passes without our speaking of the "Prime Minister;" but no such official is recognised by the Constitution of the country. All the lords of the Treasury are equal in the eye of the law, although in practice the first lord is the most important member, and the others the least influential, of the whole Ministry. Boards of Trade and of Local Government are still the official titles of those offices; but the functions of both are administered by a single chief just as much as the Foreign or the Home Office. The manner in which these anomalies have come into a recognised, although an illegal, existence may be read in the pages of Mr. Traill's little treatise; they furnish a striking proof of the oft-repeated assertion that English government, whatever its other virtues may be, is certainly not logical. In a handbook of 160 pages it would not be possible to enter with fullness and minuteness into all the workings of an elaborate and complicated system of administration; but all the principal sources of executive authority are sufficiently, if succinctly, described in its chapters. Mr. Traill has to explain the process by which the moneys requisite for discharging the obligations of the English nation and for maintaining the efficiency of the services, both civil and military, are voted in Parliament. He has to put before his readers the frequent alterations in the number and the numerous changes in the duties of the principal Secretaries of State. When he comes to the description of the work of the Foreign Office he finds it necessary to trace how the conduct of the foreign policy of England passed from the hands of the Sovereign into those of the Ministry of the day. The chapter on the duties of the Colonial Office demands his entering into the details of the intricate relations between its duties and those imposed upon the War Office. The history of the India Office leads him to chronicle how in the last century one Ministry perished in the task of constructing a mode of government for India, and how in this century an abortive Bill for the remodelling of its antiquated system sapped the foundation of another Cabinet. To trace the varied forms of rule in England needs an extensive experience of public affairs, and for one office at least Mr. Traill has obtained the assistance of the experts within its walls.

In a work of this character there must be a few minor faults. The most important is the statement that the President of the Local Government Board "has hitherto represented it without the assistance of any secretary;" and this will show that the other errors are of but slight moment. W. P. COURTNEY,

## NEW NOVELS.

*Synnövé Solbakken.* From the Norwegian of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, by Julie Sutter. (Macmillan.)

*God and the Man.* By Robert Buchanan. (Chatto & Windus.)

*Miss Daisy Dimity.* By the Author of "Queenie." (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Edith.* By Lady Herbert. (Bentley.)

*Young Marmaduke.* By W. H. Davenport Adams. (Marcus Ward.)

*Ein Kampf ums Recht.* By K. E. Französ. (Breslau and Leipzig: Schottländer.)

Messrs. MACMILLAN appear to be undertaking a series of translations of foreign novels from the less-read tongues in a handsome form. *Synnövé Solbakken* is a sister-book in print, paper, and binding to M. Gennadius' excellent translation of *Loukia Laras*. We wish we could say that it is a sister-book in the excellence of the version; but Miss Sutter has made slips in English which the late Greek Minister did not make, and was not likely to make. What she means by an eagle "planing" in the air we are quite unable to divine, unless she intends to make the English language a present of the French verb *planer*. We are tolerably sure that the Norwegian novelist, in describing the sunny upland from which his heroine's surname is derived, did not say "there the snow remained latest in autumn, and melted sooner than elsewhere in the spring." What he did say, no doubt (for we have not the original before us, and must honestly confess that we should not be much the wiser if we had), is that the snow "began to lie" latest, or something of that sort. However, though these blemishes are annoying, they are not fatal to the interest of Bjørnson's charming story. There are few countries whose peasant life has been more handled by English writers in travel or fiction than that of Norway; but it is curious how fresh the outlines are as we have them here from the hand of one who is at once a native and a master of literature. It is no rose-coloured picture that Bjørnson gives when he ventures on a sketch like that of the wedding party of Marit Nordhang; yet nothing can be farther from mere realism. As for Synnövé herself, it is impossible to help falling in love with her. Her actual lover, Thorbiorn, is curiously like a modern Sintram in real life—so curiously like that, except on the supposition of an unconscious literary influence of the elder writer on the younger, Fouqué must be credited with a rather remarkable divination of Norse character. As for the setting of landscape, it is beautiful even in a not too successful translation.

Mr. Robert Buchanan has been more successful in his present book than in either of his two former attempts in the same style. The introduction of the fable may be a little cumbrous, and the verse prologue is pitched too high; but, as soon as the reader gets into the swing of the story, he reads with a great deal of interest, and is actually sorry when it is done—a very rare experience for a reviewer, whatever it may be for an unprofessional reader. One point to be particularly noticed about the book is that there is a steady

*crescendo* of interest. The youthful troubles and quarrels of Christian Christianson; his love affairs; his voyage in the good ship *Miles Standish* as a sailor before the mast, while his rival and enemy passes the time before his very eyes in the company of Christian's own lady-love, and urges his suit at pleasure; finally, the sojourn of the two amid ice and snow, and the judgment of God between them, give a succession of strong subjects which are handled with real power. Mr. Buchanan has for the most part avoided his two besetting sins of triviality and extravagance; while the powerful situations he has chosen make a certain amount of ornateness in the style appropriate and not displeasing. There is, perhaps, a certain want of clearness and cohesion in the personation of the villain, Richard Orchardson; and his victim, Christian's sister, may be thought also to be insufficiently drawn. But the kind of novel, or rather, to use his own word, romance, which Mr. Buchanan practises admits readily enough of this want of finish in the subordinate characters. In the hero and heroine there is no lack of completeness; the latter, in particular, is a very natural and a very pleasant character. The strength of the book is, however, undoubtedly to be found in Christian Christianson's narrative of his probation and victory over the evil spirit of revenge in the frozen island. The gradations of mood are excellently managed; and the writing is for the most part as good as the character-drawing.

*Miss Daisy Dimity* is open to the charge of slightness; and it is not so good a book as some others of its author's, notably *Orange Lily*. The chief fault to be found with it is that it is decidedly too long. The humours of the lower kind of society which lays itself out to amuse and, if possible, to catch "the officers" in garrison towns are not unhappily portrayed; and the picture will only be thought a caricature by those who have had no experience of the original. But the individual figures are rather loosely drawn, with the exception of the heroine, who is a pleasant, healthy, lady-like girl of the kind which the author loves. But she is not very individual, and not particularly interesting. The rather shady society into which her careless brother introduces her at the garrison town is also drawn with some liveliness, though with the same, and perhaps even a greater, deficiency of individuality. Perhaps the best scene, and certainly the most life-like (though it is very likely to be subjected to that accusation of caricature to which we have already referred), is that in which the party of girls and men take tea on the roof of a wretched suburban villa as a cheerful and original variation on the usual monotony of a drawing-room, and, going from one length to another, end by pelting passers-by with lumps of sugar and fragments of plaster. Of the male figures, Mr. "Smiler" Lee is the most original, and his likes might be found in not a few haunts of the British army between Devonport and Fort George. As for the hero, it is interesting to note in him a species of hero who has not been common of late years. He is neither distractingly beautiful nor hideously ugly, nor marvellously clever,

nor a duke, nor a clergyman, nor a libertine, nor a poet; in fact, he seems to be a very ordinary, though decidedly favourable, specimen of an English gentleman. May he increase and multiply! If the book had been in two volumes instead of three we could have spoken much better of it.

In so far as *Edith* is not a novel with a purpose, it is insignificant. In so far as it is a novel with a purpose, it seems to be intended—first, to protest against "the English law which exists in no other country, and which turns the old and widowed mother out of house and home," and next to afford Lady Herbert the opportunity of making one of her characters remark that, "if she had been a Protestant, she should have died of grief," but that, being a Catholic, "she has the conviction that a mother's prayers and a mother's sacrifices are never lost." Without entering on controversial topics, it may be sufficient to say that Lady Herbert's law and theology both seem to be of the adventurous kind.

In *Young Marmaduke*, Mr. Davenport Adams has made use of the events of '93, and seems to have made a very tolerable boys' book of them. He has stuck very fairly to the historical facts, and has not played any of the fantastic tricks to which theorists about the French Revolution have lately accustomed us. But we must demur to the statement that *Young Marmaduke* "for the first time puts these facts in an attractive way before young readers." Five-and-twenty years ago there was a book called *Duchénier: a Tale of La Vendée* (we quote from a memory unrefreshed during the period named), which was attractive enough to boys and girls of that day; and which, if we are not deceived by the said memory, was of a rather higher order of literature than *Young Marmaduke*.

Herr Französ has pitched the locality of his story in a region sufficiently unfamiliar to Englishmen—the eastern slopes of the Cevennes looking towards the Pruth. His opening scene is a well-arranged one. A slippery agent, sent by an absentee landlord to wring the uttermost farthing from his tenants and send it to Paris, is greeted by an array of horsemen all armed with pistols, "for use when needful," as an aged but communicative village official informs him. They discharge the pistols in salvos round the devoted agent's head, refuse entirely to drink at his expense, and inform him that talking about their landlord as their father may be "the way of the plains," but that it won't do for them. The note thus struck is very fairly sustained in these two volumes, which are worth the attention of those who are on the look-out for readable German novels. GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

## SOME FOREIGN BOOKS OF FOLK-LORE.

*Coleccion de Cantes flamencos.* Recojidos y anotados por Demofilo. (Sevilla.) Demofilo is the nom de guerre of a Sevillian journalist and well-known writer on folk-lore, Don Antonio Machada Alvarez. The *Cantes flamencos* consist mainly of quatrains composed either for dance or song by the Andalusian Gypsies. Listened to by tourists who visit the



Gypsies in their haunts, or heard in the *cafés* where they are sometimes sung, though not in their genuine form, they have been frequently described as a peculiarly Spanish product, whereas, of all the forms of popular song, they are the least generally known and the least national. They are Gypsies' songs, though composed in a Spanish idiom. Their most marked characteristics are a concentrated vigour of expression caused by the narrow limits of each poem—a whole romance being occasionally summed up in four short lines—and an intense melancholy, very different from the brightness of genuine Andalusian verse. Many of them tell of the tyranny and cruelties of Spanish prisons. Almost the only historical notice (but this occurs more than once) is that of the death of Riego, "whom the whole nation mourned." Allusions to a possible Gypsy mythology are found occasionally. The various kinds and forms of verse and metre which these poems assume are carefully distinguished by the collector. The orthography is phonetic; the words are printed "as we heard them, or at last as we believed we heard them." This gives to this little book a not inconsiderable philological value. Unless we have deceived ourselves, we observe here traces of the strange law of reversion or atavism which sometimes appears in unwritten language, and which Dr. Marsh has remarked in American English, and which we believe ourselves to have noticed in some of the Gascon idioms. Thus the initial aspirate, which is really lost, though still written, in ordinary Spanish, reappears in *jabla* for *hablar*, *jasta* for *hasta*, &c. So in the syntax, Demofilo notes the use of *como* like the Latin conj. *cum*, and the infinitive used substantively as a gerundive. Elisions are very frequent, the most notable being *d* at the commencement as well as in the middle of a word, as *e* for *de*, *elante* for *delante*, *ijiste* for *dijiste*. The same word is not always written in the same way, but according to the actual pronunciation of the narrator; thus we have *na*, *nan*, *naide*, for *nada* and *nadie*; *two* and *toito* for *todo*, &c. It would have been an additional boon had the collector mentioned the locality of each varying pronunciation; in such a case a comparison with the Romance dialects of Southern France might have revealed analogous changes in mountain, plain, or maritime districts. The influence of climate and locality on phonology is not yet fully studied. All phonetic changes are so carefully marked in the notes and Preface that one who knows Spanish has no difficulty in following the text. The cost of this complete and scholarly work of over 200 pages is only one peseta; a cheaper ten-pennyworth we have seldom seen.

*Contes populaires de la Haute-Bretagne. 2<sup>e</sup> Série. Contes des Paysans et des Pêcheurs.* Par P. Sébillot. (Paris: Charpentier.) M. Paul Sébillot is one of the most indefatigable collectors of folk-lore tales. This is not only the second volume of his "Popular Tales of Upper Brittany," but he has also lately published the *Littérature orale de la Haute-Bretagne*, besides several articles and pamphlets; and he announces no less than six other works either in the press or in preparation. The literature of folk-lore is becoming rapidly so extensive that, if every district in Europe is to be treated at this length, it will be more than any student can do to master the materials of his subject. Some systematic selection of the tales will become absolutely necessary. In the present volume, the "Contes des Pêcheurs," especially those entitled "Les Fées des Houles et de la Mer," have a certain distinctive character. Though not altogether new, they are told under fresh conditions, and with a distinctly local setting; but there are others which we can hardly think worth preserving in the form here given. In "Les petites Coudées," the names of

the sisters, "l'une Aurore et l'autre Crépuscule," would be worth the attention of the atmospheric mythologists were not the whole story evidently a reminiscence of several literary tales confused together. So with another, in which the hero's name is "Point-du-Jour." What can be the worth of the version "Petite Bagnette," which the narrator declares she learnt "il y a long-temps," and yet introduces revolvers and a "mitrailleuse"? The latter can hardly have been known in the provinces before 1870. So with "allumettes" in a Cinderella version, and others where the fairy is modernised into a moral teacher. Would it not be better to give in full only such forms as are worth preserving either from some novelty of detail or of genuine local colouring, and merely to indicate the rest as "variants"? Among the former class are "Moitié de Coq," "Le Bélier courant" (which seems like the story of a Bretonne Europa), and others similar. Apart from scientific folk-lore, and simply as a collection of tales, this volume should be highly successful, and will be more generally attractive to young folk, we think, even than its predecessor.

In his *Recueil de Contes populaires grecs, traduits sur les Textes originaux* (Paris: Leroux), M. Legrand has published in a French version a selection of Modern-Greek fairy stories, thirty in number, derived for the most part from collections already made in Cyprus and Melos, in Continental Greece and Asia Minor, and among the Greek colonies of Southern Italy; while a few are taken from unpublished sources. He tells us that in his translation he has aimed especially at faithfulness to his originals; but, anyhow, the stories are very pleasant reading, and form an elegant little volume. Among them we find our old friend Cinderella, which here is briefly given, but contains the same narrative which is found in von Hahn's *Griechische Märchen*, though it is not common in other versions, of the mother being first killed and eaten, and the youngest daughter being rewarded for collecting and watching her bones; and the mother is not first changed into a cow, as she is in the corresponding Serbian tale. Here, too, occurs the story—though it is hardly in the strictest sense a popular tale—of the daughter feeding her father in prison with her own milk, which is usually localised in Rome, and in that connexion has suggested some fine verses of Byron's in the fourth canto of *Childe Harold*, but which was also found in ancient times in Greece. In this instance it is combined with a play on words corresponding to that of Macduff, when he showed that he fulfilled the prophecy of being "of no woman born." The mixed origin of these stories—the Greek language of the originals being the one point they possess in common—deprives the collection of a scientific character; most of them also, as they have been published before, can be found by students of the subject in the works from which they are taken. But to such lovers of folk-lore as are not acquainted with Modern Greek, they will be welcome in their French dress, and no persons who are fond of fairy tales can fail to like them. If, however, it should ever come to pass that M. Legrand is able to publish the great collection of more than 300 unpublished Greek stories, which he tells us in his Preface that he has collected in the country and has in his possession, he will be conferring a real benefit on the student.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. NORDENSKIÖLD'S narrative of the voyage of the *Vega* round Asia and Europe, to be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. almost immediately, will be in all respects one of the most important books of travel that has appeared for a long time. Besides a full account of all the incidents of the voyage, the

natural conditions, the inhabitants, and the fauna and flora of the countries visited, the author has prefixed a survey of all previous Arctic voyages, which will be of permanent value. The book is profusely illustrated, and well supplied with maps.

WE hear that Mr. Edmund Robertson, Professor of Roman Law in University College, London, is writing the article on "Law" for the forthcoming volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and that Mr. Boyd Kinneir has undertaken to treat of "Land Tenure," from a social and historical point of view. The article on "Law" in the previous edition was by the late J. F. McLennan, and formed the starting-point of his well-known speculations on primitive society.

STUDENTS of Irish history in the seventeenth century who have enjoyed Mr. J. T. Gilbert's edition of the *Aphorismal Discovery*, by which light was thrown on the proceedings of the Owen Roe O'Neill and the Ulster Celts, will be glad to hear that Mr. Gilbert will publish on December 15 a no less important *History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland, 1641-43*, by Richard Bellings. As Bellings was secretary to the Supreme Council of the Confederation, his information is of the best, and it will serve as a valuable counterpart to the narrative of the *Aphorismal Discovery*. As usual in Mr. Gilbert's publications, the text forms but a small part of the banquet to which he invites his readers, and he promises a rich store of documents from various sources bearing on the Irish history of the time. A few copies only will be printed for subscribers, at the price of £2 10s. for the two volumes which will compose the whole work. An early application to Mr. Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, who is authorised to receive subscriptions in England, is therefore desirable.

MR. H. B. CLINTON has in the press a popular military history of England, entitled *From Creecy to Assaye*. A unique feature in the work is that the plans of Creecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt are contributed by French collaborators. It also contains, by permission of Lord Harrington, Olive's original despatch on the Battle of Plassey—a desire for which was recently expressed in these columns.

IT is proposed to erect a monument to Sallust at Aquila, in the Abruzzi, overlooking the River Aterno—the site of the ancient Amiternum, where the historian was born. An influential committee has been formed at Rome, with Prof. A. Vanucci, senator and historian, for its president. On the list of names we notice Victor Hugo and Mignet from France; von Sybel and Overbeck from Germany; and Max Müller alone from England. A local committee has also been formed at Aquila, with the special object of making a collection of MSS, rare editions, monographs, medals, inscriptions, &c., connected with the name of Sallust.

MR. W. ROBERTSON SMITH is at present giving a course of lectures at Glasgow upon "The Prophets: their Work and Times." Each lecture is given on Saturday afternoon and again on Sunday evening—on both occasions in a Free church. The same course is being repeated on alternate weeks at Edinburgh.

A COLLECTION of Kaffir folk tales, made by Mr. G. McCall Theal during a residence of twenty years in South Africa, is now at press, and will be issued in a few weeks by Messrs. W. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. Mr. Theal prefixes to the book an introductory chapter on the Kaffirs, their customs and mythology; and adds to each tale illustrative and explanatory notes, in some cases giving also the original dialect of the songs and chants. Being the first collection of genuine Kaffir folk tales at all representative, it may be looked forward

to with considerable interest, and forms a valuable outcome of the South African Folk-Lore Society.

THE Greek translation of Dante's *Inferno* by Musurus Pasha, the Turkish ambassador, to which we referred last week, will be published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

ONLY a fortnight ago we announced an illustrated edition of *Select Tales from Grimm*, to be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan. We now hear that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have in the press a new edition of *Rumpelstiltskin*, not the least popular of Grimm's tales, which will be illustrated both in colours and in black and white by Mr. George R. Halkett, the artist of *New Gleanings from Gladstone*.

WE are delighted to see that the example set by Messrs. Longmans in issuing sixpenny editions is being worthily followed. We already have before us part ii. of Sir Theodore Martin's *Life of the Prince Consort* (Smith, Elder and Co.); and now we hear that Messrs. Richard Bentley and Son will publish before Christmas a sixpenny edition of *The Ingoldsby Legends*, with forty illustrations by Cruikshank, Leech, and Tenniel; and that Messrs. Cassell, Potter, Galpin and Co. have ready a similar edition of Col. Burnaby's *Ride to Khiva*. It must be remembered that these are not literary curiosities, but books meant to be read.

MESSRS. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS will publish almost immediately Mr. Lawrence Oliphant's new book, *The Land of Khemi*, in one volume, with illustrations. It may be worse than school-boy ignorance, but we must confess that we do not know where or what "Khemi" is.

MR. JOHN TOMLINSON proposes to publish in January, through Messrs. Wyman and Sons, a history of the Level of Hatfield Chase and the Parts Adjacent, illustrated with twelve full-page engravings, lithographed maps, &c. The edition will consist of two hundred copies in quarto and fifty copies in crown folio. A peculiarity of the work is that the author undertakes to give, not the net profit, but the entire proceeds of sale to the Doncaster Infirmary. It can be ordered through any bookseller.

MR. J. L. MOWAT, of Pembroke College, will edit for the "Anecdota Oxoniensia" series the Glossary to the *Breviarium Bartolomaei* in Pembroke College Library; and a collation of the Harleian MS. of Nonius 2719, which is referred by the most competent authorities to the end of the ninth or the beginning of the tenth century, will be contributed to the same series by Mr. J. H. Onions, of Christ Church.

As the "Leopold Shakspeare," with Mr. Furnivall's Introduction, has got to its "Twenty-Second Thousand," the revisions which Mr. Furnivall made in that Introduction for Messrs. Cassell's "Royal Shakspeare" will now be put as additional Notes to the "Leopold Shakspeare."

THE Oxford Browning Society has not only completed its organisation, but has held a very successful first meeting, and has called a second for next Tuesday. Wishing to make it a select and social gathering, the promoters confined its numbers to forty—fifteen graduates, fifteen undergraduates, and ten ladies—with eight honorary members, and the numbers were speedily filled up by many of the best names in the university. At the first meeting, in the Balliol Common-Room, Mr. Lyttelton read a paper on "The Leading Ideas of Mr. Browning's Poetry." At the second, Mr. Paton Ker is to read on "Mr. Browning and his Critics."

MR. PERCY LINDLEY, who published some time ago an excellent little *Tourist-Guide to the Continent*, is now engaged in preparing a *Picturesque Guide to Lancashire and Yorkshire*, on

behalf of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.

MR. A. ARTHUR READE, author of the *Literary Ladder*, has in the press a small manual on "English Composition" and *précis* writing, which will be published by Messrs. John Marshall and Co. as one of "Houghton's Educational Series."

MESSRS. MITCHELL AND HUGHES have this week issued to the members of the Harleian Society the *Visitation of Yorkshire in 1564*, edited by the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe; and the *Registers of St. Thomas Apostle, London, from 1558 to 1754*, edited by Col. Chester, D.O.L.

MR. O. H. POOLE, of Weston Hall, Rugby, has ready for the press *Customs, Superstitions, and Legends of Staffordshire*. He is the author of a similar work on the county of Somerset, which was very favourably received.

MRS. G. LINNÆUS BANKS, author of the *Manchester Man*, will shortly commence in the *Leeds Express* a new story dealing with Yorkshire life, under the title of "Edith Earnshaw."

MR. JOHN COOK's *History of the Hull Charterhouse* is promised for an early date. It will be a work of more than local interest, and will be illustrated by T. Tindall Wildridge.

WE are glad to hear that the Cambridge Syndicate on the Stanford bequest of £5,000 to complete Mr. Stanford's "Etymological Dictionary of Foreign Words and Phrases imported into English" have now (after a second reference) prepared a scheme for carrying the testator's intentions into effect.

THE forthcoming lecture arrangements at the Royal Institution will include the usual Christmas course of six lectures, to be given this year by Prof. R. S. Ball, the Astronomer-Royal of Ireland, on "The Sun, Moon, and Planets" (with illustrations by the electric light, &c.); eleven lectures by the new Fullerian Professor of Physiology; four by Prof. H. N. Moseley, on "Corals;" four by Dr. P. L. Sclater, on "The Geographical Distribution of Animals;" three by Prof. Tyndall; four by Prof. Pauer, on "Louis van Beethoven" (with illustrations on the pianoforte); and four by Mr. W. Watkins Lloyd, on "The *Iliad* and *Odyssey*." The Friday evening meetings will begin on January 20. Dr. W. Huggins will give a discourse on "Comets." Succeding discourses will probably be given by Mr. R. S. Poole, Profs. Odling, Frankland, J. G. McKendrick, and W. E. Ayrton; Capt. Abney, Mr. A. Tylor, Mr. J. W. Swan, and Mr. W. Spottiswoode.

MR. BROWNING's *Sordello* will be the subject of Mr. Moncreu D. Conway's discourse at South Place Chapel, Finsbury, on Sunday, December 4, at 11.15 a.m.; and, on the following Sunday, he will discuss, at the same place and time, Mr. Tennyson's *Despair*.

THE terminal number of *Waifs and Strays*—the Oxford undergraduates' magazine of poetry—has just been published, and in some particulars it is more worthy of notice than any of its predecessors. It opens with a short poem, "My Rhyme of Love," from the pen of Mr. William Bell Scott, the well-known ether and poet; and it concludes with a mystery-play entitled "The History of Philip the Deacon: a Pageant played at Oxford on Corpus Christi Day," in which the writer seems to us to have skilfully reproduced a distinctly mediæval line of thought and expression. The poems signed "B. N." are of singular merit, and augur well for the future productions of their author. The number is embellished by two small wood-cuts designed and engraved by undergraduates. The paper and type are all that could be desired.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON AND Co. have ceased to be publishers of the *North American Review*, owing, it is said, to the insertion of recent

articles from the pen of Mr. B. Ingersoll. For the future, the magazine will be published by Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, who is already both proprietor and editor.

AT the meeting of the Clifton Shakspeare Society held on November 26, Reports in connexion with *The Merry Wives of Windsor* were presented from the following departments: Sources and History, by Mr. John Williams; and Rare Words and Phrases, by Mr. L. M. Griffiths. A paper on "Falstaff," by Mr. J. W. Mills, was read. The Rev. H. P. Stokes read a paper on "The Relative Order of the Falstaff-Plays." Mr. P. A. Daniel's Time-Analysis of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (which, with the Time-Analysis of the other comedies, had been read at the meeting of the New Shakspeare Society on November 8, 1878) was also read.

AN important undertaking in philosophical literature is announced from America. This is a series of "German Philosophical Classics for English Readers and Students," to be published by Messrs. S. O. Griggs and Co., of Chicago. The editor-in-chief is Prof. Morris, of Johns Hopkins University; and among those who have promised to take part in the work we notice the names of President Porter, of Yale; Dr. Harris, of St. Louis; Prof. Watson, of Kingston, Canada; and Prof. Adams, of Owens College. The first volume is promised for the early part of next year. There will be about twelve volumes in all, being devoted to the critical exposition of some one masterpiece belonging to the history of German philosophy. The only authors admitted are Leibnitz, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel.

MESSRS. J. B. LIPPINCOTT AND Co. have in the press a work on the Indian tribes of the United States, their history, antiquities, &c., by Mr. Francis S. Drake. It will be published in two volumes, with illustrations.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND Co., of Boston, have brought out a memoir of the late James T. Fields, entitled *Biographical Notes and Personal Sketches*, with unpublished fragments and tributes from men and women of letters. The book is understood to be written by his widow.

IN a letter to the *New York Publisher's Weekly* for November 12, Mr. Simon Newcomb makes a valuable suggestion to the question of international copyright with America. The one remaining obstacle lies in the demand for publication in America within a limited period. If that period is too short, the unknown author will have no chance; if it is too long, the American public may possibly be deprived of a prompt edition suited to their tastes. Mr. Newcomb's suggestion is aimed to meet the latter alternative. He proposes that if an American edition of an English book be not brought out within a limited fixed period, any American publisher may issue it on payment of a royalty, determined by a per-centage on the retail price.

THE commercial treaty between France and Belgium, which is now under consideration by a committee of the French Chamber, includes international copyright among the subject-matter of its provisions. It is proposed to extend the period within which foreign authors shall mutually enjoy an absolute right of authorising a translation of their works from five to ten years, provided that the translation first appears within three years. But this extension does not satisfy the "Syndicat des Sociétés littéraires et artistiques pour la Protection de la Propriété intellectuelle à l'Etranger," which is presided over by M. G. Hachette. He urges that the literary convention of June 1881 between France and Spain, which fixes no limit of time as regards translation except that of the author's copyright in the

original, should be adopted as the standard formula; that it should not be necessary for an author to state, in the front of his work, that he reserves the right of translation; and that the reproduction of articles in periodicals and newspapers, other than political, should be prohibited, unless with the sanction of the author. One would have thought that the question of translation, as opposed to reproduction, was not of much importance between France and Belgium.

AMONG the books placed in the *Index* during the present year we find M. Ernest Renan's *L'Antéchrist*, published as far back as 1873, and two works almost as old by M. Emile Burnouf. On the other hand, of a certain *curé* of Malétable, named Mignorel (whose book was "prohibited" in 1875), it is recorded that "laudabiliter se subject et opus reprobavit." So also of the abbé Curci.

THE publishing house of Hoepli, of Milan, will shortly issue Cavour's *Lettre écrite et inédite*, 1829-61, in three volumes.

MRS. GARFIELD has sent Mr. Furnivall a kind letter acknowledging the receipt of the New Shakspere Society's resolutions of October 4, touching the death of President Garfield, which were sent to her by H.R.H. the Duke of Albany:—

"In my husband's name I thank the members of this society for the honorary membership conferred upon me, and I join with President Garfield's mother in gratitude to them for their sympathy with us in our great bereavement.—Very truly yours,  
"LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD."

#### FRENCH JOTTINGS.

WE learn from the *Revue critique* that a scheme is already far advanced to found at Paris a "Société Historique," with the double object of promoting intercourse between historians and of stimulating young men to the serious study of history. It is proposed to establish a *Cercle*, or "club," near the Boulevard St-Germain, for social purposes; to hold periodical meetings for the reading and discussion of papers; to open what we should call a co-operative book-shop; to publish a *Bulletin périodique*, and, when means allow, works of permanent value. The term "history" is to be interpreted in its widest sense, including the history of literature, of art, and of law; and the whole project is tinged with a patriotic colour. The subscription is fixed at what seems to us the high sum of 60 frs. a-year, with 100 frs. entrance fee. On the list of the organising committee we notice the names of MM. G. Fagniez and G. Monod, joint-editors of the *Revue Historique*; of MM. E. Boutmy and G. Paris, both of the Institute; of M. E. Müntz, librarian of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts; and of our own contributor, M. G. Hanotaux.

M. ZOLA has finished a new novel, to be called *Pot-Bouille*, for which he is said to have received the sum of 30,000 frs. merely for the right of first publication as a *feuilleton*.

THE house at St-Malo in which Chateaubriand was born is condemned to destruction, but the furniture of the room and some other relics are to be preserved in the Hôtel de Ville as the nucleus of a Chateaubriand museum.

M. EUG. BELIN announces that he will issue very shortly an edition of the Sermons of Bossuet, edited after the original texts or from MS. sources by M. A. Gazier. The total number of sermons to be given is twenty-three, which were delivered between 1653 and 1690.

M. AULARD is engaged upon a history of parliamentary eloquence during the French Revolution, of which the first volume, entitled

*Les Orateurs de l'Assemblée constituante*, has just been published by Hachette.

M. ULYSSE ROBERT has just issued the second part (Paris: Alphonse Picard) of his *Inventaire Sommaire* of all the MSS. in the libraries of France of which the catalogues are not printed. The first part appeared in 1879.

THE first volume has appeared (Paris: Firmin-Didot) of the *Œuvres inédites de Bossuet*, edited by M. A. L. Ménard from the MSS. preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale and elsewhere. The series will consist of two volumes, containing the course of instruction given by Bossuet (with two assistants) to the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV. The subject-matter of this first volume is the Satires of Juvenal, with notes and an application to the morals of the time, taken down by shorthand as delivered by Bossuet. There is also a portrait of Bossuet, after Rigaud, reproduced by photogravure.

M. LEGOUVÉ, of the Académie française, has just issued (Paris: Hetzel) *La Lecture en Action*, which may be regarded as the complement of *L'Art de la Lecture*, by the same author.

THE marquis de Grignan, the grandson of Mme. de Sévigné, is the subject of a memoir by M. Frédéric Masson (just published by Plon), which gives a most interesting picture of the education of a young man of fortune, and of his life in camp, at the end of the seventeenth century.

THE abbé Manceaux, *curé* of Hautvillers, has published in three volumes (Epernay: Doublat) an elaborate history of the Abbey of Hautvillers. Besides being one of the most important Benedictine houses in France, which sheltered long the relics of St. Helena, this monastery is best known to fame as having produced the monk who manufactured the first bottle of sparkling champagne.

THE first part has appeared (Paris: Imprimerie nationale) of a series of documents "pour servir à l'histoire" of the Paris hospitals, which are being edited by M. Brièle, the official archivist. It is entitled *Délibération de l'ancien Bureau de l'Hôtel-Dieu*.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have on our table the following:—A *Method of Teaching the Deaf and Dumb Speech, Lip-Reading, and Language*, with Illustrations and Exercises, by Thomas Arnold (Smith, Elder and Co.); *Deafmutism and the Education of Deaf Mutes by Lip-Reading and Articulation*, by Dr. Arthur Hartmann, Translated and Enlarged by James Patterson Cassella, M.D. (Baillière, Tindall and Cox); *A Police Code and Manual of the Criminal Law*, by C. E. Howard Vincent (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.); *Eventus at Home in Spiritual Séance*, Prefaced and Welded together by a Species of Autobiography, by Miss Houghton, First Series (Trübner); *Practical Boat Building and Sailing*, fully Illustrated with Designs and Working Diagrams, by Adrian Neison, Dixon Kemp, and G. Christopher Davies (L. Upcott Gill); *The Life of the Soul in the World: a Book of Spiritual Reading and Meditation for Thoughtful Men and Women*, by the Rev. F. O. Woodhouse (S. P. C. K.); *Arkte Worship*, by the Rev. B. Bagnall (James Nisbet and Co.); *The Nature of God: Four Essays*, by Oswald John Simon (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.); *Shorthand made Easy; or, the Locomotive System of Stenography* (Stanford); *The Philosophy of Carlyle*, by Edwin D. Mead (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co.; London: Trübner); *The Story of the New Testament told in Connexion with the Revised Version*, by the Rev. Andrew Carter (Whittaker and Co.); *Mr. Askill's Defence upon his Expulsion from the House of Commons of*

*Great Britain in 1707* (Abel Heywood and Son); *The Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1881-82*, by Herbert Fry (David Bogue); *The Illustrated Catholic Family Annual for 1883* (Burns and Oates); &c., &c.

OF new editions we have received:—*On Miracles and Modern Spiritualism: Three Essays*, by Alfred Russel Wallace, Second Edition (Trübner); *The English Language: its Grammar and History*, by the Rev. Henry Lewis, Ninth Edition (Stanford); *Short Notes on the Greek Text of the Gospel of St. Mark*, by J. Hamblin Smith, Third Edition (Rivingtons); *History of the Christian Religion to the Year Two Hundred*, by Charles B. Waite, Third Edition, Revised (Chicago: C. V. Waite and Co.); *The Legend of St. Olaf's Kirk*, by George Houghton, Second Edition, Revised (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co.; London: Trübner); &c., &c.

WE have also received the following pamphlets:—*Women's Rights as Preached by Women Past and Present*, by A. Looker On (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.); *The Memorbook of Nürnberg*, containing the Names of the Jews Martyred in that City in the Year 5109 = 1349 A.D., Edited by W. H. Lowe (Jewish Chronicle Office); *The French Treaty and Reciprocity*, by Joseph Chamberlain; *Imports, Exports, and the French Treaty*, by J. K. Cross; *Free Trade and Tariffs*, by John Slagg (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.); *The Political Organisation of the Empire*, by Francis P. Labilliere (Stanford); *Some First Lines of Catholic Politics, traced from the Human Sovereignty of Christ on Earth*, by A. Catholic Englishman (W. H. Allen); *Honour and the Stag: a Reply to Prof. Owen from the Scientific Point of View* (Williams and Norgate); *The Clergy and Church Music*, by James Swinburne (Masters and Co.); *The People's Pocket Book; or, the Constitution of Comprehensiveness* (H. Cattell & Co.); *Primer of "Legible Shorthand," for the Use of Schools and Students*, by Edward Pocknell (John Heywood); *Homoeopathic Patients and Operating Surgeons*, by E. E. Dudgeon, M.D. (Henry Turner); *The Employers' Liability Act, 1880* (George Howe); *Introductory Address delivered at University College, London, on October 3, 1881*, by George Vivian Poore, M.D. (Andover: The Standard Office); *Atlantica; or, the Faithful Daughter: a Fairy Tale of the Present Day*, by Emile Wendling (E. Marlborough and Co.); *Transactions of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society and Report of the Council* (Leicester: Samuel Clarke); *All about Gold, Gems, and Pearls in Ceylon* (Colombo: Ferguson); *Dry Bank Statistics*, by John Jay Knox (Trübner); &c., &c.

#### A TRANSLATION.

HORACE, BOOK III., ODE 20.

(*Non vides, quanto moveas periculo.*)

PERILUS! thy peril dost perceive,  
A tigress of her whelps to reave?  
Thou, who wilt soon the combat leave  
A prowling our,  
When, bursting through long ranks of foes,  
Nearous to regain she goes,  
For guerdon which the flight bestows  
On thee or her.  
Whilet thou drawest forth the arrows keen,  
She whets her teeth of fearful teen,  
Careless the umpire stands between,  
The wreath treads down,  
Cool in the breeze his shoulder bare  
Down which streams loose his odorous hair,  
Like Nereus, or the victim fair  
Of Idas crown.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE article by Mr. E. W. Gosse on the early writings of Mr. Robert Browning, in the December number of the *Century*, is one of the most remarkable and interesting fragments of literary biography ever published. The devotion of Mr. Browning's life to the development of his poetic genius; the love and sympathy shown by his father, notwithstanding the intellectual divergence of their minds; the vastness of his early epic projects; the illumination of his mind by the then neglected works of Shelley and Keats; the long neglect suffered also by himself, palliated by the recognition of his genius by such men as Wordsworth, Macready, John Forster, and John Stuart Mill—are all subjects of legitimate curiosity, and the facts relating thereto are here told with the authority of Mr. Browning himself. Not less interesting is that part of Mr. Gosse's paper which tells of the production of his plays, and of his connexion with Macready and the stage, which will clear up many misunderstandings. The error of supposing that these fine dramas "failed" in the ordinary sense of that term is here exposed. Mr. Browning has been more fortunate than many great men in choosing an editor for his valuable information. Mr. Gosse has shown great taste and skill in executing his important trust.

THE December number of *Temple Bar* has a short story by Tourguéneff, called "The Brigadier," which all should read if they care to know how a short story should be written. The impression left by its studied simplicity is almost painful, like the glare of a southern sun. We fancy that it must be translated from the French, but Tourguéneff has never been fortunate in his translators. Another article, on "Art and Landscape in Edinboro," by Mr. Frederick Wedmore, deserves notice. But for ourselves, we confess that the abbreviation "Edinboro" (is it an abbreviation?) has fairly upset our faculty of criticism. We hate, in literature, to be reminded of luggage labels. We will only remark that Mr. Wedmore says of the Edinburgh National Gallery:—

"Of collections quite easily accessible, without let or hindrance, within the limits of Great Britain, it stands second only to the gallery in Trafalgar Square; and, if it stands second at a very great distance, there is yet in it more than enough to justify a long study."

THE principal article in the *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* for August and September (which has reached us only lately) is "Los Iberos," by the editor. In it he examines the principal theories concerning the origin of the Basque race and language, and decides against that of Padre F. Fita, who would establish a relationship between the Basque and Georgian languages. The most original part of the article is an attempt at a systematic and exhaustive analysis of Basque roots in Spanish toponymy. This we think only partially successful. Some of the so-called roots seem to us arbitrary divisions of syllables; others, especially those from the *Basées-Pyrénées*, are decidedly of Romance origin. We notice, however, a corroboration of our own observations of the numerous Basque roots in Galicia and the *Asturias*—i.e., in the parts where a Celtic toponymy is also most marked. Another valuable article is by F. Martorell y Peña on the fortified posts of Catalonia; the illustrations show clearly the cyclopean foundations of Tarragona, with the more recent masonry bearing Celtiberian letters above it, and this again succeeded by Roman and mediaeval work. History is represented in "The Council of Constance," by F. de Bofarull, and in the "History of the Counts of Empurias" by Bishop Taverner. In numismatics Elias de Molins describes the commemorative medals in the Archaeological Museum of Barcelona.

BECCERRO DE BENGUA opens an interesting number of the *Revista Contemporánea* (November 15) with a paper on "Modern Electricity." Luis Barthe, on "The Dismissal of Public Functionaries," discusses a question of the highest practical importance in Spain. Elias de Molins publishes the Roman inscriptions in the Provincial Museum of Barcelona. But the most important articles are by Tinajero y Martinez and by Gen. Cordova. The former, in "Polystoria," treats of Spanish historians of the seventeenth century. Mariana among the general, Argensola and Solis among the colonial, and Hurtado de Mendoza and Melo among the special historians are selected for high commendation. Gen. Cordova, in "The Expedition to Italy in 1849," gives a spirited narrative of the abortive negotiations of M. F. de Lesseps with the Roman Government.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BREWSTER, J. J. *Römische Ikonographie*. 1. Thl. Die Bildnisse berühmter Römer. Stuttgart: Spemann. 20 M.  
 BRAUN, J. W. *Schiller u. Goethe im Urtheile ihrer Zeitgenossen*. Zeitungsberichte. Berichte u. Notizen. Schiller u. Goethe u. deren Werke betr. aus den J. 1773-1819. 1. Abth. Schiller. 1. u. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Schölkne. 15 M.  
 CAVOIR, J., et H. DUMER. *En Canot de Douai au Helder: Textes et Gravures*. Paris: Marpon & Flammarion. 10 fr.  
 DANGLAR, H. G. *Les Sémites et le Sémitisme aux Points de Vue ethnographique, religieux et politique*. Paris: Maisonneuve. 3 fr.  
 DIFFERT, A. de. *Le Prince. Etude politique*. Leipzig: Rüb. 6 M. 40 Pf.  
 DRAKE, S. A. *The Heart of the White Mountains: their Legend and Scenery*. Chatto & Windus. 31s 6d.  
 GORDON, K. *Grundriss zur Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung*. 2. Bd. 7. Hft. Dresden: Ehermann. 4 M. 60 Pf.  
 HOFMANN, N. *Bronce-Arbeiten in deutscher Renaissance*. 1. Lfr. Berlin: Nicolai. 15 M.  
 LENTZSCH, Ch. *La Région du Bas-Rhône*. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 MARTIN, Sir Theodore. *The Works of Horace*. Translated into English Verse. With a Life and Notes. Blackwood. 31s.  
 MATHIEU-BODET. *Les Finances françaises 1870 à 1878*. Paris: Hachette. 15 fr.  
 MAURICE, F. *La Politique extérieure de la République française*. Paris: Germer Baillière. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 MONTÉPIN, X. de. *La Fille de Marguerite*. Paris: Dentu. 6 fr.  
 PALMER, W. J. *The Tyne and its Tributaries*. Bell. 25s.  
 ROTH, E. v. *Das alte Bern, nach Zeichnungen u. eigenen Aufnahmen*. 2. Serie. Bern: Huber. 25 M.  
 SCHNEIDER, F. *Die St. Paulus-Kirche zu Worms, ihr Bau u. ihre Geschichte*. Mainz: Diermer. 12 M.  
 SUMNER, H. *The Avon. From Naseby to Tewkesbury*. Seeley. 31s. 6d.  
 WASSER, J. E. *Supplemente zu den Handbüchern der Kupferstichkunde*. Stuttgart: Spemann. 6 M.  
 WHINFIELD, M. H. *The Quatrains of Omar Khayyam*. Trübner. 5s.  
 ZOLLING, Th. *Heinrich v. Kleist in der Schweiz*. Stuttgart: Spemann. 10 M.

## THEOLOGY.

- BRUNTON, O. *Histoire critique de la Littérature prophétique des Hébreux depuis les Origines jusqu'à la Mort d'Isaïe*. Paris: Fischbacher.  
 HERMAN Pastor. *Gracia. E codicibus Sinaitico et Lipsiensi etc.* Ed. A. Hügel. Rd. 2. Leipzig: Wieg. 8 M.  
 KUEHL, M. O. *Die epistolischen Perikopen auf Grund der besten Ausleger älterer u. neuerer Zeit exegetisch u. homiletisch bearb.* 1. Bt. Marburg: Elwert. 5 M.  
 OROSH, Paul. *Historiarum adversus paganos libri VII.* Rec. O. Zingerle. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 18 M.  
 REYS DAVID, T. W. *Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion, as Illustrated by Some Points in the History of Indian Buddhism*. Williams & Norgate. 10s. 6d.

## HISTORY, ETC.

- BORÉLY, A. E. *Histoire de la Ville du Havre et son ancien Gouvernement*. Rouen: Métairie. 30 fr.  
 BORMANN, E. *Pastorum civitatis Taurinensium reliquiae*. Marburg: Elwert. 1 M. 30 Pf.  
 CHASSANT, A., et TAUSIN. *Dictionnaire des Dosses historiques et héraldiques*. Paris: Dumoulin. 16 fr.  
 DUQUET, A. *La Guerre d'Italie (1859)*. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 GAIRDNER, J., and J. SPENDING. *Studies in English History*. Edinburgh: Douglas. 12s.  
 HÖRDER, E. *Beiträge zur Geschichte d. römischen Erbrechtes*. Erlangen: Deichert. 8 M. 50 Pf.  
 KAUFMANN, G. *Deutsche Geschichte bis auf Karl den Grossen*. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 7 M. 50 Pf.  
 LECOCQ, G. *La Prise de la Bastille et ses Anniversaires, d'après des Documents inédits*. Paris: Charavay.  
 LUGAT, le Comte de. *Les Secrétaires d'Etat depuis leur Institution jusqu'à la Mort de Louis XV.* Paris: Tardieu. 10 fr.  
 NEUMANN, O. *Geschichte Roms während d. Verfalls der Republik. Von Zeitalter d. Scipio Aemilianus bis zu Sulla's Tode*. Hrag. v. E. Gothein. Breslau: Koebner. 12 M.

- POLLIO, J., et A. MARCEL. *Le Bataillon du 10 Août: Recherches pour servir à l'Histoire de la Révolution française*. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 SCHMELTZ, J. D. E. u. R. KRAUER. *Die ethnographisch-antropologische Abtheilung d. Museum Godeffroy in Hamburg. Ein Beitrag zur Kunde der Sates-Völker*. Hamburg: Friedr. Richsen. 25 M.  
 STRAUß, A. *Le Cimetiére gallo-romain de Strasbourg*. Strasbourg: Trübner. 20 M.  
 WEDDING, J. *Schwedische Geschichte im Zeitalter der Reformations*. Gotha: Schönmann. 6 M.  
 WENCK, O. Clemens V. u. Heinrich VII. *Die Anfänge d. päpstl. Papstthums. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte d. 14. Jahrh.* Halle: Niemeyer. 5 M.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BALTZER, L. *Glyches des Rechers du Schmelz*. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Gothenburg: Pehrson. 4 fr.  
 DEUDE, O. *Die stossweisen Wachstumsveränderungen in der Blattentwicklung v. Victoria regia Lindl.* Leipzig: Engelmann. 3 M. 50 Pf.  
 GIRAUD, M. *Traité élémentaire d'Entomologie*. T. 3. Fasc. 1. Hyménoptères tétrabrants et macrocéphales. Paris: J. B. Baillière. 20 fr.  
 HASEY, J. *Die Mollusken-Fauna v. Budapest m. besond. Rücksichtnahme auf die embryonalen u. biolog. Verhältnisse ihrer Vorkommnisse*. Cassel: Fischer. 8 M.  
 HENSEL, R. *Ornithologische Studien*. Leipzig: Engelmann. 12 M.  
 HUNTER, T. *Hepaticocolic gallion*. Paris: Savoy. 10 fr. 30 c.  
 KIPRIANOFF, W. *Studien üb. die fossilen Reptilien Russlands*. 1. Thl. St. Petersburg. 8s.  
 LIARD, L. *Descentes*. Paris: Germer Baillière. 5 fr.  
 LIEBHART, Th. *Geometrische Krystallographie*. Leipzig: Engelmann. 12 M.  
 RAMBERT, E., et P. ROBERT. *Les Oiseaux dans la Nature*. Paris: Lebat. 120 fr.  
 SCHUPPE, W. *Grundriss der Ethik u. Rechtsphilosophie*. Brauns: Koebner. 9 M.  
 WILLKOMM, M. *Illustrationen florae Hispaniae insularumque Balearum*. Livr. 3. Stuttgart: Schweizerbart. 12 M.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ARBOIS DE JUBAINVILLE, H. d'. *Etudes grammaticales sur les Langues celtiques*. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Introduction: Phonétique et Dérivation bretonnes. Paris: Vieweg.  
 BABRI fabulae. Rec. M. Göttsche. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 8 M. 60 Pf.  
 BARTHOLOMAE, Ch. *Arische Forschungen*. 1. Hft. Halle: Niemeyer. 5 M.  
 DÜRMER, E. *Rhythmus und ecclesiasticorum aevi Carolini*. Spemann. Berlin: Weidmann. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
 EPHRAÏM epigraphica. Vol. 4. Fasc. 3. et 4. Berlin: Reimer. 10 M.  
 MONACI, E. *Faccmili di antichi Manoscritti per uso delle Scuole di Filologia neolatina*. Milano: Hoepli. 12 fr.  
 OVIDII NASORUM, P., *libellus de medicamentis faciei*. Ed. A. Kunz. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M. 80 Pf.  
 SCHIFFER, J. *Englische Metrik in historischer u. systematischer Entwicklung dargestellt*. 1. Thl. Altsächsische Metrik. Bonn: Sauer. 12 M. 50 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE STATUE OF MARCO POLO AT VENICE.

Trieste: Nov. 11, 1881.

One of the chief attractions at the Moste geografica of the "Carnival of Venice," as we now call the defunct Congress, was a supposed statue of Marco Polo. It was a life-sized figure in Chinese robes, gilt over, except the sailor's hat, which was black and intensely modern, and the beard, which was sky-blue, like that of an old Dutch pilot. The original is supposed to be in the "Hall of the Genii," Canton; and sundry Italian authorities, as the late Cav. Tomasoni, of Padua, believed in its authenticity.

My friend Mr. James Pincherle, of Trieste, copied the characters for you at my especial request. The subject, I venture to say, deserves discussion. It is new to see a Fan-qui, or foreign devil, raised to the rank of a St. Josephat.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

The Virtuous	善	Shen
and Reflective	注	Ch
Honoured	尊	Tsun
One	者	Ché

[The translation has been kindly supplied by Prof. R. K. Douglas, of the British Museum, who adds, "Tsun ché is an appellation of Buddhas and Arhats, answering to Arya, or venerable."—ED. ACADEMY.]



# THE EXISTENCE OF THE "SUTTA-NIPĀTA" IN CHINESE.

Wood Green, N.: Nov. 30, 1881.

There is a short history of Sabhiya in Hardy's *Manual of Buddhism* (second edition, pp. 261, 262), and a much longer one in Prof. Beal's *Romantic History of Buddha* (pp. 280-84).

The Sinhalese account from the *Amāvatura* states that "the answers given by Buddha [to Sabhiya] appear in the *Sabhiya-sutta*." Now this *sutta* forms a part of the *Mahāvagga* section of the *Sutta-Nipāta*, the English of which is to be found in Prof. Fausbøll's edition (pp. 85-95; "Sacred Books of the East," vol. x., pt. ii.). Prof. Beal, in his *Buddhist Tripitaka as it is known in China and Japan*, says very little about the *Khuddaka-nikāya* (see p. 116 of his "Report") of which the *Sutta-Nipāta* forms a part.

It is very evident, however, that the old Chinese Buddhists were well acquainted with this portion of the *pitakas*. There is a Chinese book, translated by Mr. Beal, containing verses almost word for word the same in meaning as some of those occurring in the Pāli *Dhammapada* edited by Prof. Fausbøll, and possibly, therefore, derived from an older text identical with that known to the Southern Buddhists.

Again, in the *Romantic History of Buddha*, we find not only Jātaka stories (see *ACADEMY* for August 27, No. 486, p. 161), but sentences and paragraphs precisely similar to passages in the *Buddha-varāṇa* (see *Romantic History*, pp. 11-16; *Catena*, pp. 168, 159) and the *Cariyā-pitaka* (see "The History of Sikhi Buddha" in *Romantic History*, p. 346)—works that form part of the *Khuddaka-Nikāya*; and, lastly, in the story of *Sabhiya* (*Romantic History*, pp. 283, 284) we find a portion of the *sabhiya-sutta* corresponding pretty closely in sense, if not quite in language, to verses 510-17 of Fausbøll's version of the *Sutta-Nipāta* (pp. 88, 89). The Chinese original contains much more than Mr. Beal has translated. The introduction to the Pāli *sutta* enables us to correct the Chinese *Purna*, *Kasyapa* (p. 283), as if they were two individuals and not one, into *Pārana-Kassapa*, and *Masakali-Gosala* into *Makkhali-Gosala*.

## SUTTA NIPĀTA.

Translation of Chinese Version by Beal, p. 284.

A man who endures constant penance in search of wisdom, overcoming all doubts, and crossing over to the shore of Nirvāna—letting go all thoughts of what exists, and what does not exist, thoroughly practising the rules of a Brāhmaṇa, he is a Bikkhu.

(The Chinese translator has in his version mixed up vers. 514 and 519 of the Pāli text.)

Whoever is able to forsake all systems and practise right recollection, living in the world, and doing no harm to aught that lives, able to acquire a body spotless and pure, and escape all the coils of sorrow; he is called calm.

Able to control all the senses and objects of sense, and to subdue all obstacles in the way; he is called true.

Translation of Pāli Version by Fausbøll, pp. 88, 89.

He who by the path he has himself made . . . has attained to perfect happiness, who has conquered doubt, who lives after having left behind both gain and goods, who has destroyed rebirth, he is a Bhikkhu (ver. 514).

He who is calm, having left behind good and evil free from defilement, having understood this and the other world, and conquer'd birth and death, such a one is called a samāna by being so (ver. 520).

Always resigned and attentive, he will not hurt anyone in all the world, the samāna who has crossed the stream, untrodden, for whom there are no desires, he is compassionate (ver. 515).

(The Chinese translator seems to have had ver. 526 of the Pāli text in view:—He who, after examining both kinds of senses, internally and externally, is endowed with a clear understanding and has conquered evil and good, such a one is called a *pandita* [wise] by being so.)

Living above the world and all other worlds, awaiting the time of Nirvāna; he is called virtuous.

Toiling through ages of suffering, receiving births and deaths in succession, yet not soiled by the pollution of the world; this man is rightly called Buddha.

He whose actions are trained internally and externally in all the world, he who after penetrating this and the other world longs for death, being trained he is subdued (ver. 516).

Whoever, after having considered all times, the revolution, both the vanishing and re-appearance [of beings] is free from defilement, free from sin, is pure, and has obtained destruction of birth, him they call enlightened [Buddha] (ver. 517).

R. MORRIS.

## "THE BOOK OF THE THOUSAND NIGHTS AND ONE NIGHT."

London: Nov. 29, 1881.

It would perhaps have been better had the Rev. Dr. Badger addressed his letter to myself (as the hon. secretary of the Villon Society) or Mr. H. B. Wheatley directly; but there can be no objection to answering him briefly through the medium of your columns. In reply to the first part of his enquiry, I may say that, although Mr. Payne is known to the general public only as a lyric poet and as the author of a translation of Villon that has been generally allowed by French poets and critics to be a re-creation rather than a mere translation of the mediæval poet, and by English critics (and no indulgent ones) to be one of the best translations into verse of a foreign poet that has ever been made, he has long been known to his friends and acquaintances as an accomplished Persian and Arabic scholar, and as having been for several years past engaged upon the complete translation from the Arabic of *The Thousand and One Nights* which is now announced. Secondly, the source from which the translation is taken is (in the main) the Calcutta text (Maonaghten) of 1838, &c., supplemented and collated with the other standard texts.

A. GRANGER HUTT.

British Museum: Nov. 29, 1881.

The Rev. Dr. Badger's question as to the qualifications of the new translator of *The Thousand Nights and One Night* may be answered by a reference to my notice of the first specimens (*ACADEMY*, April 26, 1879).

REGD. STUART POOLE.

## PROF. BUCHHEIM'S "MODERN GERMAN READER."

King's College, London: Nov. 23, 1881.

"Want of care" has so rarely, if ever, been charged to me in the production of my educational works that I trust you will allow me to say a single word with regard to the remarks in the last number of the *ACADEMY* on my *Modern German Reader*.

I will at once admit that a number of words are wanting in the Vocabulary; but this defect, which is met with more or less in the first edition of nearly every vocabulary, is entirely owing to the carelessness of my copyist. I have still with me the original copy, which contains every word occurring in the volume. The reproach, however, that the signification of all the words translated in the notes is not given at the same time in the Vocabulary is, allow me to say, unmerited; for, as may be seen

from my introductory remarks, I considered it superfluous to give in the Vocabulary the meaning of those words which have been rendered in the notes, and which occur *once only* in their respective significations. I may also add that it seemed to me beyond the scope of the *first* part of my "Reader" to give, in every instance, a literal translation and full explanation of all the idiomatic phrases occurring in the text, the book being chiefly intended to be both a practical and a theoretical guide in the art of "construing German."

In conclusion, I hope you will allow me to state that in the second edition, which will shortly appear, the notes will be thoroughly revised in accordance with the general plan of the publication, and the Vocabulary will be made complete.

O. A. BUCHHEIM.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Dec. 5, 5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.

5 p.m. London Institution: "The Relation of the Artist to his Work," by Mr. G. D. Leslie.

7.30 p.m. Aristotelian: Discussion, "Cause."

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Some of the Industrial Uses of the Calcium Compounds," III., by Mr. Thomas Holis.

8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "Mr. Herbert Spencer's Theory of the Will," by the Rev. W. D. Ground.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 2 p.m. Biblical Archaeology.

8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers: "The Conservancy of Rivers; the Fen Districts of England," by Mr. W. H. Wheeler.

8 p.m. Shortland.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 7 p.m. Entomological.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Yellow Pigments," by Prof. A. H. Church.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The American System of Heating Towns by Steam," by Capt. Douglas Galton.

8 p.m. Geological: "The Zones of the Blackdown Beds and their Correlation with those at Haldon, with a List of the Fossils," by the Rev. W. Downes; "Some New or Little-known Jurassic Graptolites," by Mr. F. H. Carpenter; "The Fossils of the Wenlock Shales, Wenlock Limestone and Shales over Wenlock Limestone," by Mr. J. R. Vine.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 7 p.m. London Institution: "A Living Parable," by Prof. Lionel S. Beale.

8 p.m. Mathematical: "The Polar Planes of Four Quadrics," by Mr. William Southwood; "Some Forms of 'Pure Determinants,'" by Mr. E. F. Scott; "The Flow of a Viscous Liquid through a Pipe," by Prof. Greenhill.

8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Red Pigments," by Prof. A. H. Church.

8 p.m. New Shakespeare: "Three Passages in *Hamlet*, with a Prior Instance of 'All the World's a Stage,'" by Dr. Brinsley Nicholson; "*Romeo and Juliet*," by Miss E. H. Hickey.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 8 p.m. Physical.

## SCIENCE.

### SOME PHILOSOPHICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Metaphysics of the School.* By Thomas Harper, S.J. Vol. II. (Macmillan.) We take note of the appearance of the second volume of this imposing work. Father Harper's object, it will be remembered, is to obtain a hearing for what he calls the School—in other words, for the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas—and with this object in view he undertakes not only to overcome the difficulties caused by the prejudice against metaphysics in general, but to induce the class which he addresses—viz., English students and men of letters—to concern themselves with scholastic teaching in particular. In this second volume between 700 and 800 pages are devoted to the elucidation of St. Thomas's teaching on the Principles of Being, and on the causes of Being, the whole concluding with two Appendices one on the teaching of St. Thomas concerning the Genesis of the Material Universe, and the other on the meaning of certain terms. There are points, of interest rather than of value, in which the second volume has the advantage of its predecessor—e.g., a criticism of the synthetical *a priori* judgments of Kant—directed to show that synthetical *a priori* judgments are impossible. The author takes, for instance, the two physical judgments quoted by Kant, "In all changes of the material world the quantity of matter remains unchanged," and "In all communication of motion, action and reaction must

always be equal." His criticism begins with the statement that Quantity is an accident of material substance; and that so far is the judgment in question from being true that, on the contrary, no accident of bodily substance is obnoxious to more frequent changes. Proceeding thus from dogmatic denial of the Kantian conception of Quantity—i.e., not taking the trouble to understand Kant's proposition, but confusing quantity as an attribute of the material world with quantity as an attribute of individual material objects, and interpreting matter as here used by Kant to mean "primordial matter," an interpretation a little astonishing—the author has no difficulty in showing that the first of these judgments is "not physical, but metaphysical; that it is not a principle, but a deduced conclusion; and that it is not synthetical, but purely analytical." So, too, the second is allowed to be synthetical, but is asserted to be not *a priori*. Readers of Kant will, we fear, find all this a little *bizarre*, and will content themselves with addressing to Father Harper, more for his information than their own, the question "Understandest thou what thou readest?" To men of science we commend Appendix A., in which the true doctrine of evolution, as found in Aquinas, is contrasted with "modern exaggerations" of that principle. The nineteen pages filled with this subject afford much to amuse.

*Antoine Arnauld: his Place in the History of Logic.* By Framjee B. Vicagee. (Bombay: Printed at the Education Society's Press, Byculla.) This little pamphlet deserves a word of notice, not so much, perhaps, for its contributions to the subject of which it treats as because of its author and the country in which it appears. It is still true that, so far as is known, only two nations independently originated and conceived the science of logic without impulse from without—viz., the Hindus and the Greeks. Our logic derives wholly from the Greeks. In this pamphlet we have a Hindu, presumably trained in the native logic, treating in English of a portion of European logic, with no reference at any point to that of his own country. It is to this circumstance and what it suggests that we attribute the interest of the pamphlet. We cannot expect that it should contain much that is otherwise valuable or much that is new; nor does it. The writer is anxious rather to refer every statement he makes to the authority of some modern European logician than to propound new views of his own. He shows in doing this a wide acquaintance with the literature of modern logic extending to works so recently published as Mr. Carveth Read's *Theory of Logic* and Prof. Jevons' *Studies in Deductive Logic*. He seeks, under these conditions, to show—(1) what Arnauld owed to others, (2) what he rejected, (3) what he added of his own, and (4) which of his additions survive. The work is modestly done, and will doubtless interest some readers in this country should they chance upon it.

In the current number of *Mind*, Mr. Grant Allen writes in his usual felicitous manner on the relative development of sight and smell in different classes of vertebrates. His general conclusion is that, as we ascend from the lower to the higher parts of the scale of vertebrates, we find smell losing and sight gaining in importance. This proposition, combined with the doctrine of evolution, is made to yield some curious conjectures—as, for example, that the close connexion between the olfactory lobe and the cerebral hemispheres in man and the highest vertebrates is a monument of the fact that the brain was first developed in connexion with the sense of smell. The writer has an interesting speculation on the meaning of the external world to the animals in which scent takes the place of vision: "Our world is a picture with

a background of tangibility; theirs, I believe, is a series of continuous and mutually related smells, with a background of visibility." But perhaps this way of putting it is slightly misleading. Tangibility is a background with us, because we customarily have the sight of an object before the touch, or because sight is a kind of anticipatory touch. But the dog does not smell objects before looking at them. It would rather seem that odorousness is the background, though it may be true, as Mr. Allen contends, that sniffing often does duty for sight. A paper by Mr. O. F. Keary, on "The Homeric Words for 'Soul,'" very well illustrates the mutual gain of combining philological and psychological study. The history of the early employment of words like *θυμὸς* and *ψυχή* is well fitted to throw light on primitive conceptions, while the full meaning of these terms is quite inaccessible to one who has not made an effort to think himself into this primitive psychology. An article on "G. H. Lewes's Posthumous Volumes," by Mr. Carveth Read, shows all that writer's incisive critical power at its best. Mr. Read undoubtedly puts his finger on Lewes's weak point when he speaks of his "habit of substituting the suggestiveness of an essay for the comprehensiveness and precision appropriate to the treatise," and when he accuses him of being over-concerned to show himself original. Yet perhaps the critic's estimate falls a little short of perfect justice. At least it strikes us that the last volume of the *Problems* calls for more consideration than the essayist bestows on it. Another contribution to the doctrine of "Mind-Stuff" is given us by Mr. T. Whittaker, who ingeniously tries to show a close relationship, amounting almost to paternity, between Schopenhauer's doctrine of will and Clifford's theory of mind-atoms. The writer says that they both have their start in idealism, and both proceed by taking up the last results of physical and psychical science. It is not easy to see how any theory of "things in themselves" can have its origin in idealism. Mr. Whittaker argues that the idea of mind-stuff is proof against the attacks of idealism on the old ideas of substance; yet it may be doubted whether "unfelt feelings"—that is to say, feelings out of all relation to a consciousness—are more easily conceived than unknown substances. Nor is the Hegelian, or any other idealist, likely to accept the essayist's contention that we can understand the development of consciousness out of these atomic feelings because relations are always implicitly present in them. That seems to say that because differences are somehow latent in the feelings, we can conceive their becoming active under the form of discrimination or consciousness of difference. The attempt to show that both modern psychology and modern physiology imply the existence of unconscious feelings is hasty and wholly inadequate. The writer does not even define what he means by an unconscious sensation. After this anti-Hegelian theory of the world, there follows appropriately a very readable defence of Hegel by Mr. Andrew Seth. The essayist thinks that, in spite of Dr. Stirling's "Secret," we in this country are very much in the dark as to the meaning of his philosophy. "There is still a haze of mystery about his name; and the evil is increased, in the opinion of the present writer, by the false humility with which it is often the fashion to speak of him in friendly quarters." Englishmen suppose that Hegelianism is an *a priori* system detached from experience, and suspended, so to speak, in the air. The fact is, says Mr. Seth, that "neither in his premises nor in his conclusions does Hegel transcend experience." "It is the essential soberness and practicalness of his system that is its greatest recommendation." In Germany, men of science and thinkers familiar with the results

of scientific investigation like Lotze do not appear to have taken Mr. Seth's view. And we cannot say that his present paper succeeds in making good his claim. The question is not whether Hegel found his "notion" and its "evolution" in our actual every-day thought—every philosopher must, it is obvious, obtain his dominant conception from some region of experience; but the question is whether he did not detach this conception, in appearance at least, from all human thought and experience for the very purpose of accounting for this last. It seems to us that Mr. Seth himself admits that he did, when he says that "the imagined dialectic which drives thought out of itself does not exist." That is to say, the attempt to deduce the world from the necessary evolutions of the notion can, in the very nature of the case, have no foundation in experience.

THE article of most general interest in the current number of *Brain* is one on "The Reflex Inhibitory Centre Theory," from the pen of Dr. Alexander James. The writer reviews the results of other's researches, and gives experiments of his own which, together, go to show that, when the higher nerve centres are removed, the time occupied by reflex action diminishes, and the intensity of the muscular contraction increases. Dr. James looks on this result as due, not to the removal of any "centre of inhibition," but simply to the mechanical effect of cutting off extraneous channels for the nervous energy concerned. The intensification of reflexes, by severance of the higher centres, is thus only a case of the general phenomenon of "concentration of nerve force." This can be brought about in one of two ways,

"by preventing overflow of nerve force from the nerve tract involved to other tracts; and, secondly, by preventing interference with the nerve force in the nerve tract involved by overflow into it from other tracts."

The unsteady movements of early life in walking, &c., are due to a want of concentration, and training involves on the physiological side the channeling out of definite tracts within which nerve energy may be concentrated. The author ingeniously suggests that the well-known connexion of ignorance and obstinacy illustrates the same principle. Ignorance means few paths of connexion between various elements or regions of the brain, whereas enlightenment involves many such routes. Consequently, the nervous discharge in the first case are likely to be more circumscribed, and therefore more energetic. Another article on "Mirror-writing," by Dr. Ireland, describes a curious phenomenon which occasionally presents itself in cerebral disease. This is the unlearned impulse to write with the left hand backwards—that is to say, from right to left—with the result of forming words as they would appear when seen in a mirror, or when looked at through a thin sheet of paper. The phenomenon, so far as it has been observed, appears to be connected with left-handedness. As to its explanation, the author throws out a suggestion at the close of his article which he allows to be somewhat speculative.

#### OBITUARY.

THE death is announced at Madeira on November 25 of Mr. A. McCall, the leader of the Livingstone (Congo) Inland Mission expedition, when on his way back to England. After studying medicine at the London Hospital, and theological and missionary work at the East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions, Mr. McCall undertook the leadership of an expedition which had been organised at Cardiff for the formation of mission stations along the north bank of the Congo to Stanley Pool and in various portions of Central Africa.

Having undergone a short course of the scientific instruction provided by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, he was granted a loan of instruments to enable him to make useful geographical observations, and proceeded to his destination about a year and a-half ago. Mr. McCall has since been actively at work, and had formed several stations as far as Bamba in the Manvanga district; but circumstances compelled his return to the Lower Congo, and the advanced station remained under the charge of Messrs. Lanceley and Clarke. Mr. McCall recently had the satisfaction to receive a small steamer, named the *Livingstone*, and when last heard from was anxiously awaiting the arrival of Kroo boys from Cape Palmas to enable him to proceed again to the upper river. He had suffered from time to time from fever; and it is to be presumed that a sudden access of ill-health determined him to return home for a time. His condition, however, became so serious that he remained at Madeira, where he died at the age of thirty-one, another victim to the climate of Africa.

#### TRAVEL NOTES.

THE Council of the Royal Geographical Society have at length determined to issue, as part i. of their large map of Eastern Equatorial Africa, the seven sheets which are completed out of the twenty-five of which it is eventually to consist. Mr. Stanford will be the publisher.

By the return of the *Golden Fleece* to San Francisco on November 5 we learn at last that Lieut. Ray has safely reached Point Barrow, where he is to establish for the United States' Signal Service their second Polar meteorological station and observatory, the other being at Lady Franklin Bay. The party sailed from San Francisco in the *Golden Fleece* on July 18, and were met by the revenue cruiser *Thomas Corwin* at Plover Bay, in the Chukche peninsula, in the latter part of August. They reached Point Barrow without any difficulty, as the ice was a considerable distance from the shore; and, when the *Golden Fleece* left on September 17, they had made good progress with the buildings for their station, which is to be at a place some five miles west of Point Barrow.

THE Geographical Society of Marseilles, presided over by M. A. Rabaud, is reaping the advantage of its position to get the first-fruits of explorers' discoveries. Only last week we stated that Mr. Pearson had given a lecture at Marseilles on his experiences of the Court of King Mtesa. Again, on November 26, a paper was read by M. Revoil, giving an account of his official mission to Somali-land. M. Revoil has brought back with him a number of pieces of pottery, &c., from tumuli, to which he is disposed to assign a Greek origin. Other remains point to a Phœnician and to a Roman occupation.

DR. E. R. HEATH has returned to the United States from his exploration of the River Beni, which he followed past the mouth of the Madre de Dios to the point where it joins the Mamoré to form the Madeira. He afterwards ascended the Mamoré for some 300 miles. In the Upper Beni region a great quantity of indiarubber is collected, which will now find its natural outlet to the Amazon, since Dr. Heath has proved that the Beni may be navigated in safety. Up to the present time it has been carried for over 200 miles across the pampas to the Mamoré. During his travels, Dr. Heath has met with numerous wild tribes, one of which is said to be a white race, with Indian features. Many traces of former occupation were found in the Beni valley, including hieroglyphs cut on the rocky banks of the river. The fauna and flora of the region are stated to include many previously undescribed

species, of which collections have been made. Altogether, Dr. Heath's journey promises to make a large addition to our limited knowledge of Northern Bolivia.

It is stated that the survey of the country between Kizil Arvat, the present terminus of the Trans-Caspian railway, and Askabad has been completed; and it is found that there are no obstacles to the further extension of the railway.

GEN. GWUKOFFSKY is reported to be surveying the Uzboi, or old bed of the Amu-daria, through which the Russians still hope to be able to divert the waters of the river into the Caspian.

A LINE of telegraph has just been finished from Shanghai to Chinkiang, about 150 miles up the Yangtze-kiang, and at the entrance to the southern portion of the Grand Canal, along the northern part of which it is to be carried to Tientsin, and afterwards to Peking.

FROM a report recently published by the German Home Ministry, we learn that that Government has expended the total sum of 290,000 marks (£18,500) upon scientific expeditions to the East coast of Greenland and to South Georgia. Meteorological and magnetic research are alone subsidised by the Government, investigations in other departments being left to the support of the German academies of science.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Monumental Heads from Mallicollo.*—A double number of the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, running to nearly 200 pages, has just been issued. Among the more notable papers we observe one by Prof. W. H. Flower on a collection of monumental heads and artificially deformed crania from the Isle of Mallicollo, one of the New Hebrides. The specimens under description have found a home in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. It appears that the natives of Mallicollo have a curious custom of preserving relics of their deceased friends by first burying the head until the soft parts are readily removed, and then covering the bones with a composition, so as to rudely imitate the human features. Moreover, in some of the specimens the prepared head is furnished with a removeable wig artificially made of hair and lined with leaves. Several of the illustrations which accompany the paper show the curious, not to say grotesque, effect thus produced, while others illustrate the artificial deformation of the cranium practised by the Mallicolles.

THE success of Mr. Richard A. Proctor's new weekly scientific paper, *Knowledge*, is unparalleled in the history of journalism. It has just reached the fourth week of its existence, and it has already attained a circulation of 20,000 copies. A second edition of the first number to the extent of 11,000 copies has just been issued.

THE second part of the systematic catalogue of the library of the Observatory of Pultova, by E. Lindemann, has just been published at St. Petersburg. It is edited, with a Preface, by O. Struve.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

WE hear that 5,000 Babylonian tablets (many of them in an excellent state of preservation), discovered by Mr. Rassam in the mounds of Abu-Habba, are on their way to the British Museum. Abu-Habba is the site of Sippara, the Sapharaim of the Old Testament. It is not impossible that this find represents the library of Sargon I., whose date is commonly given as 2,000 B.C.

MR. ANANDARAM BOROAH, whose excellent *English-Sanskrit Dictionary* was reviewed in the ACADEMY, is now engaged on a comprehensive grammar of the Sanskrit language, with a special view to explain all Vedic words, and what are regarded as Vedic irregularities.

RAM DÁS SEN, the Zemindar of Berhampore, has issued a new edition of his Sanskrit ode to the Congress of Orientalists at Berlin, with an English translation by Pandit Shamaji Krishnavarman.

AMONG the classical works to be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. within the next few months are the following:—In "The Classical Library," an edition of the *Annals* of Tacitus, by Prof. G. O. Holbrooke, of Trinity College, Hartford, U.S.A. In "The Classical Series," *Virgil*, Books II. and III., edited by the Rev. H. M. Stephenson; *Virgil's Aeneid*, Books II. and III., edited by Mr. E. W. Houson; and *Plutarch's Life of Themistocles*, edited by the Rev. H. A. Holden. In "The Elementary Classics," the Third Book of Horace's *Odes*, edited by Mr. T. E. Page; and a *School Greek Grammar*, by Prof. W. W. Goodwin.

TWO new courses of lectures will be delivered this winter at the École des Hautes-Études—in Gothic and Old High German by M. Ferdinand de Saussure, and in Assyrian by M. Amiaud.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, M. Bréal communicated some more of his suggestive notes upon the etymology and usage of certain Latin words. *Inquam* is in use, as well as in form, an aorist, and not a present, being the only aorist existing in Latin. The final "m" represents the "v" of the Greek second aorist. For its derivation we must suppose a verb, "vequere," corresponding to the Greek *ἔκω*, or *ἔκω*, from which comes *ἐκω*. Compounded with the preposition "in," we have—invequere, invequam, inquam. *Duntaxat* means strictly "up to that point, only," as in the passage, "tutor non rebus duntaxat, sed etiam moribus pupilli praeponitur." It is derived from "dum" and "taxat," an ancient subjunctive form, akin to "tangere." The original meaning would therefore be "provided that it touches the proposed limit and does not pass it." *Solus*, = alone, is identical with "sollus" (? Greek *ἅλος*), meaning "entire," from which also are derived *sollemnis*, *sollers*, &c. According to a conjecture of M. Gréard, "sola sub nocte" in Vergil would thus mean "in the dead of night." *Paene*, = almost, originally meant "altogether," being from the same root as "penitus." The German "fast" exemplifies the same change of signification, which is due to the natural tendency towards exaggeration in talking. *Oblivisci*, with a genitive, = to forget, is a false analogy, founded on the construction of "memini." Its primitive meaning, "to efface," may be seen in the line of Vergil—"nunc oblita mihi tot carmina." In derivation, it is connected with "oblitero." A similar false analogy is found in the French "Je me souviens," instead of "Il me souvient."

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Nov. 17.)

H. A. J. MUNRO, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Postgate read a paper on "The Reform of the Pronunciation of Latin and Greek, considered as a Practical University Question." After answering some preliminary objections, he briefly indicated the arguments in favour of corrections in pronunciation, and, beginning with Latin, showed how much was lost by the present anomalous system. On this subject he quoted an illustration from Dr. Henry's *Aeneid*, vol. iii., p. 72, note, on *immanis hiatus*, "These words are no less happy in sound than in sense, and a good reader or reciter will open

his mouth wide in pronouncing them, and dwell on the long *a* in the middle of each, so as to swell the wide yawning mouth of the cave. . . . I do not hesitate to give my adhesion to the Eonian commentator (Hessel, p. 243) when he says, 'sed necio quid occultioris artificio in his latent ut cum Acharontis meminerunt poete semper fore a literam inculcent orbiq; utantur collisionibus quod in illis etiam patet variis quos in *Andromache* retulimus—

Acharasia templa alta Oroi pallida  
leti obnubila obrita tenebris loca."

He dwelt in particular on the necessity of reforming pronunciation if we are to teach etymology satisfactorily. What was the good, he asked, of our impressing on a class the regularity of the laws of phonetic change and the fact that *s* never becomes *k*, when immediately after we may have to say that *rephistius* (*rephiotus*) is syncope into *rephistius* (*rephiotus*)? What was the use of telling them that the root *διδά* appears as a monophthong in *fides* and is diphthongised in *foedus*, when all the time we were diphthongising *fides* as *faides* and monophthongising *foedus* to *fedus*? Then, passing on to Greek, Mr. Postgate mentioned some points in which the present Greek pronunciation was superior to that of Latin—viz (1) the non-assimilation of *Kl*, &c.; (2) the retention of *Ti*; (3) the preservation of the quantity. Against these had to be set the serious drawback of neglecting the accent. He commented on the absurdity of neglecting this in pronunciation while insisting on it in writing. He pointed out that it was possible to preserve the position of the accent in many cases, even if we gave it in our English fashion a stress value; and that we might pronounce *oikbōmēns*, *oikbōmāns*, *kalēs*, and *kallōs* as the Greeks did. This might be done in all cases except where the accent fell on a vowel which closed a syllable and was followed by another, where the stress accent would lengthen the vowel, as in *eremfān*. He, however, pointed out that if we gave the words a pitch accent, and such as the Greek accent really was, the difficulty disappeared; and in illustration of this he read a passage from the beginning of the *Persæ*, giving the words a pitch accent on the proper syllable. Mr. Postgate concluded by again pointing out the necessity of some action being taken by the university in the reform of the pronunciation of the ancient languages, especially in that of Latin.—A discussion followed, in which the President, Prof. Mayor, Prof. Skeat, Mr. Verrall, Mr. Candy, Mr. Midgway, and others took part. A resolution was passed that a committee be appointed for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for the reform of the present pronunciation of Latin, to be submitted to the society at a subsequent meeting.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, Nov. 22.)

HYDE CLARKE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. E. B. Tylor read a paper on "The Asiatic Relations of Polynesian Culture." The author called attention to some new evidence relating to the transmission of civilisation from the Indo-Chinese district of Asia, through the Indian Archipelago, to Melanesia and Polynesia. The drawings of wooden tombs in Borneo by Mr. Carl Book show architectural designs apparently derived from the roof-projections of the pagodas of Cochinchina. The flute played with the nostrils may be traced from India (where it is said to have a ceremonial use to prevent defilement through touching a low-caste mouth), through South-east Asia into Borneo, to the Fiji Islands, and down to New Zealand. Among the traces of mythical ideas having spread from Asia into the South Sea Islands, Mr. Tylor mentioned the notion of seven or ten heavens and hells, apparently derived from the planetary spheres of the Pythagoreans. The Scandinavian myth of the fishing-up of the Midgard-serpent bears, as Prof. Bastian, of Berlin, has pointed out, a striking resemblance to Mani's fishing up the Island of New Zealand; and the Mavri myth of the separation of heaven and earth has one of its best representations among the Dayaks of Borneo. Leaving the question of race on one side, it is becoming more and more certain that much of the culture of the Polynesians came in some way from civilised nations of Asia.—The following papers were also read:—"On Fijian Riddles," by the Rev. Lorimer Fison; "On

the Stature of the Inhabitants of Hungary," by Dr. J. Beddoe; and "Notes on the Affinity of the Melanesian, Malay, and Polynesian Languages," by the Rev. R. H. Codrington.—The discussion on Mr. Codrington's paper was adjourned to the next meeting, on December 13.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—(Wednesday, Nov. 23.)

J. HAYNES, Esq., in the Chair.—Mr. Trelawny Saunders read a paper on "The Survey of Western Palestine, as executed by the Officers employed by the Palestine Exploration Fund," in which he gave a detailed account of the great geographical value of the work which had been done during the last seven or eight years. The survey, he stated, extended from the Kasimiyeh, or Litany River, on the north, to Gaza and Beersheba on the south, and from the Mediterranean Sea to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea. The whole of the area surveyed covers more than 6,000 square miles; and, besides the time occupied in field work, more than two years have been required for the preparation of the map for publication. The general results are—a large map on the scale of one mile to an inch, in twenty-six sheets; a reduction from this large map on the scale of about two miles and three-quarters to an inch, in six sheets; numerous special plans of towns, buildings, ruins, &c.; with a list of more than 9,000 names of places, a remarkable proportion of which have been identified with those in the Bible.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, Nov. 24.)

HENRY REEVE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—The Secretary read the report of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Clarke, Millman, and Micklethwaite, appointed during the summer to visit Stonehenge and consider the desirability of raising the fallen trilithon, and the longstone which rests in a slanting position upon a shorter one, and may be expected to break or fall in no long time. Various methods of raising the trilithon were discussed, and the danger of loosening other stones by the necessary disturbance of the ground referred to. As to the leaning stone, one of the committee suggested that it should be supported in its present position by a brick buttress, and other members of the society suggested the application of concrete to the base both of that and of other stones. The general opinion of the meeting was against the desirability of doing more than might be absolutely necessary to prevent future injury.

#### FINE ART.

##### THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

THE winter exhibition at the Dudley contains a number of pretty little pictures, but it is not as interesting as usual. Besides most of the more important names on the committee, we miss those of some foreign artists who have ordinarily added much to its attraction. There is little that is choice, still less that is noble, nothing that is humorous enough to raise more than the faintest smile, poetry flickers only here and there, and even the diversion of folly and eccentricity is denied. In short, though most of the pictures have some charm, the task of criticising them is both dull and difficult.

The place of honour is accorded to Mr. Phil Morris's picture, entitled *Voice of the Deep* (175), representing two girls walking dangerously near (as it seems to us) to a great moonlit wave. The effect of light and the motion of the water are very cleverly rendered, and the picture has a poetic charm which is rare in the room. It is still more remarkable here as an instance of an artist of established reputation who has something new to tell us of himself. The only other instance of this is, we think, Mr. Hamilton Macallum, whose *Our Take* (70) is not only rich and subtle in light and colour, but striking and original. Covered as they are with many-hued reflections, there is a true heave beneath his gleaming waves, and their pearly iridescence is beautifully

carried on and emphasised in the brilliant "take" of crisp mackerel which lies tumbled out upon the beach. Mr. O. E. Holloway's *Leigh on Thames* (245) is another picture to be thankful for, simple as its subject is. Not a little of the old Dutch masters' feeling for light and pure bright colour is seen in his singularly luminous sky and water in contrast with the black tarred sheds and red tiles. Mr. Charles Thornely's *Dutch Boats* (77) is also a picture which deserves special attention for its successful rendering of a seldom-painted, but not uncommon, evening effect in the land of dykes and barges, when, with your back to the descending sun, sky and meadow and water seem suffused with a tender blue. From Mr. MacWhirter we have, as usual, an original effect cleverly painted; but his *Bridge of Sighs* (253) is somewhat of a disappointment after his very striking Venetian picture of last year. Mr. Arthur Severn has also, we think, thrown away a good deal of careful and highly accomplished work upon his *View of Amiens in the Early Morning* (211). It is pleasant to turn from this chilly, uncomfortable scene to Mr. Joseph Knight's two pretty landscapes (39 and 78), specially remarkable in this exhibition for their pure, sound painting and careful finish. Though scarcely more cheerful than Mr. Severn's picture, there is sentiment in the sadness of Mr. Henry Harper's *Disestablished* (332) which has more originality and poetic feeling than any work we remember from the same hand.

Among the other larger landscapes are contributions from Messrs. Henry Moore, Alfred Parsons, Mark Fisher, Ernest Waterlow, and other well-known artists which sustain their reputations; and there are two by Mr. William Small and one by Mr. Yglesias which seem to us specially noticeable for their colour and deft, if sketchy, execution. More carefully finished and quite charming in its quiet way is Mr. J. Hetherington's *Trees* (291), and the power of Mr. Edwin Ellis' *Coming in with the Tide—Whitby* (333) and the quiet beauty of Mr. Sidney Paget's *Broken Sheds* (95) deserve remark.

In figure subjects the exhibition is poor. Mr. John Collier does not succeed in making his artist struggling with a lay figure as amusing as he wishes, but his *A Few Ushians* (110) is a charming piece of colour. To *A Boy-cutter* (229) the untimely fate of its promising young designer, J. Watson Nicol, lends a sad, special interest, and criticism can do nothing but point to its vigour of conception and careful execution. Mr. Fred Morgan sends a strong study of *Gipsies Winnowing* (260), and Mr. Macbeth a small replica of his beautiful *Fa Flood* (90). Exquisite in colour and fairy-like in the delicacy of its handling is Mr. Arthur Hughes' *Beauty in the Palace of the Beast* (149). The gossamer garment which Beauty is handling seems woven of the same material as that fine piece of muslin which the White Cat enclosed in a nutshell for the young Prince. Alas! that we should have anything to complain of in so sweet a picture, but to our uncharmed eyes Beauty's head seems far too small for her body. Mr. Thomas Dicksee's beautifully painted *Charmian* (141), Mr. Val Prinsep's *Sweet Pale Margaret* (50), the thoughtful, refined faces drawn by Miss Rosa Koberwein and Mrs. Koberwein Terrell (3 and 23), and Mr. B. J. Gordon's *Clarissa* (234) are perhaps the best of the single figures. Mr. F. G. Cotman's *The Picture Book* (41) and Mr. Arthur Stock's *Her Last Sacrament* (414) are the best of the domestic scenes; but Mr. Charles' *Young Turk* (378) is strong, if unrefined in execution, and Mr. Frank Bromley's *Hortense Verschilde* (176) is a clever piece of work.

We have reserved to the last the mention of a few small works which are not only pretty but



choice. Miss Dorothy Tennant's *Boy Piping* (402), if too evidently imitative of Correggio, is at least an exquisite little figure. Mr. Blinks' *Here They Come* (71) reveals the presence of a new animal painter of great promise. Rare in its beauty of colour and deftness of execution is Miss Hilda Montalba's *Waiting for Beppo* (37). For pure, clear painting, no picture here is more remarkable than Mr. J. O'Connor's *Street in Verona* (58), unless it be Mr. Logsdail's *In a Ducal Court, Venice* (27), or his *Santa Maria della Salute* (403); and when we have added Mr. Clausen's *Portrait* (429), Mr. Clem Lambert's bright little seaside bits (401 and 407), Mr. J. Anderson's *Peeling Potatoes* (399), Miss Jessica Hayllar's *The Beat of Friends must part* (431), Mr. Oouldery's *Punch* (400), and Mr. R. W. West's *Claypit* (404), we are not at all sure that we have not missed a few equally deserving. As long as those responsible for the hanging of the pictures at the Dudley continue to floor small and minutely executed works, such injustice can scarcely be avoided. To go down on all fours in a picture gallery not only once or twice, but a dozen times, is more than can be expected of visitors, even if they be critics. It was only by this process that we were able to discover the careful execution of Mr. Herbert Lyndon's *In Winter* (13), or that Mrs. Gosse's two little upright landscapes contained a great deal of tender work, both of flowers and cloud. Is it not possible to erect another screen?

In sculpture the ladies and the animals have their own way. Miss Alice Chaplin's *Kittens* are full of spirit and finely modelled, and the latter epithet at least may be applied to Miss Hannah Burlew's *Inquisitive Neighbour*.

There is also a painted kitten, which we had nearly forgotten. It will be found (and is worth finding) in Miss Ada Tucker's clever *Harmony in Black and Gold* (269).

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### PICTURES OF THE SEA AT THE FINE ART SOCIETY'S.

THE incomplete execution of a too comprehensive scheme is the worst fault with which the Fine Art Society has had to be charged in its present exhibition. And, indeed, an exhibition of pictures of the sea which includes nothing of Turner's, Stanfield's, or Cotman's among Englishmen, and which takes no count of the great Dutch marine painters, must necessarily be imperfect, though it may still be thoroughly worth seeing. We English have found ways of painting the seas with a freedom and freshness which our elders in the art would never have expected; and the present show in Bond Street makes excellent display of that freedom and that freshness, and so is quite worth a visit. But our elders had secrets of their own, secrets of style, a suggestive reticence that calculated its effect; and we cannot quite dispense with all their qualities because our own—that is, the qualities of Brett and Hook and Colin Hunter—are brilliant and vivacious. Mr. Huish writes, as a preface to the catalogue, an interesting note on the painting of the sea from his own point of view. Mr. Ruskin has been confessedly in great measure his guide; and he inclines a little too strongly, we think, to the theory that when the old masters painted the sea they had not much notion of what they were painting. Of literal truth the modern men are, no doubt, more studious; but something is to be learned from William van de Velde, from Ludolph Backhuysen, even from van der Oapelle at his best, even from the Frenchman, Joseph Vernet, the father of Horace.

There can, however, be no need to grumble at the present exhibition on the score of what is actually there. For little that is poor is

actually there. Mr. Brett is represented by several pictures; among them by the popular *Cornish Lions*, whose curious colour is anything but pleasant, and by a very beautiful new picture—not a large one—called *Philory, King of the Cliffs*. A learned draughtsman of land and sea Mr. Brett invariably proves himself; his scheme of colour (which is that, he would probably say, of unassisted Nature) is the point wherein he is less certain to please, for unassisted Nature has, perhaps, uglinesses of her own, and these Mr. Brett does not eschew. But *Philory, King of the Cliffs*—with its blinding light and happy hues of gold and emerald and sapphire—is one of the most delightful instances of his art. Mr. Hook is represented excellently. He has six pictures, of which at least three are of the first order. Noble as is the colour of his *Mushroom Seekers*, that work is excelled in some respects by *Ill blows the Wind that profits Nobody*, a design into which Mr. Hook has conveyed the full sense of an intricate sea, blown this way and that, here caught up, and here rolling unimpeded, and of many hues in many places. The fisher figures are admirable. Mr. Alfred Hunt has one of his most patient and successful studies of the coast near Whitby. It is called *Whitby Scar*. To the left rises precipitously the great cliff range, now almost black. To the right is a threatening sky, all dark gray cloud, coloured a little near the scene of the sunset. Surely nothing can be better than the painting of the flattened rocks of the foreground—the “Scar” itself—which the sea has but lately left, and to which it will soon again return. Mr. Colin Hunter's *Silver of the Sea*, which everyone remembers at the Academy, holds its place worthily in Bond Street. It is harmonious as well as bright—a well-considered picture, and original. Perhaps Mr. Henry Moore's *Waiting for the Boats* shows him at his best. Certainly the sky, of admirable life and brightness, is one of the finest that he has ever painted. The fault that is to be found with the picture is quite an opposite one from that with which his works are usually to be charged. If his composition is sometimes too simple, it is here perhaps too intricate; the elements of his subject seem too numerous for unity. The work remains, however, one of the most individual and interesting he has produced. There is a great deal of truthful effect and of excellent painting in Mr. Holloway's treatment of what is at the same time prosaic and interesting—the *Entrance to Yarmouth Harbour*. The work is altogether spirited, and the bit of vivid green employed fearlessly on the tug in the distance is an audacity thoroughly justified by its success. In so much grayness, the little splash of vivid colour was wanted.

The water-colour room contains a number of drawings hardly worth exhibiting if it was intended to show us how the sea *should* be painted, and not only how it is. But drawings by Mr. Oswald Brierly and Mr. Mogford are of undoubted merit. A lovely bit of colour of Mr. Hine's brings the quality of a jewel among hues somewhat muddy and uncertain; and if anyone's vision of the sea is likely to be faithful, picturesque, and entirely his own, it is certainly Mr. Francis Powell's.

#### ART SALES.

WE give below the prices realised by the principal pictures in the Bierens collection, which was described in these columns some weeks ago, and which, in accordance with a very novel custom, was actually brought over here to be seen at an eminent dealer's. The interest excited was very considerable, but perhaps too long an interval was allowed to elapse between the exhibition and the auction. At all events, the prices were, generally speaking, moderate when the unquestioned attribu-

tion of the pictures and their excellent condition are borne in mind. The two Backhuysens sold for about £440; the two Berchems for about £500; the *Vue de Ville*, one of the pleasantest subjects of Barckheide, who, it must always be remembered, is very inferior to van der Heyden, for £130. A similar sum was obtained for the *Enfant prodigue* of van Graft. The de Hooch, though a lovely subject, was perhaps a little cold in colour. It realised nearly £800 (Rickoff). Metau's *Déjeuner* was bought by Sedelmeyer, of Paris, for £1,300. Mr. Thibaudau paid over a thousand guineas for the irreproachable little Ostade, *Le Buvreur*. La Dentellière, by van Slingeland, certainly one of his *chefs-d'œuvre*, fell for nearly £800 to M. Sedelmeyer. Sorg's *La Cuisine* was bought for some members of the Bierens family.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. BROWNING is giving sittings to two artists for his portrait—to Mr. Fitch, who has naturally put him into the picture he is painting of *The Private View* at the Royal Academy; and Mr. F. Sandys, who is painting a careful portrait, and has already had eight or nine sittings of three hours each.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of Sir Erasmus Wilson's *Egypt of the Past*.

THE four lectures on “Ornament” recently delivered by Mr. H. H. Statham at the Royal Institution will appear in the *Portfolio* for January and the following months.

THE two water-colour exhibitions—that of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours at 5 Pall Mall East, and that of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours at 53 Pall Mall—open to the public on Monday next. The private view of both is to-day. We hear that the former of these exhibitions will be open on the evening of each Monday and Saturday, at a charge of sixpence for admission.

WE are glad to be able to state that the exhibition of works executed by students of the City School of Art, in the Skinner Street Hall, Bishopsgate, will be opened free to the public on Sunday next (December 4), and again on Sunday week, from three to six p.m. In addition to the work of the students, some valuable pictures from the South Kensington Museum will also be shown. This is the twenty-fifth exhibition that has been held under the auspices of the Sunday Society.

PROF. MASPERO has in preparation a detailed account of the objects discovered in the famous hiding-place at Thebes. The text will be profusely illustrated with photographs.

THE Boolak Museum is being considerably enlarged, in order to provide suitable accommodation for the 6,000 new objects discovered last summer at Dayr-el-Baharee, Thebes.

MR. ELIHU VEDDER, the American artist whose temporary return home from Italy we recently recorded, has designed a new series of covers for the *Century* magazine. These will be five in all, four of them for the different seasons of the year. The centre of each consists of a female figure, surrounded with appropriate emblems for every month in the year. The mid-winter cover has in the background a representation of the aurora borealis.

THE December number of *The Great Historic Galleries of England* contains reproductions of a portrait of a Marchioness of Westminster, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; one of an Earl of Northampton, by van Somer, at Castle Howard; and of *A Boy Flying a Kite*, by Hugh Robinson, an artist whose name was forgotten till this vigorous work attracted attention at the last

Exhibition of Old Masters at Burlington House. The prospectus of this serial for 1882 promises contributions from several galleries not yet touched. These are Hampton Court, Apsley House, Blenheim, Panshanger, Cardiff Castle, and the Duke of Devonshire's gallery at Oshwick. An early part will contain miniatures of the fifth Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and their children, all by Coaway, from the collections of the Queen, the Duke of Sutherland, and Lady Taunton.

MR. MARSHALL, the American engraver, whose plates of *Washington* and *Lincoln* are recognised as the highest achievements of the art which America has yet produced, has just finished a portrait of Mr. Longfellow, which will be published by Mr. George Barrie, of Philadelphia. The characteristic of Mr. Marshall's art, apart from his technical skill with the burin, is that he works neither from the picture of another nor from the life, but from his own rough oil-painting and modelling in clay. The portrait is his own accomplishment, no less than the plate. The *Longfellow*, of which the publisher has sent us a reduced photographic reproduction, is on the scale of twenty-three by thirty-one inches, and the head is surrounded with a series of vignettes, representing familiar scenes from the poems.

An important serial publication is announced by the well-known art-publishing firm of Adolf Gutbier, of Dresden, with the support of the Saxon Government. It is entitled *Kupferstiche nach Werken neuerer Meister in der Königlichen Gemälde Gallerie zu Dresden*. Each part will contain three engravings, with a descriptive text by Dr. Wilhelm Rossmann. For the first part are promised A. Calame's *Der Waldstrom*, engraved by L. Friedrich; F. Pauwels' *Im Hospital*, by Th. Langer; and G. A. Kuntz's *Gruss aus der Welt*, by E. Büchel.

THE "livre d'étrennes" that M. A. Quantin announces for this season is entitled *L'Art à travers les Mœurs*, by M. Henry Havard, with illustrations by M. Oh. Goutzwiler. It will be divided into two parts, the one giving a general history of art, the other a history of French art. M. Henry Havard, who is already favourably known for his *Merveilles de l'Art hollandais* and his *La Faïence de Delft*, is said to have been engaged upon the present work for the past twelve years. The illustrations will include forty plates and more than 250 woodcuts.

WE understand that the Queen has become the purchaser of a picture entitled *Sunflowers*, by Miss Emily Stones, a young lady artist, niece of Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P.

UNDER the title of *Les Catacombes de Rome*, the firm of MM. V. Morel et Cie., of Paris, announce an important work upon the history of, and religious beliefs during, the first ages of Christianity. The author is M. Théophile Roller, who has lived for the past fifteen years in Italy, chiefly at Rome and Naples. It will be published in two folio volumes, containing about 720 pages of letterpress, with 100 plates representing plans, inscriptions, frescoes, sculptures, and other objects from the Catacombs, reproduced after photographs by the heliogravure process.

THE ceiling in the Luxembourg painted by Jean-Simon Barthélemy has been irretrievably damaged by an accident. An attendant living in the room above left a tap of water running, which flooded the floor.

WE are glad to hear that the Archduke John Salvator of Austria, the present owner of the Castle of Bunkelstein, near Botzen, which still retains on its walls many of the rare secular frescoes of the latter end of the fourteenth

century representing famous heroes and scenes from legends (including a very interesting series illustrating the *Tristan* of Gottfried of Strassburg), is taking steps for their preservation.

### THE STAGE.

THE re-opening of the Haymarket has not been altogether happy. The programme is a mixed one, consisting of a stirring drama and a laughable after-piece. The drama is *Plot and Passion*, which some eight-and-twenty years ago, when Tom Taylor first produced it, was markedly successful. It is a strong piece, and it had then a most powerful cast, for the genius of Robson was added to the skill of Mr. Emery and Mr. Alfred Wigan and to the attractions of Mrs. Stirling. In order to fortify the Haymarket company, Miss Ada Cavendish has been engaged to play Marie de Fontanges; but this actress, though she is highly accomplished and learned in her art, and handsome to boot, has not quite the necessary gift of seemingly spontaneous passion. Nor is Mr. Bancroft to be accounted thoroughly in his element as Fouché; nor is Mr. Cecil likely, we suppose—charming actor as he is, in the right place—to efface the genuine old playgoer's remembrance of the first interpreter of the part. We cannot consider that the school of acting which Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft have encouraged, if not formed, is of the kind that is likely to do thorough justice to pieces of vigour and passion. The school has its qualities, but they cannot possibly be the ones that are found most telling in the interpretation of such a drama as this of Tom Taylor's. After the big play comes the entertainment, *A Lesson*, by Mr. Burnand. In a sense it is from *Lolotte*; but there was so much that was objectionable in *Lolotte* that there is really very little of *Lolotte* in *A Lesson*. Mrs. Bancroft is afforded the opportunity of personating an actress of comedy who goes to teach a fine lady how to play a part; and in giving her this opportunity Mr. Burnand has known how to write shrewdly and wittily, and in taking the opportunity Mrs. Bancroft has known how to profit by it.

THE Vaudeville Theatre has strengthened its programme by the addition of a *lever de rideau* and of a musical after-piece—*Marriage Bells* and *The Girl He Left Behind Him*—as well as by certain changes in the cast of *The Half-Way House*, which we saw on Monday evening with sufficient pleasure. Mr. Sims's comedy, which is certainly neatly constructed and very smartly written, seems to be taking a firmer hold on the audience. It has now passed its fiftieth night; and, though its success will still have to be accounted second to that of Mr. Sims's drama at the Princess's, such as it is it is thoroughly deserved. Mr. Sims's people are not generally conventional people, with either the full virtues or the exaggerated vices one meets with in stage portraiture. The only exception in *The Half-Way House* is the wicked sister, who represents that her brother's wife is a mad woman, merely that she shall herself continue to be mistress of his country place and be spared the infliction of a return to Ireland. Many minor sins might be forgiven a woman if they were such as aided her in the execution of a very natural inclination to remain absent from that unfortunate country; but the looking-up of a sane sister-in-law in a madhouse is hardly a minor offence, and one feels that it is about to be properly punished when, in the last line of the comedy, somebody, who has asked for a *Bradshaw*, explains that it is sent for to enable this lady to possess herself of information as to the hours of departure for Ballingog. Even apart from this novel conception of justice and retribution, the comedy is distinctly funny.

Recently published, price 6s.

### SONGS OF STUDY.

By WILLIAM WILKINS.

(Chiefly Verse of Student Life in Trinity College, Dublin.)

"Much freshness, considerable originality, and a remarkable power of poetical description . . . a directness and simplicity which are woefully rare in contemporary verse."

"Poetry . . . accomplished and interesting . . . Irish lyrics full of warm feeling, enthusiasm for landscape, love of life, and earnest emotion."—*Saturday Review*.  
"Of our living poets who have risen out of the crowd of smaller rhymers there are not many who possess so spontaneous and rich a gift of song, so graceful a diction, such a mastery of melodic form and of an imagery at once chaste and glowing."—*Scotsman*.

London: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, & Co., 1, Paternoster-square.

Super royal 4to, with Six Plates, 10s. 6d.

### A MEMOIR on the ECHINODERMATA of the ARCTIC SEA to the WEST of GREENLAND.

By P. MARTIN DUNCAN, M.B. (Lond.), F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., &c.; and

W. PERCY SLADEN, F.G.S., F.L.S., &c.

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster-row.

### A LAKE-SIDE HOME.

BY THE

EDITOR OF "ARROWS OF THE CHACE."

THE ART JOURNAL of NOVEMBER and DECEMBER contains Two Illustrated Papers under the above heading, descriptive of Mr. Ruskin's Home.

The illustrations are as follows:—

PORTRAIT OF MR. RUSKIN.

THE OLD HALL, CONISTON.

BRANTWOOD FROM THE LAKE.

INTERIOR OF MR. RUSKIN'S STUDY.

26, IVY LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Now ready, DOUBLE NUMBER, price 7s. 6d.

### THE JOURNAL of the ANTHROPO-

LOGICAL INSTITUTE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. Vol. XL, Nos. I and II, 184 pp., with Fifteen Plates and Woodcut. Contains Papers by MR. A. A. BUCKLAND, MR. G. M. ATENSO, DR. H. CHRISTIAN, PROF. W. H. FLOWER, MR. W. D. GOOCH, MR. A. L. LEWIS, MR. S. E. PEAL, MR. C. S. WAKE, and COL. R. U. WOODTHORPE.

London: TREUBNER & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate-hill.

Now ready, with Nine Coloured and Nine Blank Maps, 4to, cloth, &c.

### THE ATLAS GEOGRAPHY. By A. H.

MACDONELL. "Is admirably adapted to its purpose. . . . We cordially recommend the work to parents and teachers."—*Literary World*.

London: H. K. LEWIS, 136, Gower-street, W.C.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s.

### QUESTIONS on HISTORY and GEO-

GRAPHY Set at the Matriculation Examinations of the University of London, 1844–1881. Collected and Arranged by F. W. LEVANDER, F.R.A.S., Assistant-Master in University College School, London.

London: H. K. LEWIS, 136, Gower-street, W.C.

Just published, fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d.

### SOLUTIONS of the QUESTIONS in

MAGNETISM and ELECTRICITY Set at the Preliminary Science and First B.Sc. Pass Examinations of the University of London, from 14–18.9. By F. W. LEVANDER, F.R.A.S., Assistant-Master in University College School, London.

London: H. K. LEWIS, 136, Gower-street, W.C.

SCOTTISH RECORD PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready, in imp. 8vo, cloth, price 15s.

### CALENDAR of DOCUMENTS relating to

SCOTLAND, preserved in the Public Record Office, London, from A.D. 1000–1775. Edited by JOSEPH AINSIE, Esq., A. Scot. Soc. Published by authority of the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, under the direction of the Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland.

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK, DOUGLAS & POULIS. London: LONGMANS & Co.; TRUBNER & Co. Oxford: PARKER & Co. Cambridge: MACMILLAN & Co. Dublin: A. THOM & Co.

Now ready, in imp. 8vo, pp. 602, price 21s., cloth.

### BIBLIOTHECA CORNUBIENSIS: 3

Catalogue of the Writings, both Manuscript and Printed, of Cornishmen, and of Works relating to the County of Cornwall. By GEORGE CLEMENT BOASE and WILLIAM PRIDEAUX COOPER. 7s. 6d. (and comp. vol.) VOLUME comprising a supplementary Catalogue of Authors, Lists of Acts of Parliament, and Civil War Tracts, &c., and an INDEX to the Three Volumes.

\* \* \* Vols. I and II may still be had, price 21s. each.

London: LONGMANS & Co.

NEW WORK BY THE REV. A. JUKES.

Now ready, in crown 8vo, price 5s., cloth.

### THE NEW MAN and the ETERNAL

LIFE: Notes on the Reiterated Ancestry of the Son of God. By ANDREW JUKES, Author of "The Types of Genesis," &c.

London: LONGMANS & Co.

### ENGLISH ETCHINGS.—Price 3s. 6d.

Monthly; Japanese Proof Paris, 21s.

Contents of Part VII. (DECEMBER).—LONDON, THE CITY: THE COCK TAVERN, FLEET STREET, by A. W. BAKER. THE HILL: THE BELLING, by F. EMERIE de St. Delme. A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by S. H. BAKER. W. RIVKES, 106, Fleet-street.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

No. 501, *New Series*.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Mary Stuart*: a Tragedy. By A. C. Swinburne. (Chatto & Windus.)

NOTHING is less welcome to any lover of literature than to suspect or to chronicle any failure of power in one of our leading writers. The pain, for instance, with which parts of *Daniel Deronda* were perused was largely due to this cause; with what sorrow, again, must *Castle Dangerous* have been read by the lovers of *Old Mortality*! And if something of this feeling has come upon the present writer in reading *Mary Stuart*, he can only say that it is with reluctance he has yielded to a conviction from which he would rejoice to be dislodged. But at present *Mary Stuart* does appear, on the whole, inferior to both its predecessors in the trilogy—*Chastelard* and *Bothwell*. It has not that white heat of passion that made *Chastelard* such fascinating, if not exactly pleasant, reading. It has not the "climbing ardour" and energy of *Bothwell*—that overmastering fervour which made Darnley's wretched self poetical, and Bothwell the eloquent impersonation of ambition—which made us almost hear John Knox thunder against the Queen, and almost stand with her by the shore of the Solway and see her

"depart

From this distempered and unnatural earth  
That casts me out unmothered, and go forth  
On this grey sterile bitter gleaming sea  
With neither tears nor laughter, but a heart  
That from the softest temper of its blood  
Is turned to fire and iron."

If there be in *Mary Stuart* anything of equal power with the last speeches of Mary in *Bothwell*, or Bothwell's soliloquy (act II., sc. xviii.), "The time is breathless," &c., or Knox's sermon, it has not been given to the present writer's eyes to detect it. In *Mary Stuart* we seem, like Mephistopheles on the Brocken, "all at once to have grown very old"—the wine of life is on the lees; the sense of captivity, failure, and imminent death, which could not tame the Queen, has to some extent tamed the poet, till his drama seems more like an eloquent reading of history than (to adopt a phrase of his own) "a breath or pulse of the thing called poetry."

It may be that the capacity of the subject, rather than that of the poet, gave out at this final stage. There is, perhaps, not matter for a full trilogy in the character of Mary Stuart; one feels instinctively that of this last period Elizabeth should be the true "protagonist." And yet this was impossible to one who took, as Mr. Swinburne has done, the constant, though hostile, devotion of Mary Beaton to the Queen of Scots as the key-note of his

piece; and it is impossible not to recognise the true tragic *nexus* in Mary Beaton's situation as the constant attendant, even unto the end, of her who gave Chastelard to death—that Chastelard whom passion for the fickle Queen made blind and deaf to the lifelong devotion of Mary Beaton. The finest passage, on the whole, in this drama is that where she tells, in soliloquy, this bitter and undying sorrow (act II., sc. ii., p. 77) just before the Queen's final trial.

"MARY B. Here looms on me the landmark of my life

That I have looked for now some score of years  
Even with long-suffering eagerness of heart  
And a most hungry patience. I did know,  
Yea, God, thou knowest I knew this all that  
while,

From that day forth when even these eyes beheld  
Fall the most faithful head in all the world,  
Towards her most loving and of me most loved,  
By doom of hers that was so loved of him  
He could not love me nor his life at all  
Nor his own soul nor aught that all men love,  
Nor could fear death nor very God, or care  
If there were aught more merciful in heaven  
Than love on earth had been to him. Chastelard—  
I have not had the name upon my lips  
That stands for sign of love the truest in man,  
Since first love made him sacrifice of men,  
This long sad score of years retributive,  
Since it was cast out of her heart and mind  
Who made it mean a dead thing: nor, I think,  
Will she remember it before she die."

This is the character and history of Mary Beaton complete, as the poet has seen it, in one half-page. I cannot recal any passage of his writings where pity and sorrow has been more simply and truly expressed.

The first act, named after Anthony Babington, leader of the conspiracy against Elizabeth, consists of three scenes: the first, the meeting of the conspirators in Babington's house; the second, Mary's confinement at Chartley, in the care of Sir Amyas Paulet; the third, her treacherous removal to Tixall by the secret mission of Sir Thomas Gorges. The first scene, albeit somewhat over-long, is managed with great skill; the true conspirator's tone—the mutual suspicion, the bragging of the leader, the general desire to find another person to "bell the cat," the *saute-qui-peut* at the end, are given with vivid force. With regard to scene ii., one may suppose it to be too late to object to Mr. Swinburne's treatment of such a subject as Elizabeth's alleged amours with her courtiers. It is possible that her rival, having received such reports, might have dwelt on them with the malicious gusto here represented. We all know that Mr. Swinburne has his prejudices against the

"feuille de vigne à coller à sa phrase,"

with which it is idle to argue. But, apart from all moral questions, poetry is not to be found in the linked ugliness, long drawn out, of these imputations against Elizabeth's character. It is possible to say the thing without dwelling and brooding on the thing. Hamlet's grim and outspoken chiding of his mother manages a situation which might well be deemed impossible, with ten times more success than these pages of divorce-court evidence.

The second act, "Walsingham," contains an interesting scene between Elizabeth and that statesman—in which the former's fiery mood is given with somewhat more success than her subsequent fluctuations and hesita-

tions. Thence we return to Chartley, and finally to Tyburn, and the execution of Babington and his conspirators. The speech of one of them—Chidioc Tichborne—will be read with interest (pp. 88–90).

The third act, "Burghley," represents the trial of Mary before Burghley, Bromley, and the other Commissioners at Fotheringay, and ends with her appeal for a hearing before the Queen herself, or Parliament. All through this act the historical charges against Mary are closely followed; but it possesses little poetical interest, though it is, perhaps, better adapted to the stage than any other part of the drama.

The fourth act, "Elizabeth," contains the debate as to Mary's doom between Walsingham and Davison, and Elizabeth's dismissal of Bellièvre and Châteauneuf, the French ambassadors, for presuming to warn, and even to threaten her with the vengeance of France if Mary be harmed. This scene is very spirited; and Elizabeth's final refusal (p. 138) to take any advice that savours of compulsion, whether from friend or foe, gives the reader a vivid idea of "her Majesty's marvellous well-hung tongue." This is her final admonition to her advisers (p. 140):—

"If I should say unto you that I mean  
To grant not your petition, by my faith  
More should I so say haply than I mean;  
Or should I say I mean to grant it, this  
Were, as I think, to tell you of my mind  
More than is fit for you to know; and thus  
I must for all petitionary prayer  
Deliver you an answer answerless.  
Yet will I pray God lighten my dark mind  
That being illumined it may thence foresee  
What for his church and all this commonwealth  
May most be profitable; and this once known,  
My hand shall halt not long behind his will."

The act ends with Davison's final victory over Elizabeth's hesitation by showing her the letter written by Mary to her, from Sheffield, containing the slanders above alluded to.

The fifth and last act lies entirely at Fotheringay, and describes the arrival of the warrant, Mary's preparations for death, and the execution as witnessed by Mary Beaton and Barbara Mowbray from the gallery of the hall. Throughout, the poet follows history closely; yet he glorifies the tragic scene with simple pathos, as where Mary has sent for Gorion, her French physician, and remains a moment alone—

"Time wears thin;

They should not now play laggard; nay, he  
comes,

The last that ever speaks alone with me  
Before my soul shall speak alone with God."

And the final doom as here described has all the power of Mr. Froude's account of it without his vindictiveness (pp. 202–3)—

"BARR. And now they lift her veil up from her head

Softly, and softly draw the black robe off,  
And all in red as of a funeral flame  
She stands up statelier yet before them, tall  
And clothed as if with sunset . . . and she  
speaks,

Weep not, I promised for you. Now she  
kneels. . . .

And smiling last her heavenliest smile on earth,  
She waves a blind hand toward them with

Farewell,

Farewell, to meet again: And they come down  
And leave her praying aloud, In thee, O Lord,  
I put my trust: and now that psalm being  
through

She lays between the block and her soft neck  
Her long white peerless hands up tenderly,  
Which now the headman draws again away  
But softly too : now stir her lips again—  
Into thine hands, O Lord, into thine hands,  
Lord, I commend my spirit : and now—but now  
Look you the last upon her.

MARY B. Ha!

He strikes awry : she stirs not, Nay but now  
He strikes aright, and ends it.

BARR. Hark, a cry!

VOICE BELOW. So perish all found enemies of  
the queen!

ANOTHER VOICE. Amen.

MARY B. I heard that very cry go up  
Far off long since to God, who answers here."

I hardly think there will be two opinions as to the dignity of this "pity and terror," or the noble significance of Mary Beaton's last words. Let me follow Mr. Browning's aphorism—

"One can always leave off talking when one hears a master play."

E. D. A. MORSEHEAD.

*A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa.* By Frederick Courteney Selous. Map and Illustrations. (Bentley.)

It may safely be affirmed that since the days of Baldwin there has not been published a book on South African sporting which equals in value and interest the volume just brought out by Mr. Selous. Nearly ten years spent in the pursuit of game enable the author to speak with some authority on the subject with which he principally deals. Those desirous of following his example may largely profit from his experience, and even zoologists will listen to him with attention when he discourses on the lion, the rhinoceros, and the twenty-two species of antelopes encountered in the region he hunted over. Notwithstanding what Dutch hunters and others say to the contrary, he maintains that all the lions of South Africa belong to one and the same species; and the arguments with which he supports this view are well marshalled, and appear to be conclusive.

His book, as a matter of course, abounds in hunting stories; and, as these are well told, and only just sufficiently flavoured with sporting slang to give them an air of reality or local colour, they are quite as likely to interest stay-at-home readers as sportsmen. We need hardly say that Mr. Selous was a successful sportsman, who made a good thing out of the ivory which he carried away as his spoils. His experience, however, had to be paid for. When first he landed on African soil he was but a lad of nineteen, and his ignorance on one occasion nearly cost him his life. For ninety hours he wandered about in a forest without food or water, clad only in a shirt, trousers, and a pair of velvet slippers, and compelled to pass the intensely cold nights on the bare ground. When he reached Lobengula, however, his supposed inexperience stood him in good stead. On his asking for permission to hunt elephants, that great chief of the Matabili burst out laughing, saying, "Oh, you may go where you like; you are only a boy!" Very different was his reception when, after an absence of three months, he returned with 450 pounds of ivory won by his own shooting.

"When I told the King that his elephants had not driven me out of the country, but that on

the contrary I had killed several, he said laughingly, 'Why, you're a man; when are you going to take a wife?' And upon my telling him that if he would give me one I would take her at once, he said, 'Oh! you must *combeesa* [court one] yourself; there are lots of them.'"

It is not, however, merely as a sportsman that Mr. Selous deserves to be listened to, for in the course of his sporting tours he was not content with visiting the now hackneyed Victoria Falls of the Zambeze, but penetrated beyond that river into a region never before trodden by the foot of educated European. Indeed, he had proposed to make a push still farther north or east, in the direction of Lake Bangweolo, or Nyassa; and his name might by this time have been enrolled among those of our great African explorers had not his intention been frustrated through the native policy of the British authorities. In 1879 100 pounds of powder had been granted him by Sir Owen Lanyon for a whole year's hunting, a supply altogether inadequate where one employs native hunters, who load with their hands, and spill more powder than they fire away. An application for a further supply, in order to enable him to start properly equipped for an expedition which he calculated would occupy two years, was curtly refused; and thus "all his dreams of extended exploration were rudely ended."

Mr. Selous is naturally bitter upon restrictions such as these, to which Englishmen are made to submit; while the Portuguese slave-dealers are left unfettered in the practice of their foul deeds. When Englishmen first commenced trading on the Zambeze, they found the field in the possession of the Portuguese, all of whom were slave-traders, although they dealt in ivory as well.

"By bringing a better class of guns, powder, and every other species of goods into the country, the Englishman beat his competitor out of the market, and thus did more to put an end to the slave-trade carried on along the central Zambeze by Portuguese subjects and to raise the name of Englishmen among the natives than all the pamphlets of the stay-at-home aborigines protectionists who, comfortably seated in the depths of their arm-chairs before a blazing fire, are continually thundering forth denunciations against the rapacious British colonist and the 'low, immoral trader,' who exerts such a baneful influence upon the chaste and guileless savages of the interior. I speak feelingly, as I am proud to rank myself as one of that little body of English and Scotch men who, as traders and elephant-hunters in Central South Africa, have certainly, whatever may be their feelings in other respects, kept up the name of Englishmen among the natives for all that is upright and honest. In the words of Buckle, we are neither monks nor saints, but only men. However, a Kafir who is owed money by one Englishman, perhaps the wages for a year's work, will take a letter without a murmur to another Englishman hundreds of miles away if he is told by his master that, upon delivering the letter, he will receive his payment. This fact speaks volumes to anyone who knows the crafty, suspicious character of the natives. There are, perhaps, a few Boer hunters in the interior to whose word the Kafirs would trust, but very few; whereas on the Lower Zambeze, near Zumbo, you cannot get a native who has been in the habit of dealing with the Portuguese to stir hand or foot in your service unless you pay him all or a part of his wages in advance."

In consequence of these ill-advised restrictions upon British enterprise, trade in the far interior has almost come to an end, and most of the traders have been ruined. Their places are once more occupied by the Portuguese, respecting whose dealings with the natives Mr. Selous furnishes ample details, which make us shudder as we turn over the pages of his volume. He is no professional philanthropist, nor does he write for that section of the public which devours and blindly credits the narratives of missionaries. He furnishes names and dates, and leaves no room to doubt that persons holding official appointments from the Portuguese authorities carry on slave-hunting with an ardour and an amount of cruelty never surpassed on the Upper Nile or to the west of Tanganyika. To the south of the Zambeze there exist wide tracts of wilderness where the traces of maize-fields and clearings in the forest point to the existence, at some former period, of a considerable population driven away or annihilated by the ruthless Matabili. And now the same process of depopulation is going on to the north of the river, where the representatives of a Christian State, which, on an evil day for African humanity, took possession of territories too vast for its feeble grasp, rival the atrocities of slave-hunting Dongolawi and Wangwuna.

The illustrations by Messrs. J. Smit and E. Whympers and Miss A. B. Selous are genuine and to the point, but the map leaves much to be desired. E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

*The History of Wallingford, in the County of Berks, from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Present Time.* By John Kirby Hedges, J.P., Berks and Oxon. (William Clowes & Sons, Limited.)

If the author of these two handsomely printed volumes intended to write a popular history of this important and interesting old Berkshire town, he has certainly failed in his object. If, however, his purpose was to bring together, from every possible source, all the heterogeneous items relating to Wallingford to be found in ancient records, and to reduce them to some sort of classification, in that he has probably succeeded. He has gathered together a vast amount of miscellaneous information, much of it of great value, and all of more or less interest, which may gratify the taste of severer students of history, while it will not so generally appeal to the sympathies of ordinary readers of topographical works. Mr. Hedges has evidently written for the few, and not for the many. From the mass of material thus collected a popular and extremely interesting history of Wallingford might be written; and the present author has probably contented himself with providing this material, which may be manipulated hereafter by others. No one who carefully examines his pages can doubt that his labours have been earnest and conscientious, and apparently thorough and exhaustive, or refuse entire commendation of his zeal and enthusiasm. His discussion of disputed points relating to the Roman period is always fair and generous; and, if his conclusions are not always instantly accepted, his



proofs and arguments will not fail to carry great weight. His own opinion is that Wallingford is identical with "Calleva Atrebatum" of the Roman Itineraries; and in support of this theory he presents an array of facts and suggestions which, if they do not absolutely compel conviction, at least force the reader to admit the strong probability that he is right, and it is perhaps only because learned antiquaries who have preceded him have held a contrary opinion that there will be hesitation in at once agreeing with him. It is neither necessary nor convenient to enter into the details of this discussion, and this portion of the work should be carefully studied in order to its full comprehension.

Leaving the Roman Period, which occupies a considerable portion of the first volume, we get upon safer ground. Wallingford under the Saxons and Danes occupies only a few pages; and the remainder of this volume, upwards of 200 pages, covers the period from Edward the Confessor to the end of Edward II. There is much of interest, local and personal, during this period, detailed in charters and other records, of each of which, when not printed in full, Mr. Hedges gives a careful *précis*. These throw great light, not only upon the manners and customs of the period, but also upon the character of the inhabitants and peculiar institutions of the town, and afford ample themes for future writers of history, biography, and even fiction. The larger portion of the second volume continues the running history from the time of Edward III. to the present reign, perhaps the most interesting of which is that relating specially to Wallingford Castle, concerning which the author appears to have collected all existing records from every accessible source. Lists of the constables of the castle, and of members of Parliament, mayors, high stewards, and town clerks of the borough also appear in this part of the work, which ends with an account of the various charities still in operation. The second part, comprising less than 150 pages, is devoted to a general description of the various churches of Wallingford and their ancient history, and is excellent so far as it goes, which is probably as far as the author intended; but a certain class of readers and students who gladly welcome this class of books to their library shelves will be disappointed on finding that these otherwise praiseworthy volumes make no provision for their special wants. Lists of the incumbents of the various churches are given, it is true; but not one monumental inscription, and but one extract from the parish registers, appears anywhere throughout the entire 800 pages; nor are there any accounts of even the principal families of the town. These are omissions greatly to be regretted, as it is not likely that another History of Wallingford will make its appearance at least during the present generation. But, as has been said before, the author probably intended to confine himself to the general history of the town, avoiding personal details, and the result of his labours in this direction may be commended without reserve.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.

*The Bird of Truth, and other Fairy Tales.*  
By Fernan Caballero. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

THIS volume is made up of tales selected from the posthumous volume of F. Caballero, and from the *Cuentos y Poesías populares Andaluces* of the same author. To these are added two legends from Trueba's "Popular Stories."

The late Lord Derby, in one of his last speeches, lamented that he had been born in a *præ*-scientific age. A like avowal would doubtless have been made by Fernan Caballero had she been aware of the amount of scientific study now given to these "Cuentos Infantiles," for the publication of which she thought it necessary to apologise. Fernan Caballero did not, like Tennyson, believe that it would "cramp the use" of a fairy tale "to hook it to some useful end." On the contrary, the charm for adult readers in this collection will mainly consist in observing with what gentle feminine malice she contrives to acu-puncture the objects of her special dislike through these nursery stories. In fact, in this her last volume, F. Caballero comes as near to being spiteful and bitter as it was in her nature to be. In her earlier works, as in *Lagrimas*, she draws amusing caricatures of Liberal deputies; and we feel as we read that these are meant to be caricatures. But in these versions of fairy tales she seriously sets herself to train up the young idea from its earliest growth to a detestation of all that she herself hates. It is the veiled allusions to contemporary political and social heresies which make this volume so peculiarly difficult to translate, especially when, as in the present case, the translator deprives himself of the assistance of notes. If these allusions are omitted, nearly all the originality and much of the fun of Caballero's versions are lost; if they are inserted without notes, they are altogether outside the world of an English child. Thus the victorious liar in "A Tale of Taradiddles," instead of being rewarded, as in the genuine fairy tale, with the hand of the princess, is appointed by Caballero editor of the *Gazette*, in order to explain the Spanish saying, "You lie worse than the *Gazette*." "The Bird of Truth" is turned into a moral tale, to show the wide-spreading corruption of French Socialist ideas. But this part of the story is either altered or omitted in the translation, being considered, we suppose, as a specimen of "the remarkable way in which equivocal themes are treated in the original, and that in stories avowedly 'infantile.'" It may be difficult to do otherwise, but in the tale as here given we think an intelligent child will wonder why the swallow blushes or faints away at all. A more decided mistake of the translator occurs in the conclusion of "The Girl who (to the Horror of her Father) wanted Three Husbands," but who was eventually restored to life by the joint exertions of her three suitors. Her first exclamation is not "You see, father, that I *must* marry all three," but "You see, father, that I *had* need of all three": "Cómo los necesitaba á los tres"—a much prettier specimen of girlish delight at having the last word and proving oneself to be right after all.

Trueba, as a scientific recorder of folklore, is almost as untrustworthy as Fernan

Caballero, and is far inferior as an artist. There is, however, one story narrated by him as true in his *Capítulos de un Libro* (Madrid, 1865) concerning "El Fuerte de Ocháran," a Herculean athlete, with whose family Trueba is himself connected. This strong Biscayan was challenged to a trial of strength in throwing the bar by a Navarrese. Doubting of victory, he absented himself, and deputed his daughter to test the powers of the stranger. She easily defeated him. Now, at Edinburgh, in 1847, I read this same story, told in the professed autobiography of a Border sporting man, as having occurred with a Scotchman, his daughter, and a Northumbrian, and with the same result. This, and another similar case told me as within their own knowledge by two independent and trustworthy narrators, suggests the question whether some of the simpler incidents of these tales may not really have occurred, and that more than once, and in widely different places. So, too, in this volume may not the incident in "Fair Flower," which occurs so often in Spanish, Portuguese, and Celtic tales, of a corpse lying unburied at the church-door till the debts of the defunct are paid, relate to some widespread historical custom?

To return, this collection will, we are sure, be a favourite with children, and may amuse some older readers, who will delight to trace the poetical charm and piquant originality of the lamented narrator.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

*Sermons Preached in a College Chapel.*  
With an Appendix. By J. R. Illingworth. (Macmillan.)

THIS little volume deserves notice. It contains eleven short sermons preached in the chapel, it may be presumed, of Keble College; and to these is added an interesting and suggestive paper chiefly concerned with some of the present relations of science and religion.

In the mass of homiletical literature that is perpetually issuing from the British press, one does not often come across sermons of the kind we have here. They are not eloquent displays; they are not specimens of closely concatenated reasoning; they are meditative addresses, warm with an underlying ardour, and illuminated at frequent points by a rare and exquisite truthfulness of portraiture both of thought and feeling. This last feature, so extremely rare in discourses from the pulpit, gives a penetrative directness to the preacher's words, and marks them with a characteristic signature.

Death is a commonplace of the pulpit, as it is of human history. It would be easy to find more elaborate descriptions of the last scene, but I cannot recall any instance of the treatment of this much-handled theme that will touch us more closely than the following:

"There must come a moment, sooner or later, when the commonplace 'We must all die' will, in the language of our great novelist, transform itself suddenly into the concrete consciousness, 'I must die, and soon.' And I will ask you for a few minutes to forestall that transformation to-night. Picture yourselves, each one of you, lying in his own death-chamber, with the attendants moving softly, and your watch ticking out the minutes, and the food and medicine, now useless, put away from your

bedside, and as the shadows close around you, and the walls of your very being seem to fall in upon themselves, and you sink alone into the nothingness, where no human eye can follow you, no human voice can penetrate, no human love can protect you—ask yourselves, my brethren, what it is that will be ending there. Three things will be ending—life, and thought, and love. All the bright physical life of flashing eye, and flushing cheek, and pulsing blood, and its exuberance and energy and joy are failing, fainting, fading into pasture for the worm. All the wide range and versatility of intellect, that has so often done more than compensate the loss of bodily capacity by the delirious intoxication of what has seemed to be omnipotence, is narrowing into impotence, imbecility, and nothingness. And, last of all, the very love that has shed its lustre over life and thought, and seemed only to gather strength and purity as they successively declined—love, too, will be passing from you as you swoon into the darkness and your nearest and your dearest press their lips to you in vain. Life will have ended, thought will have ended, love will have ended. Aristotle did not exaggerate when he said, 'Death is of all things the most terrible, for it is the end.'

It will be seen throughout the volume that the preacher is effective, not by the force of his blows, but by the skill with which he makes his sharp blade pierce. The sermons on the "Consequences of Sin" and on "Penitence" are illustrations of what I mean. Certainly the more grave and solemn aspects of duty and religion predominate throughout these sermons. This is not mentioned as though I considered it a fault. Indeed, I suspect that whatever elements of truth underlay the cheery boyishness (I am reluctant to say *manliness*, though it is the favourite term in this connexion) of the Muscular Christianity school have by this time received their ample recognition from the young. The truth is, there is little need at Oxford, or elsewhere, to urge young Englishmen not to be over-introspective or allow their consciences to trouble them too much.

But in Mr. Illingworth's seriousness and severity there is nothing of a despairing tone. Of this we have an illustration in the following passage:—

"There is a tendency in every age to make the most of its own sum of evil, and one of the evils which nowadays we often hear exaggerated is the alienation of our intellect from our faith. But there have lived brave men before and after Agamemnon; and no race or generation can claim a monopoly of disbelief. Scepticism, materialism, pantheism—each of them in turn professed to be the last word of Greek and Roman civilisation. And when ancient society gave way before the Christian spirit and the Northern blood, the world exchanged the cynicism of decadence for the heresies of youth; and gained 'for a life of doubt diversified by faith a life of faith diversified by doubt.' The creeds and canons of the early Church were distilled from the waters of bitter controversy; and throughout the centuries which some men are fond of calling the Dark Ages, and others the Ages of Faith, the masses, as we gather, lived as in a superstition of which only the name was changed; while higher in society there were sceptical opinions, and courtiers made infidel epigrams, and men of science were atheistic, and the cloister gave asylum for nonconformity of religious thought. The Renaissance only published what for ages the world had been thinking, and the last three centuries have only developed what was contained in the Renais-

sance. 'Say not then, therefore, what is the cause that the former days were better than these?'"

Here and there I have been reminded of the manner of the present Dean of St. Paul's, which is no small merit judged according to the measure with which I estimate our living preachers.

JOHN DOWDEN.

*Shropshire Word-Book*: a Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, &c., used in the County. By Georgina F. Jackson. Part III. (Trübner.)

THE concluding part of Miss Jackson's Shropshire Glossary fully bears out the high estimate we had formed of it from the earlier instalments. It is certainly one of the most amusing dictionaries in existence. We have often thought, when wearily turning over the pages of some of our great authorities, that, if they had had some slight sense of humour, the examples with which we are furnished would have been chosen with more skill. This complaint can never be made against Miss Jackson; the examples light up the philology like one of Leech's wood-cuts, and are, many of them, equally charming. A writer in a contemporary some few years ago expressed astonishment bordering on incredulity that the common people should have such racy ideas and quaint modes of thought as were revealed by a Glossary of an Eastern shire. His scepticism will, we hope, be cured on reading Miss Jackson's pages. He will find that the humour of the folk who live by hand-labour is not confined to a sea-washed county, or even to the limits of the Danelagh. There are many useful things recorded in Miss Jackson's pages which do not naturally fall within dictionary limits as the word is commonly understood. For instance, we have a very full catalogue of waggoners' words for horses. Some persons may think this trivial. We do not, for we hold it to be highly probable that they are among the oldest words in European speech. The words addressed to animals are much alike in widely separated places. A Lincolnshire farmer, who has had occasion to attend cattle markets in the Netherlands, tells us that the words which he hears drovers use there and at home are identical. There is a list of place-names at the end which may be useful to others besides antiquaries and students of language. The light of nature will not always tell what place is meant when we are listening to the conversation of a person who uses the colloquial not the book names for places. That Auberton is Albrington is easy of comprehension, but we should not think anyone preternaturally stupid who failed to see that Lynia must be Lyneal, or Oosasson, Woolstaston.

Miss Jackson, now that her dictionary work is finished, promises to give us shortly her long-promised work on the folk-lore of Shropshire. We are much pained to find from a notice contained in this last part of the Glossary that her health has failed her, and that the editing of this latter work must be left to a friend.

EDWARD PRACOCK.

# NEW NOVELS.

*Dick Netherby*. By L. B. Walford. (Blackwood.)

*Two Men and a Maid*. By Harriett Jay. In 3 vols. (F. V. White.)

*Story of a Sin*. By Helen Mathers. In 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

*The Bride's Pass*. By Sarah Tytler. (Chatto & Windus.)

*My Red Cross Knight*. (Cornish.)

*The Story of Penelope*. By Emma Jane Worboise. (Clarke.)

*Joyce Morrell's Harvest*. By Emily Sarah Holt. (Shaw.)

THE author of *Mr. Smith* has in *Dick Netherby*—a comfortable one-volume work—given us one of the best studies of humble Scottish life that have appeared for many years. It reminds me of Wilson's *Lights and Shadows* more than of any late sketches of the same kind. The plot is nothing; the characters are everything. It is simply a chapter in the moral discipline of Dick Netherby, a high-spirited young gamekeeper, the son of the "grieve," or manager, of Lord Galt's home farm on the Border, who is nearly brought to ruin by the schemes of his mother. Marion Netherby, who had originally been an English lady's maid, full of paltry affectations and ambitions, and whose vanities unfortunately survive her husband's death, would be perfect as a portrait but for the palpable Scottish "malice" which every feature is allowed to disclose. The author's heart is evidently more with Robin McClintock, the resolute and shrewd Scotsman—a sort of Dandie Dinmont developed into an elder of the Kirk—who succeeds John Netherby as "grieve," and who frustrates Marion's match-making designs. But all the characters are carefully drawn—plain, but genuine, Meg McClintock; manly, old-fashioned Lord Galt; Nancy Irvine, who throws over her lover when he comes to her "in drink," but returns to him when he is penitent and lame; and poor, hot-headed, badly nurtured Dick himself. The Scottish dialect is of the best quality, and is shown to great advantage in Mrs. McClintock's descriptions of Marion.

"The sicht o' her prancin' up to the door an' tippin' up to her chair wi' yon nipkin flichterin' here an' flichterin' there, garrer me lauch see. I kenned na whaur to pit mysel'. Sae dressed up, mim-mou'd a mistress ne'er sat i' my muckle chair afore. . . . To see yon woman come wauchlin' ben, wi' her upset chin, an' yaumerin' tongue, an' me in a kauch o' wark, an' Meg kirrin, an' a' the hoose wrang side up maist—it was mair than I could weel thole."

We regret that we have not a good word to say of Miss Jay's new story. It is evident that she is succumbing to the temptation that besets the promising novelist, and is writing too much and too rapidly. Richard Glamorgan, the hero of *Two Men and a Maid*, is a gloomy maniac who, after he has won the heart of the "maid" of the story, tells her how he had been ruined by a mistress, and how he is a very terrible and tragic fellow indeed. He is as good as his word, for he permits her to believe that he has been murdered in "the China Seas"—a

stone is actually put up to him in a country churchyard—and, in consequence, she marries another man. Then he carries her off, and to all intents and purposes murders her. There is not, as in Miss Jay's Irish stories, any relief in the way of comic character to the horrors of the narrative. It is an absolute waste of power, and there are marks of hurried writing in every page.

"Would Miss Mathers be kind enough" to say if the Mr. Eyre who figures in her unwholesome, but carefully written, *Story of a Sin* was ultimately hanged, or horsewhipped through a dozen quickset hedges, by a committee of righteously indignant farm-labourers appointed for the purpose? We have here a monster of selfishness who begins his career as a mad sensualist by carrying off village girls to London, and so acts towards his mistress as to lead to the drowning of her—and his own—child, and whose "reform," forsooth! consists in marrying a poor childlike girl, and selfishly exacting from her all the affection she ought to give her children. Her, too, he murders, and prosecutes his tortured mistress on the charge of having committed his own crime. The theory of "love" unfolded in this book—the "love" of Eyre; of his friend Lovel, who in its name allows himself to be considered a profligate; of Hester Clarke, who would actually by her own death save the man who has ruined her—is more odious than any in the pages of Ouida. Happily, our civilisation is not such a failure but that any such "lover" as Eyre would soon find himself within the walls of a lunatic asylum. There are powerful passages in the work, nevertheless; and the account of the trial of Hester, though too long, indicates what Miss Mathers might do if she would take good advice.

In the case of Miss Tytler, as of Miss Jay, it is a word of warning rather than of criticism that is needed. *The Bride's Pass* has been hastily constructed and hastily written. Nothing could be more violent than the plot. The daughter of a Highland clergyman marries her unloved cousin on his death-bed, to which he has been brought through a personal outrage committed on him by an Englishman whom she does love. She marries the homicide after he has "done his term" of penal servitude and returned to the world a nerveless, broken man. Unah Macdonald, who does this, might have been made one of the best characters in present-day fiction if Miss Tytler had taken the requisite pains. A modern Highland nobleman and a "minister's man" will strike the reader, too, as well drawn, and occasionally Miss Tytler sketches pleasant little bits of landscape; but the general effect of *The Bride's Pass* is most disappointing.

The writer of *My Red Cross Knight* walks with uncertain steps in the path of the author of *Guy Livingstone*, and introduces us into a servants'-hall paradise of titled Charlies and Idas, Geraldts and Lucilles, "starry eyes" and "fair *debonnair* faces," quotations from Mr. Tennyson and Mr., and still more Mrs., Browning, sirens whose "exquisitely moulded figures" are "seen to perfection in the tightly fitting amber silk dress and thin *fichu* of Brussels lace," and

angels who "loathe brown sherry," but take it on an emergency when the "dry" article is not at hand. She is not so "pitiless"—we venture to say "she," in spite of the "brown sherry"—as her teachers, for she kills her siren as well as her hero, and in consequence Lord St. Valerie marries again, and "no longer mourns that no son will ever care for him." But she treats her readers to an amount of religiosity that is more "loathly" than even brown sherry. Every second page we come upon some such phrase as "O God!" or "the Eternal River," or "the All Holy," or "Higher Hands."

The *Story of Penelope*, and of her two marriages, is carefully told, and the description of boarding-school life in it readable. But it has some faults. It is too long; the people in it are intolerably commonplace and fussy; and both they and their author are far too prone to italics and to phrases of the nauseous "bread and cheese and kisses" order. Reginald Champneys, the villain, is a sad daub. Where in "society" of any kind will be found the man so foolish as to write (Miss Worboise's italics are infectious) to a respectable and educated girl whom he has jilted offering to make her his mistress? Besides, it is made far too plain that "the purpose" of the book is to show that Non-conformists are quite as good as Church folks, and sometimes a great deal better.

Miss Holt gives us in *Joyce Morrell's Harvest* another of her religious, but thoroughly healthy and natural, stories of the times of Queen Elizabeth. There is not much of a plot, but some of the characters—particularly Aunt Joyce herself, whose "harvest" consists in nursing during his last illness the profligate who has frozen the genial current of her life—are admirably drawn. There are many indications in the book, and notably the portrait of "Master Stuyvesant," that Miss Holt could, if the seriousness of her purpose would allow her, be successful in humorous no less than in historical and religious fiction.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

#### GIFT BOOKS.

*The Adventures of Herr Baby*. By Mrs. Molesworth. (Macmillan.) We know of one little girl who, seeing lightning for the first time, exclaimed, "Oh, mamma, God is striking Lucifer matches!" We know also of a little boy who, lying sick in his crib, was wearied of the slow iteration of a passing bell; after enquiring what it meant, he was silent for some time, and still toll, toll went the bell. Presently he said, "God's footman is a long time answering that bell." One more anecdote we know to be true, more beautiful than these. A little girl sat watching the glorious hues of a sunset, and presently, as the crimson and orange and purple flushed and deepened, asked in a low voice, "Is that the power and the glory?" We tell these little stories as ground for full and unhesitating belief in Herr Baby, and as a warning to those who have never been happy enough to be allowed to watch the mind of an imaginative, deep-thoughted child not to reject this sweet and beautiful book on the score of improbability. How beautiful and true it is (no matter how much of that truth and beauty comes of the authoress's imagination) no one who is not a child or has lovingly watched chil-

dren can quite know; but to them Herr Baby will become one of the real heroes of nursery fiction. We have so great a respect for Mr. Walter Crane's genius, and so much gratitude for the pleasure he frequently has given us, that we have tried hard to admire his illustrations to this story; but our success has not been equal to our wishes.

*The Story of the Persian War*. From Herodotus. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church. With Illustrations from the Antique. (Seeley and Co.) As surely as Christmas comes round we expect Mr. Church to re-write for us a story from the classics. For how many years he has thus furnished the most welcome of holiday tasks we cannot exactly say, for we have fulfilled what we are sure would be his own desire by parting with the successive volumes in favour of a recipient whose health, and not his will, forbids him to study the originals. Not even a professorial chair can hinder Mr. Church from satisfying our expectations. This season he gives us *The Story of the Persian War*, from the Revolt of Miletus to the Battle at Mycale. As the *Iliad* is to all other epics, so is the Persian War to all other wars, before or since. It represents the first act in the secular drama of the antagonism between the East and the West. There are no more soul-stirring names in the world's annals than those of Marathon and Thermopylae and Salamis. Above all, the tale is true, and has been told in all its simplicity by the Father of History. That it has not suffered in being re-written by Mr. Church it is needless to say. Only in the matter of the illustrations do we seem to recognise some falling off. They are not specially appropriate, nor is this defect made up by their intrinsic merit. They reproduce, we are told, the colouring of a certain small class of pottery in the British Museum. But they do not recapture the greatness of the epoch nor the grand scenes which they ought to illustrate.

*Heartsease and the Rabbits*: a Fairy Tale of our own Time. By the Author of "The Cradle of the Blue Nile." With Forty-four Illustrations by D. Y. (Henry Sotheran and Co.) Of the many fairy tales, new and old, that have reached us this season, we have no hesitation in awarding the first place to this. Not that it is particularly original, or particularly clever; but the humour of the thing, and its studied simplicity, are maintained with perfect art from the first page to the last. The scene is laid in the West country (though we are nowhere told so in words), which is itself no slight charm; and a subacid taste of politics flavours the whole. In the West, fairy tales are not yet dead; nor will they die so long as the author of *Heartsease and the Rabbits* can use his pen. Of the illustrations, we need only say that they are worthy of the story and of the publishers' reputation. This book, though slight, shall have an honoured place in our drawing-room.

*Under the Sunset*. By Bram Stoker. (Sampson Low.) White vellum binding, gilt edges, and creamy paper make this far too dainty a volume even for the book-spoilt children of the present age. Fortunately, its contents will be rather improved than injured by being orally conveyed to the minds of those for whom it has been written, for a word of explanation is occasionally needful; and a judicious mother may prefer to omit some of the Shadow-builder's dismal doings, which might banish sleep from the children's pillows. There is, too, a terribly grim picture (clever enough in its way) which might haunt any little one's imagination for many a night; while the words in which the scene is described are, in nursery language, decidedly "creepy."

"She wondered . . . if, as the people said, there were no more giants. So she thought and thought,

as she went on with her work before the open window.

"Presently she looked up from her work and gazed across the city. There she saw a terrible thing—something so terrible that she gave a low cry of fear and wonder, and leaned out of the window, shading her eyes with her hand to see more clearly.

"In the sky beyond the city she saw a vast shadowy form with its arms raised. It was shrouded in a misty robe that covered it, fading away into air so that she could only see the face and the grim, spectral hands.

"The form was so mighty that the city below it seemed like a child's toy. The little maid's heart seemed to stand still with fear as she thought to herself, 'The giants, then, are not dead. This is another of them.'"

We can quite believe that this sort of picture may have a kind of fascination for young readers, but we very much doubt whether it is well to subject them to it, and could therefore wish that these lurid passages had been expunged from a book which in many respects is very pleasing. There is a mixture of allegory and pure fable in some parts which is rather puzzling; but the moral teaching is excellent, and it must not be supposed that there is no fun in the book, even though the serious predominates. The illustrations are often particularly good, and the printer and binder have done their part excellently.

*A Gathered Sheaf of Golden Grain*, Gleaned by W. Allison. Illustrated by numerous new Wood-cuts (Sonnenschein), contains stories that will brighten the holidays of any children happy enough to have it on their school-room shelves. It contains no tales about boys and girls, but what boys and girls like better—stories from Nature, of insects, of frogs, of crabs, of lost nestlings, of mountain gnomes, and of the sweet flower world. "The Sunflower and the Wall" is a charming idyll. "The Discontented Swineherd" is like pemmican—so much in such small space—kaleidoscopes of life in one lad's dream. The tales of Eastern life in Hoffman's vein, called "The Avaricious Pasha" and "The Caliph's Daughter," will be read again and again by Saxon children who love Oriental legends. A mother who wishes to read aloud to her little ones will find here a delightfully. She will educate what is best in their natures, and procure them and herself a real pastime.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL AND SONS have sent us a new edition of Miss Procter's *Legends and Lyrics*, with the Preface prefixed to the collection by Dickens in 1866. Miss Procter stands in need of no extrinsic commendation; but the publishers have not spared pains to make the book worthy of its contents. There is prefixed a portrait, half-length, which we do not remember to have seen before. It is an etching by Mr. O. O. Murray after a picture by Emma G. Richard. Surely it is not only fancy that finds here the embodiment of a spirit that cared for things below because it communed with angels above. For us, some of Miss Procter's saddest poems will now have a new significance.

*Past and Present in the East*. By the Rev. Harry Jones. (Religious Tract Society.) The East which the Rector of St. George's describes is not that unlovely suburb in which his work lies, but the sunnier region in which he spent his well-earned holiday. The Past is always Present there, and these graphic pages help one to realise that fact. Mr. Jones has nothing very new to tell us, but as we read his descriptions of places and people we recognise their truthfulness, and are charmed with the author's pleasant, natural style. We put the book into the hands of a school-boy, who was loth to lay it down, and pronounced it "capital." We accept and endorse his criticism.

*Rose-leaves for Rose-buds: Fairy Tales*. By

L. B. Poirez. (Remington.) "In England," says the Preface of this book, "we endeavour, by our teaching and mannerism, to cripple the minds, and therefore the happiness, both now and hereafter, of our children." We are simple enough to fancy that modern English children have no lack of lessons, and are suffered to play in fields and gardens in an eminently natural manner. Nor are we much enamoured at the tone of these fairy tales in which they and we are bidden "to dance with the fairies." Lovers with arms round each others' waists, kisses, and marriage, to which "all girls must come," are perhaps inevitable in good time; but it is not conducive to blissful innocence to give them prominence in fairy tales. And surely it is cruel, to say the least, to disenchant youthful romance; to write, for instance, "all honeymoons are the same, and I believe myself there's nothing much in them after one leaves the champagne and wedding-cake behind." For the rest, there is no particular cleverness in the stories. Wallis Mackay's illustrations are better than the text, but the engraving often spoils the drawings.

*Hillside as it was Seventy Years Ago*. By F. H. Morgan. (Griffith and Farran.) A pleasantly written tale of Cleveland and of the smuggling rife on its coast at the beginning of the century. Mr. Morgan does well to gather up the traditional stories of the district, the "running" of cargoes, sea-fights, collisions with coastguards, and the like while they are remembered by the old people. He has woven a love-story and a good many adventurous escapes into these legends. The result is a book to delight boys in general and Yorkshire boys in particular.

*The Knight and the Dwarf: a Fairy Tale*. By Charles Mills. Illustrated by T. M. Lindsay. (Chatto and Windus.) We do not like to scan a "gift-book" in too critical a spirit; nor do we ever weary of fairy tales, if only we can read them. But we have been fairly beaten, partly by the deceptive introduction and partly by the pompous style of this book. It is not so easy to tell a story as some writers seem to think.

*The Giant Raft*. Part I. "Eight Hundred Leagues on the Amazon." By Jules Verne. Translated by W. J. Gordon. (Sampson Low.) Of this also we regret to say that we are compelled to give an unfavourable report. M. Jules Verne, indeed, is always readable, even when he leaves least impression on the mind of the reader. But he is never at his best when describing plain travel as opposed to the marvels of pseudo-science. In the present case, he has made himself almost dull, and certainly tedious. Above all, we must protest against the device by which the story is spun out to fill two parts, of which only the first is as yet before us. The same was done last year with *The Steam House*. But the story of *The Steam House*, with all its faults, was able to fix itself in our memory during the interval of publication.

*Our Little Ones: Illustrated Stories and oems for Young People*. With 350 Original Illustrations. (Griffith and Farran.) This is the bound volume of an American magazine, which we have to thank Messrs. Griffith and Farran for introducing into this country. The only thing that could be urged against it is that it is American, by which we mean that it has the defects of its merits. English children of the age for whom it is intended will be puzzled by darkies, 'possums, stores, cents, quarters, sleighs, &c. This apart, we have nothing but praise to give. The shortness of the stories is an excellent feature, and it does not lie in our mouths to complain that they are actually all signed.

*Little Wide Awake: an Illustrated Magazine for Good Children*. Edited by Mrs. Sale Barker.

(Boutledge.) To compare this with the preceding is very instructive. This has a frontispiece by Kate Greenaway, illustrations by Harrison Weir, and two or three stories by Lord Brougham. But, on the whole, it must be confessed that the superior paper and print of the American magazine fairly typify its superiority both in text and in wood-cuts. We shrewdly suspect that the Americans encourage their children to buy magazines more than we do. Our best juvenile magazines are not for home reading, but for boys.

*Calendar Tiles*. Drawings by G. F. B. Verses by C. D. B. (Shaw.) Another American importation, though we are left to infer so from internal evidence. The idea of the book is original and praiseworthy—to design a series of tiles for each month of the year for children to paint. The drawings are distinctly clever, and so are the verses accompanying them. Indeed, the drawings are too clever to be daubed over by 'prentice hands. Their salvation arises from the fact that American wood-cuts will not bear paint. And so we will defraud our children, and let our copy of the book stay as it is.

*Holly Berries*. By Ida Waugh. (Griffith and Farran.) The rhymes are natural and child-like, though some children may be puzzled by a few American expressions in them. "Tired Out" is quite above the average of verses for children, and so is "Nobody's Dog," with its pathetic lines,

"If someone would pet you, if the bad world would let you,  
How faithful and true you would be, would not you?"

But we think *Holly Berries* is audacious in calling itself "the gift-book of the season," for the style of its illustrations is not at all up to the modern standard. The colouring is hard and crude in many instances, and fineness of outline quite wanting, though some of the pictures are amusing enough.

*Winter Pictures*, by Post and Artist. With Illustrations by Edward Whymper. (Religious Tract Society.) It is rather chilling to have a collection of even the best things said about winter in poetry; but the illustrations of this book are very pretty, and Christmas carols from ancient and modern sources are thrown in by way of warmth.

*Footprints of Italian Reformers*. By John Stoughton, D.D. (Religious Tract Society.) Companion to the *Homes and Haunts of Luther*. A pretty-looking gift-book, with some nice illustrations. Its letterpress would be more useful were it less diffuse, but the writer has had access to some interesting records. A certain triteness seems the chief failing of the book. To write of Dante that "his marvellous *Commedia* has employed the pens of admiring critics," and that Dr. Stoughton is "constrained to regard the wonderful author of dreams touching Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise as a great reformer, full of ideas bearing on the political and moral improvement of his country and mankind," is triteness which even pretty binding and pictures hardly redeem from the ludicrous.

*Against the Stream*. By the Author of "The Schönberg-Cotta Family." (S. P. C. K.) A tale of the opening of the present century, especially dwelling on the Anti-Slave Trade movement, Wilberforce, &c., and depicting life at Clapham at that time. The story is confused and less interesting than most by this author, though tender and elevated thoughts are to be found in all that she writes.

*Home Words for Heart and Hearth*. Volume for 1881. ("Home Words" Publishing Office.) Plenty of matter and plenty of illustrations to counterbalance much moralising characterises



this book. It is written to serve the temperance cause; but surely it is a peculiar argument to find Sir E. Baines eulogising temperance because "he thus enjoys the pleasures of the palate much more than if he took wine of any kind or in any quantity."

*Talks with the People by Men of Mark.* No. II.—President Garfield. ("Home Words" Publishing Office.) Mr. Reid here tells once more the familiar story of the late President's persevering life and lamented death. Their lessons scarcely need emphasising. This little volume embraces a few selections from the President's writings and speeches. They contain nothing very noteworthy, and are naturally coloured with not a little tincture of American thought. We fail to find deep wisdom, for instance, in the following aphorism:—

"There is scarcely a more pitiable sight than to see here and there learned men, so called, who have graduated in our own and the universities of Europe with high honours, and yet who could not harness a horse or make out a bill of sale if the world depended upon it."

*The Light of the Home; or, Mabel's Story.* (Shaw.) The writer of this story, not content with two names for it, after the first page adopts a third—"Mabel's Stepmother"—which is forthwith continued till the end of the book. It is an American school-story, written in a spirit somewhat alien to that by which English boys and girls are actuated, but contains a good moral. When a church is mentioned at all, it is that school exercises may therein be recited; and it is with something of a shock to English minds that we find a band "playing melodiously in it, fans fluttering, girls eating candy, and a stage erected" on which a youthful performer speaks his "valedictory" amid "round after round of applause."

*Long-nose the Dwarf, and other Fairy Tales,* by W. Hauff (Sonnenschein and Co.), may be safely recommended as a Christmas gift. There is a good deal of variety in the stories, some being of Eastern and some of German origin; and each one is told attractively, and is set off by excellent and appropriate illustrations.

AUTHORS of popular works are sometimes apt to think that anything they write will be eagerly devoured by the public. In *Conquering and to Conquer: a Story of Rome in the Days of Jerome* (S. P. C. K.), the authoress of the *Schönberg-Cotta Family* has fallen into this mistake. She has produced neither a good story nor a good sermon.

*Eva's Mulberry-Tree*, by E. L. Seeley (Seeley), is an attempt to connect the leading events of English history from Edward VI. to George III. with the fortunes of a mulberry-tree. Young readers of school Histories will perhaps find the allusions entertaining, though their elders can hardly repress a smile when they find a soldier of Marlborough's taking to prophesy that his great commander's fame will ensure that

"Marlborough College should honour  
His memory glorious;  
And the Prince of Wales's Palace  
Be known as Marlborough House."

*The Angel's Story.* By Adelaide Anne Procter. (G. Bell.) An old favourite with new attractions is sure of welcome. The illustrations, by Charles O. Murray, are graceful, and the little book will be prized by many a mother sorrowing for a lost child.

*The White Chapel.* By Esme Stuart. (S. P. C. K.) This is a pleasantly told story concerning a little girl who had been allowed to run somewhat wild during the first twelve years of her life, but was trained by the wise discipline of love into "right use and true obedience."

We are not sure that we do not prefer her in the Tomboy stage, but in every period of development she is a warm-hearted, loveable little heroine. The "White Chapel" is simply her bed, which is supposed to resemble the chapels wherein the young squires watched their armour the night before they were knighted, putting from them every unholy thought, and preparing for the morrow by watchfulness and prayer. The simile does not seem to us very happy. The aspirant squires had to keep awake all night, whereas we hope our heroine was sometimes allowed to fall asleep.

*Dick Darlington at Home and Abroad.* By Alfred H. Engelbach. (S. P. C. K.) Dick Darlington is a hero who, although a little conceited, conducts himself remarkably well both at home and abroad; and his adventures at college in Germany, and afterwards as a subaltern in the army, will be likely to interest many youthful readers, girls as well as boys.

*How Willie became a Hero.* By the Author of "Clary's Confirmation." (S. P. C. K.) Willie became a hero not by any deed of daring such as in his boyhood he was always longing to perform, but by the more difficult method of sacrificing himself for others and leading an unselfish life. How he, by the teaching of a friend called Walter, learnt to distrust his own strength, and finally obtained his heart's desire by becoming an "eager young curate" in a poor parish, is the story told in this book. The tone of the author is, on the whole, healthy and free from cant, but we must object to one part of his teaching. Willie, when advised to pray by his friend Walter, replies that he will do so, but that he must "think first." "No, no," cried Walter anxiously, as Willie made towards the door; "pray first." Is the author so much afraid that people will not pray at all if they stop to think first?

*Mistress Mary's Garden*, by Salem Hall. *Only a Rosebud*, by Cecilia Findlay. *A Heap of Stones*, by Caroline Birley. *Dreams and Reality*, by the Author of "London Sparrows," &c. *No Place like Home*, by Alice Lang. *Grizzly's Story*, by Mary Davison. *The Black Donkey*, by Darley Dale. (S. P. C. K.) These short tales belong to a series of excellent little story-books "published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." A vein of religious sentiment runs through all of them, but it is seldom obtruded, so that the stories, being pleasantly written, will be likely to interest youthful sinners as well as youthful saints. *The Black Donkey*, whereby is symbolised a little boy's bad temper, is one of the best of them, though it reads in places rather like a guide-book to the Channel Islands. *Only a Rosebud* is too sad a tale for young hearts. *A Heap of Stones* was gathered by a poor old labourer during long years to build a church in a godless country place, and the church was really built after his death as a memorial of his faithfulness. *Dreams and Reality* is a story of the siege of Paris, telling how a little girl sold her beloved cat to provide soup for her dying brother. *Mistress Mary's Garden* is full of tiresome children who are reduced by pleasant means to the approved order of

"Silver bells,  
Cockle shells,  
And daisies all in a row."

*No Place like Home* is a teetotal story, showing the improvement effected in a poor home by throwing the gin bottle out and taking the Bible in; while *Grizzly* is simply an old bald doll who tells her history to a little girl who has fallen asleep.

We have received from the Religious Tract

Society very handsome bound volumes of the *Leisure Hour* and of the *Sunday at Home*, than which, in their way, no presents could be more welcome. The society also sends us its monthly numbers.

THE two latest additions to "The Boys' Own Favourite Library," published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, are *Peter the Whaler*, by the late William H. G. Kingston, and *The Early Start in Life*, by Mrs. Norris, a daughter of Capt. Marryat. We know not whether that boy is most to be pitied or envied to whom "Peter the Whaler" is still unknown.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

WE are glad to hear that Messrs. Longmans and Co. will shortly extend the experiment of issuing standard copyright books at sixpence each, which was commenced by them with the publication of Lady Brassey's *Voyage in the Sunbeam*. In January they will issue the Rev. J. G. Wood's popular natural history work, *Strange Dwellings: a Description of the Habitations of Animals*. It will be illustrated by over sixty wood-cuts. This will be followed in February by Mr. G. J. Whyte-Melville's novel, *Kate Coventry*. The price in each case will be sixpence.

MR. R. B. MARSTON, who has for several years been connected with the firm of Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington (of which his father is the senior partner), has just been taken into partnership. Mr. R. B. Marston, who is an enthusiastic angler, has for some time past been the editor and proprietor of that useful and interesting journal the *Fishing Gazette*. This paper now becomes the property of the new firm, Mr. Marston retaining its editorship and general management.

ADMIRERS of Hector Berlioz, and they seem on the increase in England, will be glad to hear that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are going to bring out a translation of his fascinating *Memoirs of his own life*. The English version is being made by Mr. W. Holmes, under the superintendence of Mr. George Grove. In addition to the *Correspondance* and the *Mémoires*, a new volume of the *Lettres intimes* of Berlioz, with a Preface by Gounod, has just been published at Paris by Calmann Lévy.

OPINION in Scotland indicates that the Chair of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of Dr. John Black, will be offered by the Crown to Dr. Donaldson, Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, who has done so much for patristic literature and also for academical reform. But we understand that nothing definite has yet been done in connexion with the appointment.

MR. THOMAS DAVIDSON, the author of an article on Antonio Rosmini which recently appeared in the *Fortnightly*, is preparing a fuller exposition of Rosmini's philosophy, which will probably be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. Mr. Davidson, although a naturalised American citizen, is a Scotsman by birth, and a graduate of Aberdeen University.

THE two new volumes of Mr. S. R. Gardiner's great historical work, which Messrs. Longmans will publish next Tuesday, cover the period from 1637 to 1642. They begin with the first signs of trouble that afterwards developed into the Puritan Revolution; they include the Star Chamber trials of Prynne, Burton, and Bastwick, Hampden's ship-money case, the abortive meeting of the Short Parliament, and the first fourteen months of the Long Parliament; they end with the raising of the standard at Nottingham.

MR. JAMES GEMMELL, of Edinburgh, has ready a new work on Japan, entitled *The*

*Land of the Morning.* The author is Mr. W. G. Dixon, formerly a Professor in the Imperial College of Engineering, Tôkiyo.

THE authoress of that capital novel of this year, "*Two Pretty Girls*," by Mary A. Lewis, was matroned by all the reviewers of her book, and turned into "Mrs. Lewis." But the lady in question is Miss Lewis, of Harpton Court, Radnorshire, the niece of the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis, and daughter of Sir Gilbert Lewis. Miss Lewis is known as one of the ablest contributors to *Macmillan's Magazine*, and as one of the committees of the Browning Society, before which she is to read a paper on January 27, 1882, the same evening on which Mr. James Thomson, author of *The City of Dreadful Night*, also reads his "Notes on the Genius of Robert Browning" before the same society.

WE hear that Col. Laurie's forthcoming work on Burma, *Ashé Pyee; or, the Superior Country*, will contain a chapter on Court etiquette, giving the most authentic information which has yet been published on the relations between England and the Court at Mandalay, regarding the Shoe question, which at one time gave rise to much discussion, and which has not yet been settled.

MR. E. WALFORD has had placed at his disposal, for his new *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, the whole of the unpublished MSS. of those two eminent antiquaries the late Mr. John Britton and Sir Egerton Brydges; and a MS. note-book, also unpublished, by Joseph Spence, the author of *Polymetis, Anecdotes*, &c., the friend of Pope and of Horace Walpole, and sometime Professor of Poetry and Modern History at Oxford.

A POPULAR illustrated handbook to St. Paul's, by Mr. G. Phillips Bevan and Dr. Stainer, is now passing through the press, and will shortly be published by Messrs. W. Swann Sonnenschein and Co.

MR. CHAS. E. DE RANCE's volume on *The Water Supply of England and Wales*, with six coloured maps, will be published immediately by Mr. Edward Stanford.

FOLLOWING his publication of a very cheap French Testament, Mr. Elliot Stock is about to publish an edition of *The Pilgrim's Progress* in the French language, at the cost of a few pence, for general distribution.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. will publish shortly an essay upon "The Philosophy of Self-Consciousness," by Mr. P. J. Fitzgerald. The author, we believe, takes his stand upon psychology, from which he develops a system of abstract metaphysics, including a belief in God and in the perfectibility of the human race.

THE facsimile reprint of *Goody Two Shoes*, edited by Mr. Charles Welsh, which was published only the other day by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, has proved such a success that it has already got into a second edition.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. Canon Jenkins, M.A., Rector and Vicar of Lymington, Kent, as one of the hon. curators of Lambeth Palace Library, in place of the late Dean of Wells. Canon Jenkins has recently written the *Diocesan History of Canterbury*, and has contributed several papers to archaeological literature, besides theological brochures.

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND Co. will publish immediately *A Compendium of Italian History from the Fall of the Roman Empire*, translated from the Italian of Father Basco and continued to the present time by Mr. J. D. Morell. The publication of Lord Beaconsfield's speeches, edited by Mr. T. E. Kebbel, is now announced by the same firm for January.

MESSRS. M. H. GILL AND SON, of Dublin, are publishing, in cheap monthly parts, a collec-

tion of *Irish Plesantry and Fun*, being short tales from Lever, Carleton, Maginn, Lover, Le Fanu, &c., each part illustrated with two coloured plates. It is as well that such a collection should be made, if only to remind the Irish of what was once a national characteristic.

A NEW work on the Incarnation, entitled *The God-Man*, is announced to be published immediately by Mr. Elliot Stock.

AMONG the lately bought MSS. at the British Museum yet uncatalogued are some autograph pieces of Galuppi's music; but whether they contain the Venetian Carnival celebrated by Mr. Browning, with its mirth and sighs, "lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, suspensions, solutions, and commiserating sevenths," is not yet ascertained.

LOVERS of local literature will regret to hear that the *Border Counties' Magazine* is discontinued. It has been published for eighteen months, and has contained many able contributions on history, biography, folk-lore, poetry, &c., mainly relating to the South of Scotland. The editor, Mr. Thomas Lister, has done his work well, and the only reward he has received is a number of flattering reviews.

MR. HARRY BLYTH, author of numerous popular newspaper stories, has nearly ready for the press a new novel entitled *The Love of a Life*.

THE Rev. W. H. Jones is writing a paper on "Holderness Folk-Lore" for the Folk-Lore Society.

AT the meeting of the Commission royale d'Histoire at Brussels last month the baron Kervyn de Lettenhove communicated a Report on his recent visit to England to examine the original documents illustrating the political relations between England and the Low Countries during the reign of Philip II. He was specially interested in the letters of Card. d'Espinoza, bought by the authorities of the British Museum at Madrid in 1870; in the papers of Lord Burleigh, preserved at Hatfield House, which throw much light upon the intrigues of the duc d'Alençon; and in the collection of MSS. belonging to Lord Calthorpe, where he found many new facts showing the active interference of England in the affairs of the Low Countries in 1585.

WE learn from the *Revue critique* that M. Ernest Glasson, Professor in the Faculty of Law and in the Ecole des Sciences politiques, is engaged upon a history of law and of political and judicial institutions in England, as compared with the corresponding institutions in France, from their origin down to the present day. The entire work will take six volumes, of which the first, treating of the Anglo-Saxon period, has just been published (Paris: Durand et Pedone-Lauriel).

THAT colossal work of the Bollandist Fathers, the *Acta Sanctorum*, is about to make a fresh start, according to *Polybiblion*. The first volume appeared at Antwerp in 1643, under the editorship of Father Johann von Bolland himself. The most recent, called variously vol. lix. or vol. lx., was published in 1867. This is the twelfth for October, but it does not carry the calendar to the end of that month. With this it was generally thought that the work had stopped; but now we hear that a new generation of Bollandists are taking up the task with fresh vigour—"en se conformant à toutes les exigences de l'érudition moderne par rapport à la publication des textes." Volume thirteen for October, finishing that month, is already half-printed, and will be published in the course of next year; and the first three days of November have been written. An Index, more elaborate than that at the end of each volume, is being compiled for the whole sixty. In addition,

the Bollandist Fathers propose to issue a series of *Analecta Bollandiana*, discussing the many "hagiographical documents" which they have come across in the course of their "secular" work. This will be published in Latin—the first part in March 1882; and the assistance of outsiders will not be rejected.

A FRENCH translation of *Daniel Deronda*, by Ernest David, has just been published by Calmann Lévy.

MESSRS. HACHETTE have just brought out, in their library of the best foreign novels, a translation by M. Bernard-Deroene of Dickens's *Great Expectations*, entitled *Les grandes Espérances*.

A SUPPLEMENT of forty-one pages to the fifth edition of Vaperau's *Dictionnaire des Contemporains* has just been published (Paris: Hachette) with a view to include the recent changes that have taken place in French political life.

WE hope shortly to notice the first volume of the important *Histoire de Charles VII.*, by M. G. du Fresnoy de Beaucourt, which has been published at Paris by the Société bibliographique. The work will consist of five volumes in all; and with the fifth will appear an album, containing portraits, facsimiles, original documents, &c. The second volume is already in the press.

M. EDMOND DE GONCOURT's new novel, *La Faustine*, will appear at the beginning of January.

WE learn from the *Rassegna Settimanale* that Prof. Carlo Magenta, of the University of Pavia, will shortly publish in Milan a volume of inedited documents bearing on the history of Pavia during the Sforza and Visconti periods. These documents will be accompanied by a companion volume of commentary.

THE *Zeitschrift für schweizerische Statistik* prints a conspectus of the attendance at the four Swiss universities from 1876 to 1881 inclusive. The average number of students matriculated annually at the four universities (Basel, Zürich, Bern, and Geneva) is 1,058. When divided according to faculties, the number in each branch of study is as follows:—Theological, 113; legal, 188; philosophical, 288; and medical, 288. Zürich had the greatest average number of students, 332, to the 320 of Bern, 204 of Basel, and 201 of Geneva. The Federal Polytechnicum and the Academy of Lausanne are omitted from the calculation. It appears that Basel is preferred by the theological students, Bern by the jurists, and Zürich by the philosophical. Until recently, Zürich was also the resort of the greatest number of medical students, but Bern now surpasses it in this faculty.

THE sale of the collection of autographs and designs formerly belonging to Alfred and Paul de Musset, which had been announced for December 1, was postponed by reason of the death of Paul's widow on the previous day. The collection includes the MS. originals of many of Alfred's choicest poems, several fragments of a comedy in prose, and—above all—an album, with ten sketches in pencil drawn by Alfred during his famous tour in Italy with George Sand.

WITH reference to the notice of the late Robert William Eyton, that appeared in the *ACADEMY* of October 19, Mr. Hubert Smith writes to us from Bridgenorth, Shropshire, wishing us to state that Eyton was a fellow-pupil with him at the Bridgenorth Grammar School, under Dr. Bowley, in 1834; and that he has in his possession a school play-bill of that date, with Eyton's name for the part of Falstaff in *Henry IV.*

MESSRS. LETTS, SON AND CO. (LIMITED) have sent us some half-dozen specimens of their

Diaries, which stand in no need of commendation from anyone. As a general rule, we are hostile to the practice of binding up advertisements with the text of any book; but in this case the maps, taken from the *Popular Atlas* issued by the same publishers, are positively an advantage. We have also received from Messrs. James Blackwood and Co. a Shilling Scribbling Diary, to which we shall pay the highest of compliments by putting it into constant use.

Messrs. JOHN WALKER and Co., of 96 Farringdon Street, have sent us several boxes of their "Anchor Pens." Their characteristics are that they are strongly gilt, and that they contain a sort of reservoir for regulating the ink. It is claimed for them that "they last longer and write easier than any other pens yet produced." Though we do not consider it our duty to endorse, or even to test, such statements, we are bound to say that we have had one of these pens in constant use for the past three weeks, and that (to our surprise) it continues to fulfil its makers' promise. In durability it far surpasses our old favourite "J;" and for smoothness of writing it leaves nothing to be desired.

#### GERMAN JOTTINGS.

PROF. WILHELM ARNDT, of Leipzig, is preparing a critical edition of Goethe's *Die Vögel*, for which purpose he has examined the autograph MS. of the poet preserved in the library at Gotha. He has there found an entire scene, which Goethe afterwards suppressed, and a number of various readings of considerable interest. His book will also give for the first time a history of the origin of the piece, and an identification of the several characters.

THE second part of Leopold von Ranke's *Weltgeschichte* has passed through the press, and will be published in the course of the present month by Duncker and Humblot, of Leipzig. Like the first part, it consists of two volumes, which treat of the Roman Republic and its supremacy.

FERDINAND GREGOROVIVS has chosen as the subject of his forthcoming work *Athenais: Geschichte einer byzantinischen Kaiserin*, the strange and chequered history of the Empress Eudocia, daughter of the Athenian philosopher Leontius, and wife of Theodosius II., which, as Gibbon remarks, might be deemed an incredible romance if it were not true. He will likewise publish immediately *Korfu: eine ionische Idylle*, as a pendant to his *Island of Capri*.

THE editorial staff of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which, from its able advocacy of moderate Liberalism, has sometimes been called "the German Times," will shortly remove their headquarters from Augsburg to Munich, at which latter place the paper will for the future be published.

PROF. E. MARTIN, of Strassburg, and Herr Wilhelm Wiegand, archivist of that town, propose to publish, with Tribner, a periodical entitled *Strassburger Studien, Zeitschrift für Geschichte, Sprache und Literatur des Elsaßes*. The first number will contain a catalogue of all the books, &c., that have appeared with reference to Alsace since 1870.

A VIENNA paper, the *Deutsche Zeitung*, offers a prize of 100 ducats for a national hymn, which shall embody the aspirations of the German-speaking peoples that inhabit the Austrian empire. The "Wacht am Rhein," the "Deutsches Vaterland" of Arndt, and the "Deutsches Lied" of Kalliwoda are manifestly inadequate to represent the desired combination of German with Austrian nationality.

THE late Arnold Ruge left behind him a posthumous work, of an autobiographical

nature, which has been published by Winter, of Leipzig, under the title of *Geschichte unserer Zeit von Freiheitskriegen bis zum Ausbruch des deutsch-französischen Krieges*.

HERR HINRICHS, of Leipzig, has just issued the first volume of a collection of the "Kleinere Schriften" of Wilhelm Grimm. It contains his miscellaneous papers upon the history of literature and folk-lore, arranged under the following headings:—Biographisches, Wissenschaftliche Anfänge, Naturpoesie, Kunstpoesie, Zu den Märchen, Reden, Zeitgeschichtliches, Erzählungen. The entire collection will fill three volumes.

VON HARTMANN's new work, published by Duncker, of Berlin, is entitled *Das religiöse Bewusstsein der Menschheit im Stufengang seiner Entwicklung*.

ROBERT KÖNIG, the author of the well-known *History of German Literature*, has just published (Oldenburg: Stalling) an anthology entitled *Deutsches Frauenleben im deutschen Liede*.

PAUL LINDAU is about to bring out in Breslau a new periodical under the title of *Die Zeit*.

BROCKHAUS' *Conversations-lexikon* is now appearing in a thirteenth edition, revised and augmented, which is to be illustrated with upwards of 400 plates, besides numerous woodcuts interspersed throughout the text. Notwithstanding the necessarily enhanced cost of production, the price of this useful encyclopaedia will not be raised.

HERR FRANZOS' new novel, *Ein Kampf ums Recht* (Breslau: Schottländer), which was reviewed in the last number of the ACADEMY, has already reached a second edition.

THE Berlin Public Prosecutor has formally withdrawn from the criminal proceedings against Spielhagen for his novel *Angela*, which were instituted for the purpose of suppressing the sale of the book on the score of immorality. The matter had created a great deal of excitement in German literary circles, as this attack on Spielhagen was believed to be rather an ebullition of personal spite on the part of the Public Prosecutor than the outcome of zeal for the public good.

#### A TRANSLATION FROM LEOPARDI.

"A FRAGMENT."

I, ROUND the threshold roaming, here in vain  
Invoke the hailstorm and the tempest's might,  
That in my dwelling they may her retain.  
Yet moaned the wind within the forest's night,  
And 'mongst the clouds the wandering thunder rose  
Ere golden dawn had filled the sky with light.  
O blessed clouds, earth, sky, O trees, she goes!  
My lady goes—have pity, if there may  
Pity be found still for a lover's woes!  
Awake, O whirlwind, and, yeshowers, essay  
Your force on me, until the sun hath sped  
To other lands again, renewing day.  
Now ope the sky, the wind hath fallen dead,  
The branches rest—the sun with cruel ray  
Dazzles my eyes, heavy with tears unshed.

I. O. L.

#### OBITUARY.

THE LATE PRESIDENT OF CORPUS.

ON Tuesday last was buried in the Holywell Cemetery at Oxford one who had been in his time a very remarkable man. John Matthias Wilson was born about sixty-seven years ago, and, if he came to Oxford at the usual age, he must have spent nearly half-a-century at the university. During that time he has filled all the highest academical offices. In the university he has played a part second to none of his contemporaries in an age of able and distinguished men.

To his own college he has been everything. Successively scholar, fellow, tutor, and, finally, president of Corpus, he more than anyone else was justly identified with the great reputation of that society during the last fifty years. Nor was his influence as a teacher confined to the members of his own college. For nearly thirty years he was Professor of Moral Philosophy on Whyte's foundation—an appointment which brought him pupils from all colleges in the university. As public examiner from time to time, he helped to mould the great school of *Litterae Humaniores*—the crown of the Oxford curriculum—into the shape which it now bears.

Mr. Wilson's whole life may be said to have been spent in the discharge of two very different functions which are not always easy to reconcile. He was a great academical politician, and he was a great teacher. In neither capacity has he left anything behind him but the recollection of his services, his vast personal influence, and his high qualities of mind and character. To the academical contests of a bygone day in which he bore a leading part it would be idle now to refer at any length. In his later days he was accustomed to regret the disproportionate waste of time and brain involved in the mere struggle for a change of system, but this view will assuredly not be taken by any who can realise how much that change of system means. It is a great work, even if it stood alone, to have done as much as Mr. Wilson did to make the universities what they now are—all but completely national, and almost entirely free. It is matter for more real regret that no monument remains of his considerable philosophical gifts. Even his lectures remained conversational in form to the last. Mere absorption in business will not alone account for the fact that a shrewd, strong, and original thinker, deeply interested in philosophical subjects, and holding very decided views, should have left no permanent contribution whatever to philosophical enquiry. Mr. Wilson unquestionably intended to devote the leisure of the presidency to such work, but he had not been long elected when he was attacked by the illness which has just proved fatal; and the great book was never written. Those who know Oxford will be at no loss to assign to the influences of the place their due share of responsibility for a result so much to be regretted.

One of Mr. Wilson's strongest intellectual sympathies was with legal studies, and even legal ways of thought. The rising Law School at Oxford owes much to his powerful support; and the Corpus Chair of Jurisprudence, distinguished by the incumbency of Sir Henry Maine, was chiefly due to his initiative. Nor was his merely the sympathy of an outsider. The writings of the English school of jurists, particularly of Bentham, Austin, and Maine, were to him what modern science has become to thinkers of a later date—corrective of pre-established opinions, and suggestive of a new attitude and new modes of enquiry.

We may not dwell on the fine personal qualities which endeared him to a large circle of friends. His keen discrimination of character, and his skill in using it, his strength of purpose, and his disinterested devotion to the university in which he had passed his life, are known to all with whom his public duties brought him into contact. A narrower, but still a large, circle will remember long his frank kindness of manner, his shrewd sayings racy of the North, his many-sided intellectual interests, and his perfect manliness, sincerity, and simplicity.

The names of several laymen having been mentioned in connexion with the succession to Mr. Wilson, it may be pointed out that the election must take place under the old statutes, and that the new president of Corpus must therefore be in holy orders. Notwithstanding this restriction, we believe the choice of the fellows is

likely to fall upon a well-known member of another college than whom no one could be found better qualified to carry on the traditions of Mr. Wilson's influence.

### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE first number of the *Bibliographer* (Elliot Stock) promises well. It contains several *bonnes bouches*; but the contribution of most permanent value is doubtless that from the pen of Mr. Bradshaw, who argues that the "G. H." whose mark appears on the title of Tindale's New Testament of 1534-35 was the publisher of the book, Godfried van der Haghen, the Latinised form of whose name, Godefridus Dumaens, occurs on several other Antwerp publications. Mr. Bradshaw's article, besides its intrinsic interest, has a further value as an illustration of sound bibliographical method. He writes:—

"If Panzer, the one true naturalist among general bibliographers, had more followers in the present day, our knowledge of these matters would advance very much more rapidly than it does. Put a book, about which you are anxious to learn something, among its fellows, that is, among the productions of the same and neighbouring presses, look at its surroundings for a few minutes, and your questions will solve themselves. You will be saved from all inducement to rash speculation. The facts will speak for themselves before you even have time to hazard a foolish conjecture. . . I mention these things merely to show that what is wanted for the solution of a bibliographical problem is not ingenuity of speculation, but simply honest and patient observation of facts allowed to speak for themselves. When will our leading bibliographers adopt this method in practice, and cease merely praising it in others?"

Mr. Blades is haunted by a certain "Thomas Bercula, Typographus," of London, whose name appears in two very rare editions of the *Vulgaria Whitintoni*. It is to be hoped, rather, perhaps, than expected, that some correspondent will be able to exorcise the mysterious *revenant* who is vexing the soul of the learned biographer of Caxton. Altogether, we regard Mr. Elliot Stock's new venture as a distinct addition to our resources. But could not the editors increase its attractions and usefulness by giving us a really satisfactory and trustworthy bibliography of the English publications of the month?

THE *Cornhill Magazine* has a thoughtful study by the writer of *Hours in a Library* on "Carlyle's Ethics," which is, perhaps, the most discriminating piece of analytical criticism on Carlyle that has yet appeared. The writer traces Carlyle's characteristics back to the original Puritanism which was the basis of his mind, and accounts for much by the remark, "To the genuine Puritan a creed is nothing which does not immediately embody itself in a war-cry." An article on "Dangers from Comets" will reassure timid people who live in dread of being burned up by the increase of the sun's heat consequent on its absorption some day of an unwary comet. The writer of "Political Spies" has some curious stories to tell of the subterranean part of government, from which no system is entirely exempt. A paper on "Greek Songs in Calabria" points out the traces still surviving of the old connexion between South Italy and Greece.

IN *Macmillan*, Mr. Julian Hawthorne begins a new novel, "Fortune's Fool," of which the first instalment has at least the merit of opening up to the reader a somewhat complicated situation. The Rev. W. Benham, in a paper on "Church Controversies during the Last Fifty Years," gives some good advice to the clergy which most people would be glad to see them follow. Prof. Blackie's "Thoughts on English University Reform" are not very profound; in fact, they only express the opinion which anyone at all

conversant with the subject already feels about the hopeless jumble between a professorial and a tutorial system which marks the labours of the university commissions. The Bishop of Carlisle, writing about "William Whewell," is a little hesitating, and seems to be afraid of speaking out. There are many good stories about Whewell floating in Cambridge which the Bishop has not thought it worth while to chronicle in his brief notice. Yet Whewell was probably more important as an academic personage than as a literary or scientific celebrity.

### TWO FRENCH POLITICAL NOVELS.

*M. le Ministre*. Par Jules Claretie. (Paris: Dentu.)

*Numa Roumestan*. Par Alphonse Daudet. (Paris: Charpentier.)

THE last new play and the last new novel are the supreme matters of interest to the real Parisian. Just now there is one new play to which all Paris is rushing, but there are two new novels which all Paris is reading. Even M. Gambetta and the "grand Ministère" cannot alienate public interest from *M. le Ministre* and *Numa Roumestan*. These two novels are by very different hands, but there is a curious similarity between M. Claretie's clever story and M. Alphonse Daudet's brilliant book. Both were suggested by the phase through which French politics have been passing during the past ten years. The interest in both lies in the contrast between the public careers and private characters of their respective heroes. In both the success and failure of the modern French Minister are referred to causes which can be aptly compared. M. Vaudray and Numa Roumestan owe their triumphs rather to their eloquence than their virtues. Paris is willing to accept them, fresh with ingenuous provincial ardour, as her rulers; but she forces them to bow to her caprices, and cajoles them into yielding to her ways. Either one may excite her citizens with his eloquence, and rule them with his maxims; but Paris insists upon governing his passions, and dictating for him his pleasures. It would not be fair to M. Claretie to compare his method and style with those of M. Daudet. The author of *M. le Ministre* is a very clever and versatile writer, while Alphonse Daudet is a master of his art. *M. le Ministre* is full of incidents, some of which are exciting, contains numerous characters all admirably drawn, and is not without passion. It is difficult to say in what respect the book fails. And yet, no one can read it and then read *Numa Roumestan* without at once feeling that the two writers are on a different level. Perhaps the explanation may be found in this, that M. Claretie represents faithfully and brilliantly what he has seen passing before his eyes in the Paris he knows so well; whereas M. Daudet does this and something more, for he—without tedious analysis or long disquisitions—contrives to suggest the causes which underlie the effects he is describing. In short, M. Claretie has given to the world an exciting and realistic panorama; whereas M. Daudet has produced a well-composed and perfectly acted play. *M. le Ministre* will bear reading, and can scarcely fail to be enjoyed, but the character and adventures of M. Vaudray neither ask for nor require detailed criticism.

It is universally believed that the first sketch of *Numa Roumestan* differed in an essential particular from the book as finally published. The Roumestan of whom we read is a native of the Midi of France, born and bred in one of those Southern towns which have contrived to preserve traces, in their architecture and in the disposition of their people, of Latin life. Roumestan, speaking in magniloquent provincial French to enthusiastic crowds grouped among the ruins

of one of those Roman amphitheatres which are found in the South of France, typifies the latest outcome of French democracy. He is king by virtue of his tongue. But when we find this same Roumestan to be a fervent Catholic, a strong Legitimist, the hope of the uncompromising Tories, it is impossible to help feeling that it is in La Vendée and not in Provence that the scene should have been laid. And it is consequently universally believed, partly as a natural inference from the inconsistencies which are forced upon the reader all through the book, between Roumestan's position as a favourite of the people and his views as a supporter of the monarchy, and partly from the gossip of those who have pretension to being well informed, that Roumestan as he first saw the light was as Liberal as he is now reactionary, and, with all his good nature, his aversion from giving pain, and his charm over the public mind, was the typical opportunist which consistency demands. It is in this inconsistency that the failure of the book lies, if there is any failure about it. That comparison should be instituted between M. Daudet's hero and the chief figure of French politics was inevitable, and was undoubtedly foreseen by the author. That the portrait was intended to be satirical there can be no reason to disbelieve; but whether M. Daudet originally meant the circumstances and sentiments of Roumestan to bear a still plainer likeness to those of M. Gambetta than they do, but was deterred by representation of common friends (though this is loudly asserted in Paris society and in the press), is one of those questions which will not be settled until it has long ceased to be of any interest.

The local colour, dashed on with an unsparing hand, is masterly in the extreme. M. Daudet's readers who remember the vigorous descriptions in *Jack* and *Le Nabab* will find no falling off in the account given in his last work of the Farandole danced in the amphitheatre at Aps, or the storm at Château-Bayard, where Roumestan composes his great Chambéry speech under circumstances which orators may envy, but will scarcely recollect among their own experiences. The motto of the book, placed upon the fly-leaf, explains M. Daudet's thought—"For the second time the Romans have conquered Gaul." M. Daudet's history of the second Roman conquest of his country is well worth the attention of his countrymen, who will, no doubt, in spite of his criticism of their manners and customs, with their usual candour be ready to admit that once more M. Daudet has conquered them.

R. B. BRETT.

### WORDSWORTH'S BIRTHPLACE.

THE *Carlisle Patriot* having mentioned Mr. Fletcher's letters in the *ACADEMY* on the subject of Wordsworth's birthplace, the only surviving son of the poet writes to our Northern contemporary as follows:—

"Sir,—I think I can ease Mr. J. S. Fletcher's mind as to 'where Wordsworth was born.' Shortly after the late Mr. Wood's parents went to reside at what is now called 'Wordsworth House, Cockermouth,' my father took me to call upon them; and he then showed to Mrs. Wood and myself the room, one looking upon the River Derwent, in which he was born! If I be not mistaken, his baptismal register may be found at Penrith. He and his sister Dorothy (born December 25, 1771) were both christened at the same time. Mr. Lodge, of Castle Street, Carlisle, was my father's godmother, of which fact she often in her last years with pleasure reminded me. The date of the baptism, be it where it may, cannot be prior to 1773, most probably 1774, for I have the impression of being told he was in his fourth or fifth year when it took place.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

"WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

"Willow Brook, Eton, Windsor, Nov. 26, 1881.

"P.S.—If my father's baptism be not found at



Brigham, my reason for thinking it may be at Penrith is that his mother was a native of Penrith, and I have heard both my aunt and father speak of their being much at Penrith in their early childhood."

### SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ADAMY, R. *Architektonik auf historischer u. ästhetischer Grundlage*. 1. Bds. 3. Abth. *Architektonik der Hellenen*. Hannover: Helwing. 18 M.  
 BERTHAUD, L. *Général. Principes de la Stratégie: Etude sur la Conduite des Armées*. Paris: Baudouin. 20 fr.  
 BIER, C. *Deutsche Poetik. Theoretisch-prakt. Handbuch des deutschen Dichtkunst*. 1. Bd. Stuttgart: Göschen. 12 M.  
 DU CLUXION, H. *L'Art national: Etude sur l'Histoire de l'Art en France*. Paris: Pilon. 40 fr.  
 GRIMM, W. *Kleinere Schriften*. Hrsg. v. G. H. H. H. 2. Bd. Berlin: Dümmler. 10 M.  
 NEUMANN-SPALLART, F. X. v. *Uebersichten der Weltwirtschaft. Jahrg. 1880*. Stuttgart: Maier. 8 M.  
 SCHAEFER, C. *Die Glasmalerei d. Mittelalters u. der Renaissance*. Berlin: Ernst & Korn. 3 M. 50 Pf.  
 SIERT, Ad. *Dictionnaire raisonné et historique des Peintres de toutes les Ecoles*. Livr. 3 (Gill-Lot). Paris: Firmin-Didot. 7 fr. 80 c.

#### THEOLOGY.

- RADZ, M. *Damasus, Bischof v. Rom. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Anfänge d. römischen Primats*. Freiburg-i-B.: Mohr. 4 M. 80 Pf.

#### HISTORY.

- ABORD, H. *Histoire de la Réforme et de la Ligue dans la Ville d'Autun*. T. 2. Paris: Durand.  
 ARBAUMONT, Jules d'. *Armorial de la Chambre des comptes de Dijon, d'après le Manuscrit inédit du P. Gautier*. Paris: Rousseau. 25 fr.  
 BOEC, E. et L. BONNEBEE. *Histoire nationale des Gaulois sous Vercingétorix*. Paris: Firmin-Didot.  
 DEBOS, C. *Maro-Antoine Muret: un Professeur français en Italie dans la seconde moitié du XVI<sup>e</sup> Siècle*. Paris: Thorin.  
 DITTMICH, F. W. *Führ. v. Die historisch-politischen Volkslieder d. deutschen Krieger*. Hrsg. v. K. Bartsch. Heidelberg: Winter. 12 M.  
 LANG, L. *De Diabla inuendo consulari sollempnibus interregnum causa mutatis commentatio*. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 1 M. 30 Pf.  
 LUYK (de) *la rouge de l'Hôtel de la Ville de Saint-Quentin*. p. p. H. Bouchot et E. Lemaire. Saint-Quentin: Imp. Poitte.  
 MORAND, F. *Chronique de Jean Le Fèvre, seigneur de Saint-Bemy*. T. 2. Paris: Lecoeur. 9 fr.  
 ROGGE, H. *Der königl. polnische Oberjägermeister u. Kämmerer Herr Gebhard v. Müllenheim-Bachberg (aus dem Elsass) 1599-1673*. Straßburg: Schults. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
 RUBIN, S. *Berosos od. chaldäische Alterthümer*. Wien: Löwy. 2 M.

#### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- KERNER, A. *Schedae ad floram exsiccantem austro-hungariorum*. Wien: Frick. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
 LESACHER, E., et A. A. MARECHAL. *Histoire et Description des Plantes médicinales*. Fascicules 52 à 78. Paris: Simon. 27 fr.  
 LIEBIG, Th. *Geometrische Krystallographie*. Leipzig: Engelmann. 12 M.  
 RAMMELSBERG, C. F. *Handbuch der krystallographisch-physikalischen Chemie*. 1. Abth. Leipzig: Engelmann. 14 M.  
 SCHLECHTENDAL, D. H. E. v. *Die Gliederfüßler m. Ausschluss der Insekten*. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
 SPRENGEL, C. *Hongos Sud-Americanos. Decadas mycológicas Argentinas I-V*. Milano: Hoepli. 15 fr.  
 STRAUCH, Ph. *Margareta Ebner u. Heinrich v. Nördlingen. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der deutschen Mystik*. Freiburg-i-B.: Mohr. 12 M.  
 ZIEFFEL, H. u. K. BOLLMANN. *Repräsentanten einheimischer Pflanzenfamilien*. 2. Abth. Phanerogamen. 2. Lfg. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 14 M.  
 ZOELLNER, F. *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen*. 4. Bd. 30 M. *Erklärung der universellen Gravitation aus den statischen Wirkungen der Electricität*. 5 M. *Naturwissenschaft u. christliche Offenbarung*. 10 M. Leipzig: Stöckmann.

#### PHILOLOGY.

- OLENN, G. *De breviloquentiae Tacitae quibusdam generibus*. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M.  
 HERTZ, M. *Zur Kritik v. Olores Rede f. den P. Sestius*. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 30 Pf.  
 MARTIN, A. *Le Manuscrit d'Isocrate Urbina CXI de la Vaticane*. Paris: Thorin.  
 MEISNER, C. *Die Cantica d. Terens u. ihre Eurythmie*. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 30 Pf.  
 PLAUTI, T. M. *comœdiæ*. Rec. F. Ritschellus. Tomi 1. Fasc. 5. *Truculentum continens*. Leipzig: Teubner. 4 M. 80 Pf.  
 RASOW, H. *De Plauti Substantivis*. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M. 20 Pf.  
 RAVIER, M. H. *Dictionnaire Latino-Annamitique*. Paris: Challamel aîné. 75 fr.  
 VACQUIER, P. *Numismatique des Sythes et des Sarmates Merkitides et Tannais*. Paris: Firmin-Didot.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EARLY WRITINGS OF MR. ROBERT BROWNING.

London: Dec. 5, 1881.

In Mr. Gosse's interesting article on this subject in the current number of the *Century*, there is one mistake in a matter of fact which I set right in my letter printed in the *ACADEMY* of October 1, 1881—namely, the statement that the copy of Mr. Browning's *Pauline* with John Stuart Mill's notes is in the Forster Library in the South Kensington Museum. It is not there, and never was there. The entry of it was struck out in the copy of the catalogue supplied to the museum. Forster's executors no doubt found that this copy of *Pauline* did not belong to him, and so they kept it back.

There is another mistake in criticism in the same article which is surely unjust to Mr. Browning. Mr. Gosse finds fault with him for giving Paracelsus "more than once upwards of 300 lines of unbroken soliloquy" in "a drama." Now, is not this rather hard, when Mr. Browning has specially warned his readers, in his Forewords to his poem, that he has not written a drama, but a poem, which he never intended to be subject to those "canons of art" that Mr. Gosse reproaches Paracelsus with breaking? Thus writes Mr. Browning:—

"I am anxious that the reader should not, at the very outset, mistaking my performance for one of a class with which it has nothing in common, judge it by principles on which it has never been moulded, and subject it to a standard to which it was never meant to conform. . . . I have endeavoured to write a poem, not a drama; the canons of the drama are well known, and I cannot but think that, inasmuch as they have immediate regard to stage representation, the peculiar advantages they hold out are really such only so long as the purpose for which they were at first instituted is kept in view. I do not very well understand what is called a Dramatic Poem, wherein all those restrictions only submitted to on account of compensating good in the original scheme are scrupulously retained, as though for some special fitness in themselves, and all new facilities placed at an author's disposal by the vehicle he selects as pertinaciously rejected."

Perhaps Mr. Gosse had never seen these Forewords of the first edition of the poem—never classed by Mr. Browning among his dramas—which I have reprinted in my *Bibliography*.

Let me add that, in the second of the long passages to which Mr. Gosse alludes—there are only two: ii. 1-339 (including a song, &c.), v. 601-905—occur that splendid anticipation of Darwin's theory of evolution, and that promise of universal redemption and immortality (ll. 900-904), which some Browning students value above everything that the "canons-of-art" school has yet produced, or is likely to produce.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

### THE STATUE OF MARCO POLO AT VENICE.

Newton Abbot: Dec. 3, 1881.

At the time of the meeting of the Geographical Congress at Venice I called attention to this statue in a periodical printed in China, but did not think it would interest people in England. As Capt. Burton has, however, suggested that the subject deserves discussion, may I trouble you with a few lines?

More than one writer has fallen into error respecting the personages represented in the Temple of the 500 Genii at Canton. Thus one writer asserts that:

"this temple contains representations of nearly, if not all [sic], the heathen deities of the East, and painfully impresses one with a sense of the moral darkness and gross superstition of the people. It deserves to be called the Pantheon of Canton."

It may be remarked that the subject has been

discussed in various works published in Hong-kong and other places in the East; but, while the priests are as pleased to tell you that the image represents Marco Polo as Egyptian donkey boys are to assure you that their brutes bear the dignified names of Gladstone or Gambetta, it is generally allowed by the best authorities that the identification is purely fictitious. Dr. Gray does not refer to it in his latest work on China, but in his *Walks in Canton* he has the following note, which I quote without alteration or correction:—

"Of the idols of the five hundred disciples of Buddha, which, in this hall, are contained, there is one, which, in dress and configuration of countenance, is said to resemble a foreigner. With regard to this image, one writer, if we mistake not, has stated that it is a statue of the celebrated traveller Marco Polo, who, in the thirteenth century, visited, and, for some time, resided in the flowery land of China. This statement, on the part of the writer to whom we refer, is altogether untenable. Moreover, it is an error so glaring as to cast, in the estimation of all careful readers of his work, no ordinary degree of discredit upon many of his most positive assertions."

"The person, whose idol is so rashly described as being that of Marco Polo, was named Shien-Tshu [in the *ACADEMY* of December 3 we have *Shen Oh*, where the letter *u* has dropped out from the syllable *Chu*; Dr. Gray's transliteration is very faulty]. He was a native of one of the northern provinces of India, and for his zeal as an apostle in the service of Buddha, was highly renowned."

About three years ago the various idols in this temple were re-gilded, and that of *Shen Chu Tsun Ché* now presents the appearance described in Capt. Burton's note. This is not the only attempt which has been made to associate the name of the Fan-kwei Marco Polo with temples and shrines in the province of Kwang-tung and other parts of China.

I should add that the figure is in a sitting posture; that it occupies the place of honour immediately on the left hand of the principal shrine, and near the Emperor Kien-lung. Many works published in England have given a view of the hall, but it only takes in the front portion, so that the figure here referred to could not be pointed out.

HILDERIC FRIEND  
(late missionary in Canton).

### "THE BOOK OF THE THOUSAND NIGHTS AND ONE NIGHT."

London: Dec. 5, 1881.

It is satisfactory to learn from Mr. A. Granger Hutt that Mr. Payne, besides being the successful translator of Villon's poems—the only qualification attributed to him in the circular announcing his forthcoming complete translation, from the original, of *The Thousand and One Nights*—has also "long been known to his friends and acquaintances as an accomplished Persian and Arabic scholar."

Mr. Hutt's reply touching the source from which the new complete translation of the book is made is less satisfactory. He states that its "source . . . is (in the main) the Calcutta text (Macnaghten) of 1838, &c., supplemented and collated with the other standard texts." Now, the Calcutta edition referred to—mine is dated 1839—was printed, as set forth in the title-page, from a MS. copy obtained in Egypt, and is, with slight variations, identical with that printed at Bâlik. Of the last-named edition, the late lamented Edward William Lane wrote in the Preface to the first edition of his translation of the work:—

"I have taken as my general standard of the original text the Cairo [Bâlik] edition lately printed, it being greatly superior to the other printed editions, and probably to every MS. copy. It appears to agree almost exactly with the celebrated MS. of von Hammer, than which no

copy more copious, I believe, exists; and contains all the tales in the old version except those which, as von Hammer says, Galland appears to have taken from other works, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, in the Royal Library at Paris. The MS. from which it was printed was carefully collated and corrected by a very learned man, the sheykh Abd-er-Rahmán."

Such is the opinion of one who was the most learned Arabic scholar in Europe about the completeness of the copy from which he made his magnificent translation of *The Thousand and One Nights*. On the other hand, the Villon circular alleges that none of the existing versions comprises more than a third of the original. The vague reply given by Mr. Hutt leaves me still in the dark respecting the sources from which the hitherto missing two-thirds have been obtained. "The Calcutta text" is plain enough, but not so the same text "supplemented and collated" with the other [which?] standard texts."

I shall look forward with great curiosity and interest to the promised new version; for if Mr. Payne accomplishes his task, as it is described in the circular, not only by supplying all that other versions have omitted, but also by giving a complete translation of all the prose and poetry in the Arabic texts, and that without getting his book proscribed, he will have accomplished a literary feat superior to that of his English rendering of Villon's poems.

GEORGE PERCY BADGER.

British Museum: Dec. 7, 1881.

The object of my letter on this subject in the last number of the ACADEMY not having been understood by those who did not refer to my previous letter of April 26, 1879, I write to explain that this previous letter proved the worthlessness of the translation in question.

REGD. STUART POOLE.

#### DR. LÜDTKE'S "THE ERL OF TOLOUS AND THE EMPERES OF ALMAYN."

Berlin, SW., Kleiberstrasse 7: Dec. 3, 1881.

The anonymous reviewer of Dr. Lüdtke's edition of *The Erl of Tolous and the Emperes of Almayn* in the ACADEMY for November 26 is very far from doing it justice. I do not mean to defend Dr. Lüdtke's alterations of the old spelling (for I, too, think them arbitrary); but I cannot help wondering that the reviewer should have had nothing else to say about the book. Is there nothing in it deserving of some little praise? The text of Dr. Lüdtke is based upon all the known MSS. of the poem, and his Introduction is full of very interesting matter. I will only mention that Dr. Lüdtke has discovered, and conclusively proved, that the *Emperes of Almayn* of that poem is identical with Judith, wife to the German Emperor Lewis the Pious.

J. ZUPITZA.

#### THE EXISTENCE OF THE "SUTTA-NIPĀTA" IN CHINESE.

Wark Rectory: Dec. 5, 1881.

In reply to the letter from Dr. Morris in the last number of the ACADEMY respecting the existence of the "Sutta-Nipāta" in Chinese, I have found one sutta at least belonging to that work in the Chinese version of the Samyutta Nikāya, and I can have no doubt there are others. The one I refer to is the Kasibhāravajja sutta.

I send you a copy of my translation of it. If it is not too long for your columns, perhaps you will kindly print it.

S. BEAL.

[We have forwarded the enclosure to Dr. Morris.—ED. ACADEMY.]

#### AN ERROR IN PAULY'S "REAL-ENCYCLOPÆDIE."

Trinity College, Oxford: Nov. 25, 1881.

A correction of an error in Pauly's *Real-Encyclopædie* may be worth putting on record in the ACADEMY. The second edition of Pauly (1866) has an article on Britain written by Gerlach. The ninth foot-note, after naming some other works on Britain, goes on to say: "Ueberhaupt J. P. Morgan, England under the Roman Occupation, London, 1858." So curious a title alone would have roused my attention, and I looked for the book in the Bodleian Catalogue. Not finding it there, I sent the name to the Bodleian officials. They very kindly looked up the matter for me, and brought to light the fact that the book, which is lying before me now, is really called *England under the Norman Occupation*. It was published in 1858 by Williams and Norgate.

The mistake apparently took its rise in the *Publisher's Circular* of June 1858, where the book is advertised with the word "Roman" on p. 233, and the word "Norman" on p. 239. It is correctly given in the *English Catalogue*, 1864. But in the Index to the *English Catalogue*, 1876, it appears as "England under the Romans." It is reviewed, of course under its right name, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of August 1858.

Gerlach, one must infer, can never have seen even the title-page of the book which he specially recommends. FRANKLIN T. RICHARDS.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 5 p.m. London Institution: "The Horse's Hoof," by the Rev. J. G. Wood.

7.30 p.m. Education: "Mr. Herbert Spencer's Educational Writings," by Mrs. Bryant.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Green Pigments," by Prof. A. H. Church.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Octor Lecture, "Some of the Industrial Uses of the Calcium Compounds," IV., by Mr. Thomas Bolas.

8.30 p.m. Geographical: "The Searches for the United States Jeannette Expedition," by Mr. Clements R. Markham; "The Dutch Arctic Voyages, with Notes on the Position of Mr. Leigh Smith," by Commodore Janzen.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 8 p.m. Anthropological: Discussion: "The Melanesian, Malay, and Polynesian Languages," by the Rev. H. Codrington; "Some Vestiges of Girsacides, Jar-burial, and Contrasted Interments in India and the East," by Mr. M. J. Walhouse; "Origin and Primitive Home of the Semites," by M. G. Bertin.

8 p.m. Colonial Institute: "Sierra Leone: Past, Present, and Future," by Mr. T. Risley Griffith.

8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers.

8 p.m. Photographic.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "The Whale Fishery in the Balearic Provinces of Spain," by Mr. Clements R. Markham; "The Condition of the Median Portion of the Vaginal Apparatus in the Macropodidae," by Messrs. J. J. Lister and J. J. Fletcher.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Blue Pigments," by Prof. A. H. Church.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Electric Lighting at the Paris Electrical Exhibition," by Mr. W. H. Preece.

8 p.m. Microscopical: "Further Observations on British Oribatidae," by Mr. A. D. Michael; "A Hot and Cold Stage for the Microscope," by Mr. W. H. Symons.

8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers and Electricians.

8 p.m. Zetetical: "The Liquor Traffic on its Trial," by the Rev. Dawson Burns.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 7 p.m. London Institution: "Electricity versus Smoke," by Prof. O. J. Lodge.

8 p.m. Linnean: "Some Points in the Morphology of the Test of the Temnopleuridae," by Prof. P. M. Duncan; "Abies Pattonii," by Prof. W. R. McNab; "The Diaphragm Muscle, its Modifications and Functions," by Dr. Geo. E. Dobson; "New Species of Cotton from East Tropical Africa," by Dr. Maxwell Masters; "Molluscs of the Challenger Expedition," XI., by the Rev. R. Boog Watson.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Discussion, "The Patent Bill prepared by the Society."

8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Brown and Black Pigments," by Prof. A. H. Church.

8 p.m. Philological: "The Treatment of Borrowed English Words in Colloquial Welsh," by Mr. Thomas Powell.

#### SCIENCE.

DR. HOMMEL ON THE SEMITIC RACE.

*Die Semiten und ihre Bedeutung für die Kulturgeschichte.* By Fritz Hommel. (Leipzig: Schulze.)

THIS pleasantly written little book is a vindication of the part played by the Semitic race

in the history of the world against the adverse judgment of M. Renan. Dr. Hommel claims that the religious mission the race has fulfilled is the noblest which could be given to man. He urges that, although the Indo-European has now outstripped the Semite in art and science, we must not forget that the germs of Greek art were derived from Phoenicia and Assyria at a time when our ancestors were still barbarians; and that, while the alphabet itself was, as its name declares, of Semitic origin, it was the Arabs who kept alight the torch of science and philosophy during the darkness of the Middle Ages. The intolerance and the degradation of women laid to the charge of the Semites he would refer to other causes; he might have added that the harem was borrowed by the Moslems from Christian Byzantium and Indo-European Greece. It may be questioned, however, whether Dr. Hommel is right, in common with Renan and Grau, in ascribing a primitive monotheism to the Semites. It is doubtless true that many of the gods of Assyria and Canaan may be shown to have been borrowed from the Accadians of early Babylonia; but this is not the case with all of them, and certainly not with those of pre-Islamic Arabia. The "natural" religion of the Semites seems really to have been an inverted pantheism, which, instead of resolving the Deity into the world, resolved the world into the Deity. Hence the Deity could be worshipped under as many aspects as the world of nature presented. Dr. Hommel disputes the title that has been given to Assyrian of being the Sanskrit of the Semitic languages, and claims it rather for Arabic. But Assyrian, like Sanskrit, offers us contemporaneous records of Semitic speech far older than any others known to us; while, at the same time, it is at once richer and more archaic in respect of grammatical forms, and its system of writing has preserved the vocalisation of every word. Assyrian sounds have no doubt suffered more from phonetic decay than Arabic ones; but the vocalisation of Sanskrit also is less primitive than that of Greek, while the so-called cerebral letters can hardly have belonged to the parent Aryan. Moreover, if Arabic has been more conservative than Assyrian in the matter of consonants, it has been less so as regards accentuation. We hope that Dr. Hommel will soon publish the rest of his promised work on "the Semitic populations and languages," to which these lectures are intended to serve as an introduction.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection.* By John Tyndall, F.R.S. (Longmans.) Several papers and memoirs, bearing partly on the spontaneous generation controversy which raged so actively a few years ago, partly on the relation of living organisms to disease, are here republished in a collected form. The first branch of the subject is less interesting than the second; for to supply additional evidence against Pouchet and Bastian is, at the present time, a mere killing of the slain. Still, it is of some moment that the general public should have an opportunity of seeing how forcible the evidence is, and how multiform; and there is no one who can bring

this home to them so well as Prof. Tyndall. The pathogenic function of bacteroid organisms is a more pregnant and interesting topic; and the progress made of late years in this field of enquiry inspires the author with just enthusiasm. He shares Pasteur's hope that all communicable diseases will one day be swept from the surface of the earth. This, however, is but a dream—though a dream that may come true. But the application of the antiseptic principle to surgical operations, the prevention of splenic fever among the lower animals, the victory over the silk-worm disease—these are no longer realisable, but realised. It is gratifying to find that Prof. Tyndall recognises the impossibility of making progress in biology without the aid of experiment; especially as more than one eminent physicist has allowed his name to be used by the anti-vivisection agitators. Tyndall's language is moderate, but plain enough. He says,

"It is exceedingly important that the properly informed sense of the community should temper, if not restrain, the rashness of those who, meaning to be tender, become agents of cruelty by the imposition of short-sighted restrictions upon physiological investigation. It is a modern instance of zeal for God, but not according to knowledge, the excesses of which must be corrected by an instructed public opinion."

*Annals of Chemical Medicine.* Vol. II. Edited by J. L. W. Thudichum, M.D. (Longmans.) This volume is very like its predecessor. It contains a reprint of researches on the chemical constitution of the brain, which first appeared in the Privy Council Medical Reports, together with a number of "summaries" or abstracts of the researches of other chemists and pathologists. These summaries are not always remarkable for their completeness; and it is a question how far the "original matter" scattered through them may be considered as adding to their value. Dr. Thudichum's views on pathology and its relations to chemistry are by this time familiar to all who are interested in either subject; it is enough, therefore, to say that the present volume contains many illustrations of the author's strength—a few, perhaps, of his weakness also.

*Health Lectures for the People.* Delivered in Manchester. Fourth Series. (John Heywood.) This little volume contains eight lectures, delivered under the auspices of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, on such subjects as food, clothing, cleanliness, infection, and so on. The lecturers are men of acknowledged competence in their several departments. Popular hygienic literature has grown rapidly of late years, but its quality—or rather its adaptation to the special requirements of uninstructed persons—has not always kept pace with its growth in quantity. It is pleasant to come across a volume like this, of whose contents one can speak with unqualified approval. It is not enough to lay down general principles. The ordinary reader must be told exactly what he ought to do. This is even more important than explaining why he ought to do it. This truth has been fairly grasped by most of the Manchester lecturers, and their exertions cannot fail to improve the sanitary condition of the population amid which they work.

*A Short Sketch of the Geology of Yorkshire.* By Charles Bird, B.A. (London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.; Bradford: Thomas Brear.) It is probable that the return of the British Association to York to celebrate its jubilee had something to do with the issue of this little work. At any rate, it made its appearance at a very opportune moment. Mr. Bird, who was for some time connected with the Bradford Grammar School, has delighted to spend his spare time in roaming among the beautiful and diversified scenery of Yorkshire, studying as an amateur its physical features and its geo-

logical structure. The book which he has just written is, therefore, not merely an epitome of the works of the numerous geologists who have worked in Yorkshire and written upon it; but it is a neat sketch displaying all the freshness of knowledge at first hand. Those who desire a small and safe guide to the geology of Yorkshire will find it in Mr. Bird's book and his accompanying map.

*Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History.* Published in Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society's Foundation. 1830-80. (Boston, U.S.A.) The Boston Society of Natural History, one of the most important associations for the diffusion of natural science in the United States, which was established about the same time as the British Association, celebrated last year the fiftieth year of its existence by the publication of the remarkable volume just received, which, in an Introduction of 250 pages, gives a complete history of the society and its labours, as well as those of the Linnean Society of New England, which preceded it; together with biographical notices of all the Boston Society's past members, officers, and benefactors, including Benjamin D. Greene, George B. Emerson, Amos Binney, John C. Warren, Jeffries Wyman, Thomas T. Bouvé, Augustus A. Gould, D. Humphreys Storer, and William J. Walker, of all of whom admirable photographic portraits are given. This Introduction is followed by thirteen scientific papers of varied interest, of which it will suffice to give the titles and names of their authors:—(1) "Propositions concerning the Classification of Laves considered with Reference to the Circumstances of their Extrusion," by N. S. Shaler; (2) "Genesis and Evolution of the Species of Planorbis at Steinhelm," by Alpheus Hyatt; (3) "The Devonian Insects of New Brunswick," by Samuel H. Scudder, with a Note on the geological relations of the fossil insects from the Devonian of New Brunswick by Principal J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.; (4) "The Gymnosporangia (Cedar-apples) of the United States," by W. G. Farlow; (5) "A New Structural Feature, hitherto unknown among the Echinodermata, found in Deep-sea Ophiurans," by Theodore Lyman; (6) "The Development of the Squid (*Loligo Pealii*, Lesueur)," by W. K. Brooks; (7) "The Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology of the King Crab (*Limulus polyphemus*)," by A. S. Packard, jun.; (8) "Contributions to the Anatomy of the Milk-weed Butterfly (*Danaus archippus*, Fabr.)," by Edward Burgess; (9) "The Development of a Double-headed Vertebrate (*Amblystoma punctatum*)," by Samuel F. Clarke; (10) "Studies on the Tongue of Reptiles and Birds," by Charles Sedgwick Minot; (11) "On the Identity of the Ascending Process of the Astragalus in Birds with the Intermedium," by Edward S. Morse; (12) "The Crania of New England Indians," by Lucien Carr; and (13) "The Feeling of Effort," by William James. These thirteen memoirs occupy 380 pages of the volume, and are admirably illustrated by thirty-two plates, executed in the highest state of art; the multitudinous fossil species of Planorbis being represented of the natural size in nine photographic plates, the first of which contains not fewer than 228 figures. The volume is, in fact, a worthy rival of the *Philosophical Transactions* of our Royal Society.

*Il Naturalista siciliano, Giornale de Scienze naturali.* No. 1. Ottobre 1881. (Palermo.) We have here the first number of a new scientific monthly periodical from Sicily; and may be allowed to congratulate the naturalists of the South of Europe in the progress of science which has called forth this new work. The first number is handsomely printed, and contains the following articles:—(1) "Address

by the Editors;" (2) "List of the Mediterranean Mollusca," by the Marquis Monterosato; (3) "Descriptions of Some New Sicilian Beetles," by Enrico Ragusa; (4) "On Some New and Rare Plants of Sicily;" (5) "On the Corallines and Fossil Shells of Sicily;" (6) "Description of a Lilliputian Variety of Papilio Machaon." A very well executed steel plate, representing seven species of the insects described in the above memoirs, accompanies this first part. The work is published at a cheap price, the annual subscription being only 8 frs.

## OBITUARY.

IN continuation of the brief obituary notice of Mgr. Comboni in the ACADEMY of October 29, we now learn that he died at Khartum on October 10 from a violent attack of fever. He had returned to that place on August 6 with his constitution seriously injured by the great fatigue of his four months' journey to El Obeid, Delen, and the Nuba Mountains, and for several weeks afterwards suffered from insomnia. He was in his fifty-first year at the time of his death, and had spent nearly half his life in Africa. In a letter written to a friend in Italy but a few days before his death, he said that during his visit to the Nuba region he had prepared a new map of the whole of that mountainous country, which he intended to publish; and that his companion, Père Losi, had compiled a dictionary of the native language, containing 3,000 words in ordinary use. He added that he was expecting shortly to leave Khartum for the Albert Nyanza in company with Raouf Pasha, and that they hoped to return about the end of November, after exploring the shores of the lake.

## TRAVEL NOTES.

LIEUT. CONDER has made a careful exploration of the tunnel connected with the Pool of Siloam; he can find no trace of any other inscriptions, but he has discovered the point where the workmen met, and has observed marks of measurements. Meantime, M. Clermont Ganneau has promised a paper on the inscription, and Dr. Ginsburg is also engaged upon it.

A CURIOUS discovery has been made at Amwās of an Ionic capital with the words *εὖ θεός* on one side, and on the other, in Phoenician characters, the words, "Blessed be his name for ever." M. Clermont Ganneau has sent a long and very interesting communication on this subject to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which will be published in the January number of the society's *Journal*.

LIEUT. CONDER is encamped at Ain Yalo, a few miles south-west of Jerusalem, where he is engaged in reducing to shape the results of his first campaign in Eastern Palestine. He reports that the gate recently discovered in the east wall of the Haram is of small importance, being built in the modern masonry. The wall itself, he says, is falling to pieces.

MR. F. A. A. SIMONS' excellent paper on the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta and its watershed is published in the current number of the *Monthly Record of Geography*, with a map drawn from his own surveys; and the two combined will enable students to understand, as they have never done before, many episodes in the early Spanish occupation of that part of South America. The Geographical Notes are largely devoted to Arctic matters; and the visits of the *Thomas Corwin* and the *Rodgers* to Wrangel Land and the cruise of the *Alliance* between Greenland and Spitzbergen—all in search of the *Jeannette*—are fully discussed. Mr. H. M. Stanley's ascent of the Congo to Stanley Pool is referred to, as well as his recent determina-

tion of the longitude of that spot. He now places it in 15° 47' W. long., or some seventy-three miles west of the position fixed in his famous descent of the river. There is afterwards an allusion to the Russo-Chinese frontier in Central Asia as fixed by the treaty negotiated by the Marquis Tseng, and a note on the old map of Djungaria lately reproduced in *facsimile* at St. Petersburg. A letter is published from Capt. David Gray on the unusual position of the Polar ice this season to the east of Greenland, and there is also a communication from Mr. W. G. Lock respecting Askja, the largest volcano in Iceland; the former is illustrated by an interesting ice-chart. Capt. A. W. Baird contributes a Report on the International Geographical Congress at Venice, more than half of which is devoted to the exhibition.

ON January 1 Dr. F. von Hellwald will be succeeded in the editorship of *Das Ausland*, published at Stuttgart, by Dr. F. Ratzel, a professor in the Munich Polytechnic.

M. G. N. POTANINE has just published, at St. Petersburg, in two volumes, an account of the results of his travels in North-western Mongolia, undertaken in 1876-77 by order of the Imperial Geographical Society.

MR. W. HOLMAN BENTLEY and Mr. Grenfell, of the Baptist Missionary expedition on the Congo, have at length established a station at Manyanga, near the Ntombi Falls, where Mr. H. M. Stanley lately formed a depot. On arriving there, they found that Père Augouard had returned from Stanley Pool, and had brought with him the Koo-boy who had run away from Messrs. Crudington and Bentley during their attempted visit to Nahasha in the spring. The natives had taken the bale which he carried; but M. de Brazza's sergeant, who has taken care of the boy, recovered nearly all its contents, as well as Mr. Bentley's field-glass. The people at Manyanga are reported to be very quiet; and, when Mr. Grenfell left for the coast, arrangements had been concluded with the chiefs, and the ground for the new station secured.

AFTER completing his survey across Queensland to Point Parker, Mr. R. Watson paid a visit to the Batavia River in Cape York peninsula to ascertain if timber could be obtained there. He was rewarded by finding an extensive forest, containing a variety of timber, but chiefly bloodwood, ironwood, and "stringy-bark." He describes the river as the finest he has met with in the colonies; and inside the mouth there is a large basin, extending for several miles in each direction. The natives there seem quiet and disposed to be friendly; but those up the river were a strong, muscular race, with a self-reliant air, who might probably give trouble.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Unification of Geological Nomenclature.*—Prof. T. McK. Hughes, who attended the recent Geological Congress at Bologna as a representative of this country, has submitted to the Geological Society a brief record of the work of the congress, with special reference to the unification of nomenclature. An account of the congress has also been contributed to the December number of the *Geological Magazine* by Mr. W. Topley, who acted as one of the secretaries at Bologna. It has been decided, for the purpose of securing uniformity in geological descriptions in various languages, that the term *Group* shall be applied to the larger geological divisions of rocks, while the term *Era* is to designate the time during which the group was in course of formation. The next geological division is to be called a *System*, with *Period* as the corresponding time-word.

The third division in order of magnitude is styled a *Serie*; but, as this word cannot be conveniently used in German or in Russian, the words *Section* and *Abtheilung* are to be regarded as its synonyms. The word *Epoch* corresponds, so far as concerns time, with *serie*. *Stage* is employed to denote the smallest division; while *Age* is to be the correlative time-word. The French *Assise* may be used for a minor subdivision. English and German geologists frequently employ the convenient word *Formation*, as the "Carboniferous Formation;" but, for the future, this word is to be as far as possible excluded, since it is impossible for French writers to use it in the same sense. In like manner the French *Terrain* is not to be employed in a definite sense.

MR. WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, in his presidential address at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society on November 30, stated that Sir George Airy, the late astronomer-royal, hopes to employ his well-earned leisure in completing a favourite work on the Numerical Lunar Theory.

AT the general monthly meeting of the Royal Institution held on December 5, Dr. John G. McKendrick was elected Fullerian Professor of Physiology for three years.

WE understand that the next Annual Report of Dr. George King, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, will be of especial importance for its bearing on the vexed questions of the growth of grasses for paper fibre, and also of cinchona cultivation for quinine. In a paper just received from Dr. King, in which he gives a special account of his examination of cinchona cultivation in Java, he suggests Burmah, the Andaman Islands, and the Khasia Hills as new sites for the cultivation. A cinchona plantation, we may remark, has already been tried at Nongkiao, in the Khasia Hills, and abandoned.

SIR JOSEPH COPLEY, the present representative of the founder of the Copley Medal, awarded annually by the Royal Society, has transferred to the council of the society a sum in consols sufficient to provide a bonus of £50 a-year, to be given to the recipient of the medal.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE longest inscription known in the characters which have been named Hittite has at last arrived in England, and is now deposited in the British Museum. It was dug up at Jerabis, and there copied by the late George Smith, Capt. F. W. Butler, and others. The stone on which the inscription is cut is a block about five feet six inches in height, and about two feet six inches in width, one side of the stone being occupied by a standing figure carved in low relief, across the back of which are five lines of the end of an inscription. They are much worn, but still fairly distinct; of the first line only a portion remains, but sufficient to identify the characters. An eagle, associated with a circular and diamond shaped character, also to be found on the other inscriptions from the same site, is very clear; and it is interesting to notice that in the present instance these characters are represented of a larger size, and so occupy much larger space than any of the others. The inscription contains about 200 characters, many of which are to be found on the other Jerabis inscriptions, and some appear to resemble in a modified form those on the stones from Hamath, and the seals brought from Konyunjik by Sir Henry Layard. Some again are only to be found on the new arrival. It is to be hoped that, with four inscriptions evidently in the same form of writing, and several others apparently nearly allied, some satisfactory interpretation may be arrived at.

MR. ROBINSON ELLIS's forthcoming edition of the *Ibis* of Ovid will contain, besides a new

recension of the text based on MSS. earlier than any hitherto employed (Merkel's recension of 1837 exhibited only two MSS. known to go back to the thirteenth century), an entirely new collection of Scholia, also drawn from MSS. hitherto unknown, a complete Commentary on the poem, Excursus on the more difficult passages, and an exhaustive Index of words. To these are prefixed Prolegomena in which the following points are treated:—(1) The causes of Ovid's poem; (2) the *Ibis* of Callimachus; (3) the connotation of the name "Ibis;" (4) the sources of the Ovidian *Ibis*; (5) the arrangement of the stories; (6) the Egyptian allusions; (7) the historical tradition of the poem; (8) the MSS.; (9) the Scholia. The Preface contains a history of the editions of the *Ibis*, including a notice of Denys de Salvaigu de Boissieu (1600-63), the author of the best commentary on the poem. The work will be published by the Clarendon Press.

WE learn from Trübner's *Literary Record* that Mr. Edward Muller's work on the inscriptions of Ceylon, copied during four years' residence in the island, is in the press, and will shortly be published by the Ceylon Government. It will form an octavo volume of about 200 pages.

DR. SPYRIDION LAMBROS, a *privat-docent* at the University of Athens, who is also well known in Western Europe, received last year a commission from the Greek Government to examine and catalogue the MSS. which are preserved in the numerous monasteries of Mount Athos. This he has accomplished, but funds fail to print the catalogue. He has, however, published, in Greek, a report on the general results of his work, of which two German translations have recently appeared. Excluding the two well-known monasteries of Vatopedi and Lavra, he has found 5,766 MSS., divided between twenty libraries. Dr. Lambros has also made a careful study of the ancient Byzantine paintings in Mount Athos, which are of great importance for the history of art.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND CO. have in preparation an edition of the *Majjima-nikaya*, or collection of minor Buddhist suttras, consisting of the Pali text, with introduction, notes, and index by V. Trenckner. The work will be in two volumes, and will probably be completed in the course of the next two years.

M. LOESCHER, of Turin, is about to bring out a series of Studies in Greek Philology, edited by Signor E. Piccolomini, of Pisa. The first part will contain observations on certain passages in the *Frogs* of Aristophanes, collated with the Cremonese MS. 12229 L. 6, 28, by the editor; an essay on certain fables of *Στεφανίτης* καὶ *Ἰχθυόλης*, according to an unpublished account by Giovanni Escammatismeno, by V. Puntoni; and an article on the Aristophanic glosses in the Lexicon of Hesychius, by F. Novati. The price of the part will be three francs.

HERR FRIEDRICH KLUGE will publish immediately, with Trübner, of Strassburg, an *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*.

HERR OSKAR ERDMANN has just published an edition of *Otfried's Evangelienbuch* (Halle a-S.: Waisenhaus), which forms the fifth volume of the "Germanistische Handbibliothek" edited by Prof. J. Zacher. The two next volumes of the series will be *Gotische Grammatik und gotisches Wörterbuch*, by E. Bernhardt; and *Altäussisches Wörterbuch*, by E. Sievers.

THE second part of the third volume of Prof. Fritzsche's *Lucianus Samocatenensis*, containing many minor contributions to the study of Lucian, is in the press, and will appear shortly at Rostock.



## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, Dec. 1.)

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. Ashbee presented to the society a stone carving representing an elephant, ridden by two men, a driver and a rajah, which had been presented to him by the custodians of a Jain temple near Bengalur, in Mysore. Mr. Ashbee gave an account of his visit to the temple in 1880, when he was received with great hospitality by the natives; and he exhibited a photograph of a colossal nude figure of Buddha, which stands outside the temple, the top of the building reaching about as high as the thigh of the image.—Mr. Freshfield exhibited some brasses of wardens of Winchester College, which he has made from rubbings taken by himself some years ago from originals now lost, and which he intends presenting to the college.—The Corporation of London presented to the society a bronze medal struck to commemorate the visit of the King of Greece in 1880.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Thursday, Dec. 1.)

J. HILTON, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.—Mr. S. Tucker, Somerset Herald, read a paper on "The First Parish Registers ordered by Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in 1538, and the Subsequent Transcripts." He illustrated his subject by laying before the meeting the original register on paper of the parish of Warleigh, Co. Devon, 1538–76, which he believed to be unique of its kind; and he also quoted numerous extracts from other registers of about the same period.—The Rev. C. W. King sent a paper on "The Votive Tablets of the 'Scriba Demetrius at York,' in which he sought to identify the 'scriba' with that Demetrius the grammarian mentioned by Plutarch, in the opening of his treatise "On the Cessation of Oracles," as having just returned from Britain, being, perhaps, the most curious point in Roman British epigraphy ever brought to light. Mr. King gave his reasons for believing that Demetrius visited Britain, probably Anglesa, "by the Emperor's order," during the reign of Domitian; and that his visit was made in an official capacity, and was not unconnected with the instruction of the new subjects of Rome in letters—a feature of the general civilisation of the Britons so sedulously promoted by Agricola, as recorded by Tacitus. While allowing that the whole matter was a question of probabilities, Mr. King showed that the characters and employments of the York "scriba" and Plutarch's "grammarian" were identical, and that the time of their visit to Britain coincided.—The meeting agreed that the arguments carried conviction, not because, as Mr. King hinted, "In quod volumus credula turba sumus," but because the proofs that were so ably brought forward were irresistible.—Mr. J. A. S. Bayly exhibited a large collection of rubbings from brasses in Essex.

## PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, Dec. 2.)

A. J. ELLIS, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Mr. R. N. Cust made an amusing Report on the late Congress of Orientalists at Berlin. His own paper on "The Languages of Africa" was quite eclipsed for want of a Zulu or two to illustrate it.—Mr. James Platt the younger then read two papers: (1) "On Some Points in Old-English Grammar"—so-called masculine nouns having neuter plurals, the development of certain vowels, &c.; and (2) "On Anglo-Saxon Pet-Names," chiefly from the Chronicle, some of which were certain, the others mere suggestions.—Many of the latter were Celtic names, Mr. Sweet suggested; he insisted strongly, as did all the other speakers in the discussion, on the great mixture of Celts with the Anglo-Saxons, and ridiculed the view of certain historians on this subject.—Dr. Murray then strongly approved one point in the Revised Version of the New Testament—the change from "an eye of a needle" to "a needle's eye"—and gave, from his alips of the society's Dictionary, a series of most interesting explanations and histories of the words amunition, amy, abnormal, alcohol, antic (Ital. *antico*, grotesque) and antique, antler (*anti-ocularis*), anthem, halt, ambush, and animal spirits (the nerves). No scientific man could tell him when antennae, antler, aphellon, and peribellon were first used, or what "antimony" came from. [Can any of our readers?—ED. ACADEMY.]

## FINE ART.

## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS AND MUSEUMS OF OXFORD.

IN May of the present year the Rev. Greville Chester, an ardent antiquary, whose knowledge of the museums of Oxford and of their contents is not of yesterday, put forth a pamphlet upon the subject of their present disorder and the lamentable confusion of their contents. In it he did not refer, except indirectly, to the collections in the Natural History Museum in the parks, but to the Ashmolean in particular, and to antiquarian objects lying here and there at Oxford which ought to be enshrined, properly arranged, and exhibited within its walls. It is to be regretted that a copy of this brochure was not sent to the heads of houses, and laid upon the table of each common-room, as so few Oxonians seem to have been made aware of its publication, and, with sorrow be it said, so few seem to know or heed the neglect which calls forth Mr. Chester's righteous indignation. Hitting hard, if not always quite to the front, that pamphlet exaggerated but little the state of confused dispersion and want of proper classification for exhibition in which many of the artistic and nearly all the archaeological collections of the university are left.

The Ashmolean Museum building formerly contained a heterogeneous mixture of "curiosities" of natural history, of the handiwork of savage peoples, of antiquities, of pictures, (portraits and others)—in fine, an *omnium gatherum* such as, but in a minor degree, the writer recollects to have seen, when a boy, in the rooms of old Montague House before it had expanded into the now magnificent British Museum. That state of things was materially altered at Oxford by the late Rev. F. W. Hope's munificent gifts and bequests, upon the acquisition of which the arguments and solicitations of a progressive party, anxious to promote a fitting establishment for the study and illustration of the natural sciences, were mainly grounded. The museum in the parks was the result. Rightly absorbing, as it did, all those objects from the old Ashmolean which might be classed as specimens of natural history, the antiquities, some portraits (not that of the Dodo, which accompanied his bones to the park), the implements of savage tribes, and other *curios* remained, and have since been materially added to by the generosity of amateurs, among whom may be specially noted the late Mr. John Henderson, Signor Castellani, Mr. Wylie, and Mr. Chester himself. This last gentleman, moreover, devoted much time and trouble to the more correctly cataloguing and arranging the Egyptian, Roman, and certain other objects, thereby greatly assisting Mr. Parker, the honorary Keeper, in reforming the state of chaos consequent upon the removal of the natural-history specimens.

Meanwhile, an important part of the Ashmolean building, the fine upper room, admirably adapted for the display of works of art and antiquity, has been used for years as an examination-room connected with the schools. That this building, if properly repaired, cleaned, and sufficiently furnished with glazed wall and table cases, and entirely, from basement to roof, devoted to the purposes for which it was originally built and endowed (*minus* the natural history)—viz., as a museum of antiquarian and artistic objects—would be adequate for the immediate and proximate requirements of such an institution there is little doubt. Further, that some few, but interesting, antique bronze statuettes, &c., and a valuable collection of terra-cotta vases, &c., given by Signor Alessandro Castellani, now out of place at the Taylor Buildings; also certain

bronze medals and other kindred objects in the upper gallery of the Bodleian, and prehistoric implements, &c., injudiciously placed at the Natural History Museum in the parks, should be transferred to the Ashmolean is equally manifest. Room might probably also here be found for the Arundelian marbles and inscriptions, and the building add its contents be made worthy of the university.

Objects of natural history, the works of the Creator, are separable by a strongly marked class. They overlap and form a continuous series among themselves, but are distinct from the works of human hands. Objects of art and archaeology are also in continuous series from the earliest flint implement to the Parthenon frieze, and equally from the finest sculptures of the Grecian chisel through those of the Renaissance and to the present time. The attempt to sever classic from later art would be as irrational as to include all the productions of prehistoric man with the fossil bones and shells of an approximate period in a collection of geological specimens.

That the increasing wants of the Bodleian Library may be abundantly and continuously satisfied is justly the first and most important consideration with the authorities of the university; but there would appear to be ample space so to provide without infringing on the Ashmolean, at any rate until such time as will have seen the erection of a distinct and sufficient art and archaeological museum—doubtless the most complete and satisfactory solution of the question, and one devoutly to be wished. But this would entail an outlay perhaps hardly convenient for the present, as the new schools building, and the works for adapting the old schools to the arrangements of the Bodleian, and for completing the tower, will probably absorb as much as the university may find it judicious to expend. When erected, such a museum building ought to be made amply sufficient to contain all the marbles, paintings, drawings, and other works of art belonging to the university, together with the various objects of artistic and archaeological interest and value now dispersed here and there, as shown by Mr. Chester. Sufficient galleries and rooms ought also to be there in which objects of art and of antiquarian interest belonging to the various colleges might be exhibited permanently *on loan* for the facilities of study—the whole to be under the direction of the professors of art and archaeology (the latter still another and a great desideratum), and under the guardianship of competent paid keepers, some of whom should reside upon the premises. This should be the "New Ashmolean," succeeding to, and inheriting the name and the contents of, the old; and it would soon attract within its walls many gifts from amateurs who, knowing that their treasure would there be well preserved, might gladly enrich the university collections. The writer knows more than two or three collections the owners of which, dissatisfied and feeling no security in the present state of things, might be ready to give to such an institution. But this consummation is as yet but a beautiful dream, and may probably continue in a state of vapour for some years to come. Until it condenses and crystallises into form, the Ashmolean building in its entirety might, with the galleries of the Taylor Buildings, be made sufficient for such purposes. These latter, fairly well adapted to their object, but insufficient in extent, might, without materially detracting from the questionable beauty of their architecture, be largely added to by advancing the central portico to the line of Beaumont Street; and by a little contrivance as to light to the wings, &c., the now wasted space of garden might be transformed into two additional galleries of no mean size.

The wants of the Bodleian Library may well

be met by the absorption of the old schools, but the great requirement is a sufficient and immediately convenient reading-room. Such is not well supplied by the Radcliffe building, which, although built from funds specially provided for another purpose, is and has been so used for some years past. Might not this need be satisfied by the erection of an octagonal vaulted room in the middle of the quadrangle, lighted and ventilated from the roof as at the British Museum? This would give every facility for the speedy supply of books from the library, and the many inconveniences of the Radcliffe be avoided. There is, moreover, unoccupied space for building between the Bodleian and the Clarendon, which itself might be absorbed into the premises of the great library. It is stated that the long gallery above the present Bodleian floor is too weak to bear two double tiers of dwarf bookshelves; but could it not be strengthened by a system of tie rods or supporting iron pillars? There is abundant space for the Bodleian for a century to come without interfering with the Theatre or the Ashmolean.

Before the new museum be erected, should the Ashmolean building overflow with antiquarian wealth, the suggestion of using the Radcliffe for such purposes might perhaps be entertained, always adopting the artificial division of (1) art as exhibited on flat surfaces—as paintings, drawings, and engravings, which would find a home at the Taylor Buildings—from (2) works in the solid—in marble, metal, clay, or vitreous material, wood, &c., including coins, gems, and jewellery, as also sculpture (but not the Chantrey casts), which might be enshrined beneath the Radcliffe Dome should the Ashmolean be insufficient.

We fully agree with Mr. Chester's summary as to what ought to be done; and we can only hope that the suggestions he made, which we thoroughly confirm and amplify, may be deemed by the members of the university worthy not only of their careful consideration, but of practical application.

C. DRURY E. FORTNUM.

### THE TWO WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

THE winter exhibition of the elder Water-Colour Society is large as usual. It is a difficult show to criticise, because it contains so very much of art that is on a decent level, and so little art that is decidedly stimulating. The Society suffers from the age or the acquired incapacity of several men who were once its ornaments, and it is oppressed by the presence of men whom an unwise election has seated in high places. It has, nevertheless, sufficient strength, but its strength needs concentration. In its gallery, moreover, the dainty child and the highly finished maiden are too much with us when it is question of figure pieces. Dramatic subjects, such as engage the figure-painter worthily, or decorative subjects, such as compel his attention to nobility of line and harmony of hue, are too much absent. Then there is a plague of landscapes. We are not likely to receive too much of the poetical landscape of Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Alfred Hunt, nor of Miss Montalba's vivid suggestions of Venice, nor of Mr. Thorne] Waite's fresh and delightful transcripts from every-day England. But the commonplace landscape seen by the commonplace mind—the romantic landscape seen by the eye to which imagination has been denied—that is all very tiresome, and there is a great deal too much of it.

Mr. Albert Goodwin is found at his strongest in the design which he entitles *The Invincible Armada*. In this, while the wrecked and broken-up ships lie high on a desolate beach,

a marvellous background of disordered sky tells the story of storm. Mr. Hunt's *Durham* is one of the happiest of the many renderings of that finely placed city which have been attempted in English art, which, since the days of Robson, has been busy with the problems presented by a theme so beautiful and so intricate. I am sorry to find fault with Mr. Herbert Marshall, who often sends agreeable work; but if anyone wishes to know how Durham should be painted, and how it should not be painted, he has but to compare Mr. Hunt's *Durham* with the *Durham* of Mr. Marshall. Mr. Marshall himself is excellent in *Rotherhithe*. Mr. Thorne Waite's slightest sketches have the charm of truth—a truthful eye and hand employed on beautiful subjects, though simple ones. In his work, realism and loveliness—which it is the fashion of certain of our younger painters to divorce—are happily never apart. The conclusion that the two are incompatible is arrived at only by those who have failed to understand both. Miss Clara Montalba's *Venice—approaching Storm* is among the best of her sketches, masterly in tone and colour, and completely indicative of that movement of water and sky which she has sought to convey. The artist's larger drawing—*Coming into Port: a Scirocco Day*—suffers monstrously from the white mount which is exacted by the regulations of the winter exhibition, and would, even under better conditions, display some air of emptiness, its scheme of colour—a great blank space, shot here and there with blue or with green—being more audacious than successful; but it has lovely passages which only Miss Montalba could have conceived and executed. Mr. Hale's quiet English landscapes are generally of that better order of delicacy which betrays a modest and constant reference to Nature; and Mr. Lockhart's drawing of certain old buildings in Coventry is dexterous and vigorous. Mr. Lockhart is one of the strongest water-colour men now practising in Edinburgh, and his work, even when it is not attractive, is always worthy of study.

Among the figure-subjects Mr. J. D. Watson's *Learn of the Wise and Perpend* shows at the same time character and a control of the art of painting; and so does his *Warm Reception*. This is excessively humorous. Mr. Brewtnall gives really dramatic expression to the subject of a girl considering within herself whether the answer to a flattering question must be Yes or No. And so Mr. Brewtnall is to be singled out as one of the few artists in the Society who can tell a story with lucidity and ease and point. Mr. Radford is devoting himself almost exclusively to the painting of the nude on a small scale—the nude often not at all idealised. A certain measure of success attends his efforts, because of their patience and their conscientiousness, and a feeling for grace which he exhibits in his design, never failing to see it in his model if his model be so fortunate as to have it. Whether we admire his work very heartily or not, it must be conceded that he has struck out his own line in water-colour. Mr. Alma Tadema is represented by a small drawing into which there is just room to get Pandora's head and her box. If the juxtaposition of violent colour is harsh and unnecessary—the result, it would appear, rather of a *parti pris* than of any genuine artistic impulse towards dangerous experiments—the type selected is among Mr. Tadema's best. Pandora is engaging. Expression is discovered to lurk under the natural rigidity of lines which are yet not without beauty. And the painting of the whole, and especially of Pandora's complexion, which is full of light and delicacy, is unmistakeably a lesson. Mr. Carl Haag has an astonishingly brilliant drawing of a Georgian girl, whose name has been confided to him as "Dunyazad."

She has come to us out of *The Arabian Nights*. Mr. Marsh sends some heads freely and simply wrought, and full of character, but we miss his more important drawings. Mr. Parker combines landscape with the figure—both treated on a small scale. But so agreeable and original a painter has not seen France only to paint *La Fruitière* and the little street views which are so sharp and precise. We must expect more from him on a further opportunity. For the moment he whets an appetite, and does not satisfy it.

The Institute of Painters in Water-Colour boasts, like the elder Society, the presence of landscape painters of extreme refinement and landscape painters of extreme vigour. Mr. Hine, Mr. Wimperia, and Mr. Thomas Collier would have to be motioned to exalted places wherever water-colour art was given its due. But the Institute is perhaps especially remarkable for its group of figure-painters—figure-painters at this moment in their prime—such men as Mr. Gow and Mr. J. D. Linton, Mr. Charles Green and Mr. Towneley Green. Water-colour cannot go further in figure-painting than it has gone in the hands of some of these men. It is true they have not dealt largely with the nude. The treatment of the nude in water-colour may, perhaps, some day be exacted of some of them—the play of light on the colour of the exposed flesh, just as now the play of light on the colour of lovely fabrics and shapely and low-toned furniture. But they have approached perfection in the things at which they have thus far most persistently wrought.

In the present exhibition of the Institute, Mr. Gow is unrepresented. He is perhaps engaged in justifying that election to the association of the Royal Academy which his last year's contribution to Burlington House did but insufficiently support, but which previous labours of his had suggested as undoubtedly reasonable. Mr. J. D. Linton is represented by only one piece, but this is of the very first order. It is of his Scott series. Lacking not only the dramatic interest of his *Scene from Peveril of the Peak* of a year or two ago, his new contribution, *The Earl of Leicester*, lacks likewise, of necessity, the interest of composition which a group obtains, but which is denied to the presentation of a single figure. But the *Leicester* lacks nothing else, and has everything else in the fullest measure. It is a beautiful instance of the complete realisation of fascinating character—it was something to have enslaved Amy Robsart and to have charmed Elizabeth—and it is a design carried out with excellence of draughtsmanship and with a peculiar control of noble and sober colour. The nature of the theme—the single figure, the face, blond and ruddy, above the raiment of creamy white, bedecked with glowing "orders"—prevents the picture from appealing with force to a large public irresponsive to efforts that are wholly artistic; but the artists who are unfettered by the prejudices of a studio, and the connoisseurs and critics who hold themselves aloof from a clique, will combine to recognise the true painter's qualities in this enjoyable work.

Mr. Charles Green sends more than one water-colour, and they display to the full his admirable and extraordinary sense of all the beauty of costume and accessory. A more cultivated feeling for the charm of old surroundings—the old-world household things into which Art so largely, though so modestly, entered—can never have been expressed in painting. In the *Cup and Ball*, especially, the colours are of astonishing subtlety. But as far as finished water-colour art is concerned, Mr. Charles Green has often made richer exhibition than on the present occasion of his power in the rendering of various character and of dra-

matic action. To see that power this winter we must go into the little room which the Institute has devoted to Black and White; and there are the delightful series of designs—full of beauty, and of humour, and of comprehension of the time—which Mr. Charles Green executed for Messrs. Besant and Rice's last-century novel, *The Chaplain of the Fleet*. I hope that the reproduction of these designs may not be confined to the *Graphic* newspaper, in which they first appeared. So absolutely illustrative are they of the novel, and so skilful as pieces of art, that the managers of the *Graphic* would do well now to present them, with the text, in a form that is more accessible than that of a newspaper. To the present exhibition of the Institute Mr. Towneley Green is a liberal contributor. He has accomplished, on other occasions, some more considerable single feat; but he has seldom been beheld in more agreeable variety. His work is always dainty and sensitive, delicate in colour and excellent in tone. Among remaining draughtsmen of the figure and the interior there must be mentioned Miss Mary Gow, Mr. Clausen, Mr. H. Carter, and Mr. W. Small.

The display of landscapes, though not overpowering, is strong, and is particularly varied. What transition more complete than that from the studied refinements of Mr. Hine to the studied roughnesses of Mr. Thomas Collier? Yet both have their reason, and both produce their effect, as *The Mill at Offham* and *Stacking Peat* convincingly demonstrate. Then, again, there is the landscape of Mr. Fulleylove, seen characteristically in only one drawing, but that is an important one—*An Italian Garden*—a landscape in which Nature has been subdued and controlled, and assimilated with Art. The design displays Mr. Fulleylove's wisest pre-occupation with noble form and rich colour. It is singularly complete and satisfactory. To a chance public such finely ordered grace can make, it is true, but little appeal. But Mr. Fulleylove must, nevertheless, be faithful to the work he can most worthily undertake. He cannot be permitted to stray again into the villages of Leicestershire. Mr. Wimperis sends a more considerable drawing than that of the *Pilchard Boats*, but nothing fresher or more vigorous. Mr. Aumonier is seen less favourably than on one or two recent occasions; and Mr. E. J. Gregory, who is one of the firmest and most brilliant of contemporary painters, contents himself with two or three small landscape drawings. As a draughtsman of the figure, he is for the moment unrecognised in the exhibition; but *Greenhithe* has curious truth of tone, and *A Calm on the Medway* is a delightful exercise in colour. Mr. Leitch is painting, with as delicate a certainty of hand as if eighty years were no burden whatever to a man, the classical landscape which was in fashion two generations ago, and which, when learnedly treated, as it is by him, must still claim appreciative observation. Mr. Hayes, Mr. Syer, Mr. Mogford, and Mr. Orrock paint sympathetically very diverse aspects of Nature; and one of the greatest advances to be noted in the exhibition is that made by the younger Mr. Hine. This gentleman has never, within my recollection of the exhibitions held in the gallery of the Institute, done anything of so exquisite a completeness as his *Early Morning*. The scene is St. Albans, to which he likewise dedicates another drawing, which is even more elaborate, but which has less of unity and charm. If the fascination of obvious originality could but be added to the many graces he has patiently acquired!

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

#### THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

*A Scene in a French School of Painting*, by Mr. W. H. Bartlett, is a picture of very great promise;

and the finely coloured Eastern subjects of Mr. Pavy, Mr. Noble's *Otter Hounds*, a pretty face by Mr. R. J. Gordon, the sunny wood scenes of Mr. Caffieri, Mr. Delmold's *Sailor Boy*, Mr. L. O. Henley's *Special Pleading*, Miss Alice Hayers' little boy-clown, some flower pieces by Mr. Fantin, Miss Florence White, and Miss Alice Ellis, and some contributions of Messrs. Clem Lambert, Logsdail, Ernest Waterlow, W. Dendy Sadler, Edwin Ellis, W. Wyllie, G. de Brianski, Horace Canty, and a few others do much to relieve the mass of second-rate work that crowds the walls of this exhibition. Nor must we forget two little pictures by Miss Edith Hayllar, which in execution are perhaps the most remarkable here. One represents nothing but the interior of a room with glasses on a table; the other is a not particularly attractive young lady seated at an escritoire by a window; but the quality of the painting is very rare.

#### THE ART MAGAZINES.

THE December number of the *Portfolio* has a very beautiful etching by M. H. Toussaint of the famous rood-screen of St-Etienne-du-Mont, Paris. We learn from the prospectus for next year that the *Portfolio* has determined to vary the illustrations by some steel-engravings, commissions for which have been accepted by Mr. Lumb Stocks, B.A., and Mr. Francis Holl. We are glad to see any encouragement given nowadays to the old noble art of pure engraving, and especially in a publication which, in endeavouring to establish the position of etching, has done much to render the former comparatively unpopular. It is somewhat amusing to see the *Portfolio* holding out its hand to encourage steel-engraving at the same time as the *Art Journal* thinks it judicious to apologise for not abandoning it altogether. The honour is distinctly on the side of the *Portfolio*. At the same time, the latter periodical does not mean in any way to abandon those etchings which have been its *specialité*; and the next volume will contain work of this kind by Messrs. Brunet Debaines, C. O. Murray, L. J. Steele, Toussaint, Ernest George, and Léon Lhermitte. Among the writers who have promised articles are the names of Prof. Colvin, Messrs. Wedmore, Statham, and F. G. Stephens, Miss Julia Cartwright, and the editor. Mr. Hamerton has also a series of papers on a subject which cannot fail to be of interest to subscribers, but what that subject is he will not at present divulge.

THE *Art Journal* contains a second article on Mr. Ruskin's house, Brantwood, which is accompanied by a finely executed wood-cut of the study. An interesting paper by Miss Gordon Cumming on Fijian pottery, and one on an old piece of Spanish embroidery by Mr. Edwin Stowe, help to make up a good number. The etching is by M. L. Menpes; and a facsimile is given of an early design by Mr. J. E. Millais, B.A., made for the decoration of a ceiling in the house of a gentleman at Leeds when the artist was not eighteen. In the programme for next year we are promised, among other good things, steel-engravings after Mr. Millais' *Lorenzo and Isabella* and *Christ in the House of His Parents*. It is to be hoped that these works will be very carefully rendered. Nothing but the finest and most sympathetic drawing can save the engravings from vulgarity or caricature. Among the etchers who have promised plates for the year we notice the names of Messrs. Whistler, Brunet Debaines, and McWhirter; and M. Leopold Flameng is to superintend the etching of some pictures in the last French Salon. These will include *La Hérodote*, by M. Benjamin Constant, and *La Femme du Pêcheur*, by M. Dumont Bréton. Mr. Henry Wallis will contribute the text to some facsimiles of drawings by the Old Masters from the collections of the Queen and the British Museum; and Prof.

Sidney Colvin will give a series of articles on the art treasures of the University of Cambridge.

*Art and Letters* for this month, following the lead of its confrère *L'Art*, has an article headed "A Minister of Art for England," in which some of the defects of the present system (or want of system) of art administration in England are clearly pointed out. That there is great need for reform in this matter few will deny. Some control by the State over the erection of buildings on sites of importance is much to be desired; no man or body of men, however long his or their purses, should be able to disfigure the metropolis. Such monstrosities as Charing Cross Station or the Temple Bar Memorial ought, for example, to be impossible. That the Trustees of the British Museum should be obliged to forego the chance of purchasing some rare work because they have exhausted their allowance for the year is a manifest absurdity. That we should not have an institution of the same kind as the Luxembourg is a national discredit. That the various art questions of importance arising with reference to education, public collections, public buildings, and the like would have a better chance of being dealt with quickly and wisely if they were under one department, whose special duty it was to attend to them, instead of being split up among many, each of which has other and more engrossing duties, we have no doubt. But here we would draw the line. We do not wish to get art mixed with politics, and have no desire to see a Gladstone or a Salisbury style of architecture; the Palmerston style, as shown in the Government offices, is a sufficient experiment in this direction—for one generation.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MESSRS. SEELEY AND Co. announce the immediate publication of a portrait of George Eliot etched by M. Paul Rajon from the picture by Mr. Frederick William Burton.

WE hear that a selection of drawings by the late George Manson is being got together in Edinburgh, with a view to exhibition in London. This may be taken as a fulfilment of the desire expressed not long ago in the *Standard* by Mr. Wedmore.

An early number of *L'Art* will contain an article, written in French, by Mrs. Mark Pattison, entitled "Deux Documents inédits: un Testament du Poussin et le Testament de Claude le Lorrain."

THE distribution of premiums to students at the Royal Academy takes place to-day, at nine p.m. To-day is also the private view of the exhibition at the so-called "European Galleries" in New Bond Street. This is the first exhibition of fine art, and the second exhibition of decorative art, held there. The second annual exhibition of tapestry paintings by lady amateurs and artists is now open at Messrs. Howell and James's Galleries in Regent Street.

MR. WILLIAM CHAFFERS, F.S.A., the well-known writer on art topics, is compiling an illustrated catalogue of the renowned collection of miniature portraits on ivory by Cosway in the possession of Mr. Edward Joseph, some fifty in number, which is said to be the finest in England. The work promises to be one of considerable interest and beauty; but we regret to hear that it will be issued only for private circulation.

WE understand that Lady Brassey will contribute an article on "The Decoration of a Yacht" to the January number of the *Magazine of Art*; and that the same issue will contain "A Chat about Bells," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis.

THE extraordinary reputation of Millet's *Angelus* has recently been illustrated by the issue of two reproductions of the subject in black and white. One of these, M. Waltner's highly finished etching, of which the first proofs are sold at the enormous price of forty guineas, is from the picture; the other, a permanent photograph issued by M. Gueraut, of Orris Villas, Hammersmith, from the charcoal drawing. As is well known, the studies made by Millet for his pictures, though apparently rough in execution, were really very highly finished, and contain all the thought and feeling of the picture which could be expressed in black and white, together with the scheme of light fully wrought out. The drawing of the *Angelus* is no exception to this rule, although the artist modified his design slightly for the picture. Without denying the great merit of M. Waltner's translation of the painting, it seems to us to miss much of the grand simplicity of the original, and to add just that amenity of execution and polish of sentiment which Millet sought to avoid. In the photograph from the drawing we have Millet, rough-grained but pure.

WE have already acknowledged the Christmas Cards sent us some time ago by the Artistic Stationery Company and by Messrs. W. A. Mansell and Co., both of which firms exhibited praiseworthy enterprise in design and in material. We have now received from Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. and from Messrs. De La Rue and Co. their usual handsome and varied series. From the former we specially notice a little booklet, in gold and colour, with designs for the four seasons, accompanied by passages from the poets. In this everything is in exquisite taste, except the outside picture. Also, a juvenile "Jarvey," by Kate Greenaway; a series of Irish designs, with verses, by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves; and a set of octagonal cards, with flowers and verses, in which the ground-colour is no less admirable than the flowers. In Messrs. Marcus Ward's cards there is nothing commonplace. Messrs. De La Rue, on the other hand, make a special feature of the grotesque, and therein of animal life. Not that they are not also patrons of artistic design. It is from them that we have received a charming thing (what to call it we know not), pounced and scented, which reminds us of the most superior class of valentines. We are also much pleased with their large square cards, where the pictures are worthy of their handsome framing, and with their birds and some of their other animals. In nearly all the Christmas Cards of this year we have observed that the designs, if not strictly appropriate to the season, are at least not conspicuously inappropriate. Christmas is the occasion for mirth and beauty and the giving of gifts, as much as for eating and drinking and hard weather.

M. ARTHUR RHONÉ has completed, and will shortly publish, the second volume of his excellent work entitled *L'Egypte à petites Journées*.

A LUXURIOUS volume of illustrations, commemorating the completion of Cologne Cathedral, will be published shortly by Herr Köhler, of Leipzig. The German Emperor has accepted the dedication.

THE Bibliothèque royale at Brussels has recently acquired two proofs of the portrait of Rubens engraved under his own direction by his pupil P. Pontius, and published in 1630. Their peculiar value lies in the fact that they represent the two earliest known states of a portrait which Rubens himself subsequently altered out of all recognition. A third proof, also of an early state, is to be found in the Bibliothèque nationale at Paris.

THE first series of studies by MM. Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, entitled *L'Art du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle*, has just been published by M.

Charpentier. It treats of Watteau, Chardin, Boucher, and La Tour. Two other volumes will deal with Greuze, Saint-Aubin, Gravelot, and Cochin; and with Eisen, Moreau, Debucourt, Fragonard, and Prudhon.

W. UNGER has just completed an etching from Oscar Begas's painting of *Frederic the Great in the Royal Chapel at Charlottenburg*.

PRINCE GAETAN FILANGIERI, of Naples, the grandson of the author of the work on the Science of Legislation, has presented to the Municipality of Naples the collection of artistic and archaeological objects which he has spent his life in forming, and which is valued at £60,000. He has also promised to erect a gallery for its exhibition, and to provide an endowment. Among the contents are many pictures by the Old Masters, including several by Domenichino; a unique series of coins and medals; a collection of armour of the Middle Ages, and of Oriental weapons of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; *faience* ware, glass, wood-carving, fans, Eastern carpets, &c., &c.

THE German papers announce, with not a little extravagance of description, the discovery of a picture assigned to Rubens. It is now in the possession of one F. Kayser, a dealer at Frankfurt-a-M.

M. EDMOND ABOUT has just published, at the Librairie des Bibliophiles, the first series of a *Décameron du Salon de Peinture*, illustrated with ten heliogravures. It will be continued in future years.

A MONUMENT by M. Jacquet to Wiertz, the eccentric Belgian painter, has been erected at Ixelles, a suburb of Brussels. It represents Dinant (the town where Wiertz was born), and a figure of Glory crowning a medallion of the artist.

AN exhibition of ancient industrial art will be held at Ghent in August next year.

MR. WORSAAE, the eminent Scandinavian archaeologist, has recently published, at Copenhagen, a work in which he discusses the figures and inscriptions upon the well-known golden horns found at Gallehus. He finds in them a complete representation of the myths of the Eddas; and he bases upon this an argument against Prof. S. Bugge's theories. He also claims to have proved that the horns of Gallehus belong to the sixth century.

THE widow of the late Herr Herzog, of Aargau, has presented to the public library of that canton her husband's collection of works on numismatics, which is said to be the most complete of its kind in existence.

THE Government Council of the canton of Ticino advertises for sale by auction the Castle of San Michele, sometimes called the Castle of Uri. A reserve price of 40,000 frs. is put upon the building. It served for many years as an arsenal and a house of correction, but has lately been used solely as the former. It stands on a high rock between the town of Bellinzona and the River Ticino. Local tradition alleges that one of its two high towers dates from the time of Julius Caesar.

THE section of fine arts of the Académie royale de Belgique has awarded a medal of the value of 800 frs. to M. Edgar Baes, painter, of Ixelles, for an essay upon the training of painters and their general status in the Low Countries during the period between the beginning of the fourteenth century and the age of Rubens.

THE *Freitags Zeitung*, of Zürich, says that the well-known landscape painter and professor at the Federal Polytechnicum, Rudolf Holzhalb, has had a stroke of paralysis. The physicians report that there is little hope of his recovery. Holzhalb, who was born in 1835, is a man of

considerable wealth, and famous in Switzerland not only as a painter, but also as a musician. An organ planned by him, and constructed and perfected under his direction, is said to be one of the most remarkable in existence; and some of the first organ-builders on the Continent have expressed their astonishment and delight at its capacity. It contains, with other extraordinary stops, a *vox humana*, of Holzhalb's own invention. Its imitation of wind and stringed instruments is unique in its perfection. Holzhalb has hitherto kept the construction a secret; and, as it is reported that he is not likely to recover his faculties, it may probably die with him.

A VALUABLE discovery of mediæval silver-work, with some gold ornaments and precious stones, has been made at Vufarfe, in Sweden, by a peasant digging in a ditch. The principal objects were seven silver bowls, one attributed to the twelfth century, decorated with plants and animals, and three of the fourteenth century of smaller size, with figures of St. Olaf, the Evangelists, and the Apostles in relief. Among the other articles were spoons with Runic characters, gold armlets, necklaces, rings, and chains. They appear to have been deposited in a box, the only remains of which are some pieces of ironwork.

WE have received from Mr. A. Fischer, of St. Bride Street, a book of *Modern Alphabets* designed by Martin Gerlach, of a very ornamental character. The vignettes which accompany them are graceful and elaborate.

IN addition to M. Yriarte's *Rimini: un Condottiere au XV<sup>e</sup> Siècle*—to which we have already referred—the art-publishing firm of Rothschild, at Paris, is issuing a series of monographs, luxuriously got up and illustrated, upon the medal-engravers of the Renaissance. One of these, *Le Pisan*, has already appeared; and a second, *Francesco Laurana et Pietro da Milano*, is promised in the course of the present month.

## THE STAGE.

AT a moment when almost the only new plays produced at the theatre are the plays written by Mr. Sims—who cannot write for every playhouse in London—there is nothing surprising in a management being obliged to have recourse to revivals, and at the Court the revival of Mr. Gilbert's *Engaged* is a success. The playgoing public of the more fashionable, or of the wealthier, sort, getting more and more cynical, gets more and more into sympathy with Mr. Gilbert's view of life; and heights that an audience could not quite have risen to a few years ago, are now scaled easily by a pleasantly thinking public for whom every booth in Vanity Fair holds a Becky Sharpe and a Marquis of Steyne. *Engaged* is written with great, if bitter, humour, and it is performed adequately. The Belinda of Miss Marion Terry is in the true spirit of the piece. Miss Marion Terry's control of satire being very much more marked than her command of sentiment. Mr. Kyrle Bellew is accustomed to be an attraction, and Mr. Henry J. Byron shows himself in the piece, and plays an important part in it—one of the longest, it is said, in modern comedy. He would not appear to have been selected by Nature for its performance, but he unmistakably addresses himself with good-will to his task, and produces an effect quite other than that to which we have been accustomed in the parts which we have seen him perform in his own more genial pieces.

PROBABLY the piece most firmly planted, at the present time, upon the London boards is Mr. Sims's drama, *The Lights o' London*, to which we gave a brief welcome when it was first produced. Its success increases every day. Even playgoers who recognise how large a



part is played in it by sensational incident, and how large a measure of improbability must be ignored or forgiven before the piece can be accepted, must needs concede that the drama is constructed with genuine ingenuity; is written with terseness, humour, and pathos; and strikes continually the right note—is healthy even in what seems like an excess of sentiment. The acting, too, is extraordinarily good, and in this sense—that not only are the principal parts in the hands of Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mr. George Barrett, Mr. Speakman, Mrs. Stephens, and Miss Eastlake, each of whom is an absolutely adequate exponent of the characters they represent, but that the minor parts are generally performed with thorough suitability and precision. If Mr. Peach is a little needlessly chilly as the old Squire, and if Mr. Willard makes the Squire's nephew too unmistakably a cad to have ever imposed on him or on anybody else, nearly all the strictly minor parts are played with proper force and with proper moderation. Thus, the friendly police constable, and "Philosopher Jack," and the porter at the casual ward, and Shakespeare Jarvis—that gifted youth of whom, but for the good offices of Bess, his country would have been deprived—are characterised completely; and Miss Elaneline Ormsby gives quite a powerful representation of a heartless and mercenary, but still agreeable, beauty that has risen from the ranks, or fallen from them—acts a character of the kind that the second-rate modern novel is full of—and manages to look it admirably to boot. As for the two chief characters, Mr. Wilson Barrett, who on some occasions may have seemed too measured and cold, does the very best that could be done for the part of the hero. The stage business, of course, is at his fingers' ends, nor is he less at home with the sentiment of the character—its determination and tenderness. The heroine, as performed by Miss Eastlake, is equally without reproach. In the more subtle passages of *The Old Love and the New*—the last thing in which the actress was seen—Miss Eastlake was exquisitely pathetic, but to the strongest exhibition of sudden emotion she hardly rose. It is here that her advance is most marked in the present performance—in no other detail which the rendering of the present character involved was there room for advance. The simplicity of grace which has been at the command of Miss Eastlake since her first appearance on the London stage here, of course, stands her in good stead. If the playgoer be not thoroughly spoilt, the piece is worth seeing once, and worth seeing a second time.

## MUSIC.

### RECENT CONCERTS.

THE first subscription concert of "Mr. Geaussen's Choir" was held at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, December 1. An association called the Blackheath Musical Society was formed at Blackheath in 1879 by Mr. G. F. Geaussen, but, owing to "various local obstacles," has ceased to exist. The choir above mentioned is a new choral body created only last October, with some fifty members of the old association as a nucleus. This society proposes to devote itself exclusively to the performance of unaccompanied choral music, and of works which can be adequately rendered by choir and organ. The programme of the first concert included Bach's magnificent motett for double choir, "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom, and Thanks," Gounod's "Ave Verum," Spohr's anthem, "How lovely are thy Dwellings fair," and some part-songs by Smart and Leslie. These various pieces were most effectively rendered, and there seems good reason to believe that this newly formed company will occupy a high and honourable position among metropolitan choirs. The voices are fresh and pure, and everything showed genuine zeal on the

part of the singers and great care and intelligence on the part of the conductor. Mr. Geaussen did not wield the *bâton* with all the necessary tact and dignity, but due allowance should be made for the nervousness and anxiety appertaining to a first public appearance. The programme included songs by Miss Samuëll, M<sup>me</sup>. Patey, Mr. Maas, and Mr. R. E. Miles. Mr. Carrodus gave a fine rendering of Bach's *chaconne*, and M<sup>lle</sup>. Janotha played in her best style Chopin's romantic *polonaise* in F sharp minor. Mr. C. W. Jordan presided at the organ, and Mr. J. T. Field at the piano. We think Mr. Geaussen will be wise if in the future he protests against the system of *encores*. The second concert is announced for Tuesday, February 21. Miss M. Davies, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. C. Hallé, and other artists will appear.

A flourishing institution like the Monday Popular Concerts could do much to encourage and develop native art; but the production of a work at these concerts by an English composer is unfortunately of rare occurrence. The quartett in E flat by A. C. Mackenzie, performed last Monday, was originally introduced by Mr. Coenen at one of his chamber concerts in 1875. The composer, born in Edinburgh in 1847, was sent to Germany at the age of ten, and remained there till 1862, in which year he was elected King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music. His most recent work of importance is his secular cantata, *The Bride*, written expressly for the Worcester Festival, and given with marked success under his own direction. The quartett, composed many years ago, shows talent and power of expression. In all Mr. Mackenzie's works the influence of Schumann is most apparent, and nowhere more so perhaps than in the first and last movements of this quartett; but the style of writing is always easy and flowing, and the developments, while displaying skill and learning, are clear and effective. The work was admirably performed by Messrs. C. Hallé (to whom the composition is dedicated), Strauss, Hollander, and Piatti, and, we are pleased to add, was most enthusiastically received. Mr. Hallé wisely declined to repeat the *scherzo*. The second part of the programme included a prelude and fugue in C minor by Mozart, and a movement (C minor) from an unfinished quartett by Schubert, both heard for the first time at the Popular Concerts. The fugue was arranged by Mozart for string-quartett from a duet for two pianos. A detailed analysis of this clever work would show that, as regards ingenious devices and contrapuntal combinations, Mozart was not a whit behind the great Leipzig cantor; but there is nevertheless in this fugue a sense of effort which Bach, and also Mozart as a rule, so successfully disguised. The *allegro assai* of Schubert, composed in December 1820, gives yet another proof of the composer's fertile and apparently inexhaustible imagination. The programme-book states that from "its peculiar form" it may have been intended for the *scherzo*. It so far departs from the usual form of a first movement that the principal theme is not repeated; but we cannot in any way regard it as a *scherzo*. Mr. E. Lloyd was the vocalist, and sang Mendelssohn's "Garland" and F. Clay's "Lalla Rookh."

We would briefly mention the first and successful appearance of Miss Agnes Bartlett, a pupil of Liszt, at last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert. She has great technical skill, and a firm, powerful, and withal most delicate touch. Saint-Saëns' concerto in G minor is very well as a show-piece, but one of the great classical works would have better enabled us to judge of Miss Bartlett's playing not only from a mechanical, but also from an intellectual and poetical point of view.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

In crown 8vo, persian morocco, oak sides, price 10s. 6d.

### THE "ELSTOW" EDITION OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

The Text of this Edition has been carefully collated from the best authorities. The Illustrations (Twenty-eight Full-page, besides smaller Woodcuts) have been specially designed for the work, and a Memoir and Bibliography are included, containing the results of the latest criticisms and investigations.

Messrs. JOHN WALKER & CO. have taken advantage of the Restoration of the Church at Elstow (Bunyan's birth-place) to purchase all the available oak timber, and to issue the above with portions of the oak inserted in the binding. They feel sure that all lovers of Bunyan will be glad to possess this edition, which forms a genuine and unique Memorial of the great Allegorist.

"Every Bunyan admirer of substance, and there are many such, should place this edition among his rarities."

Mr. SPURGEON, in *Sword and Trowel*.  
"The paper and printing are excellent, and the whole get-up of the book is as good as it is novel."—*Illustrated London News*.

"It would be difficult to find anywhere a prettier, and at the same time a more interesting, memorial of Bunyan than this volume."—*Scotsman*.

"A happy idea has been carried out in a manner that renders this edition of unparalleled interest."—*Daily Chronicle*.

Crown 8vo, cloth fancy, price 5s.

### STORIES OF LONG AGO,

Re-told by ASCOTT R. HOPE.

Illustrated by 100 Engravings, Drawn by Charles O. Murray, Engraved by B. Paterson.

"The stories, which are gathered from all sources, are very well told, and the illustrations are admirable."—*Saturday Review*.

"The illustrations are exceptionally good."—*Manchester Guardian*.

"One of the prettiest gift-books of the season."—*Bristol Mercury*.

Super royal 8vo, cloth elegant, sunk centre, price 12s.

### ENGLISH LAKE SCENERY.

A SERIES OF TWENTY-FOUR PLATES

In the highest style of Colour-printing, from Drawings by A. F. Lydon. With Descriptive Letterpress.

A Handsome Souvenir of the Lake District.

"An exquisite book for the drawing-room table."—*Daily Chronicle*.  
"The topography, the illustrations, the illuminated binding, all proclaim rare experiences of workmanship and tastefulness of design."—*Edinburgh Daily Review*.

"The illustrations are remarkable for the delicacy and moderation of their colouring."—*Times*.

Royal 16mo, red line borders and gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.

### THE RIBBON SERIES.

With Hand-painted Designs on Cover.

1. THE CHANGED CROSS,  
And other Poems.
2. THE SHADOW of the ROCK,  
And THE VOICE in the TWILIGHT.
3. PLEAS for BOOKS:  
Selections for Lovers of Books.
4. THE VOICE of MANY WATERS,  
And other Poems,  
By FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.
5. SET APART, and other Poems,  
By FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.
6. CHRISTMAS CAROLS and  
NEW YEAR'S SONGS.

"Delight gift-books. The water-colour sketches which adorn the outside are really admirable."—*Bookeller*.  
"One of the prettiest presents of the season."—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

London:  
JOHN WALKER & CO.,  
96, Farringdon-street, E.C.

# CHILDREN'S PICTURE PRESENT BOOKS.

A FINE ART GIFT-BOOK.—Bound in fancy picture boards, small 4to, 5s.

**THE CHILDREN'S KETTLE-DRUM.** By M. A. C. Containing 60 pages of Quaint Illustrations, with Rhymes to each, printed in Chromo Colours and Tints.

**CHILDREN'S MENU.** Large 4to. Dished up by MERTON ANDRE, in Blue and White Terra-Cotta Plates. Bound in cloth boards, 5s. *The only Gift-Book that has carved out a new and distinct style of Illustration.*

**ROUND and ABOUT: Pictures and Rhymes for Children.** With 48 pages of Pictures, in which pages are over 208 Bric-à-Brac Pictures. Handsomely and strongly bound in fancy picture boards, crown 4to, 3s.

**LITTLE SOMEBODY'S PRETTY BOOK OF PICTURES and VERSE.** Fancy picture boards, Illuminated Title-page, 16 pages of Chromo Pictures, and 44 pages of Letterpress, with Etchings on each, 3s.

**PINAFLORE PICTURES and RHYMES.** Tall 4to. New Series. By E. M. C. VAUGHAN. 30 full-page Pictures, executed in good taste in Chromo-lithography. Bound in fancy picture boards, 3s. 6d.

**CHILDHOOD'S FAVOURITE TALES.** With 48 pages of Designs by Mrs GREY and O. E. A., in Chromo Colours. Bound in cloth gilt, size imperial 8vo, 5s.

**THE INFANTILE PICTURE and STORY BOOK.** Size large 4to, with 24 pages of Illustrations in Chromo Colours and 24 pages in Tint Colours. Bound in cloth, gilt boards, 5s. LONDON: DEAN & SON, 160A, FLEET STREET; AND BY ORDER OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

## PUBLISHED BY J. MASTERS & CO.

Just published, crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

**NORTON HALL: a Tale.** By Mrs. MITCHELL, Author of "The Beautiful Face," "The Little Blue Lady," &c.

"A very pleasant, well-written story, which some will prefer to the two former ones as being more engaged with real modern life, though there is romance in it enough to content anyone. It is altogether a fascinating book, which will be liked by all."—*Guardian*.

Small 8vo, cloth, 3s.

**KINGSWORTH; or, the Aim of a Life.** By C. R. COLERIDGE, Author of "Lady Betty," "Hugh Crichton's Romance," &c.

"Those who wish for a good narrative that may without the slightest fear be given into the hands of a girl, may advantageously employ this lively and amusing tale."—*Public Opinion*.

Small 8vo, cloth, with Six Illustrations, 3s. 6d.

**GREAT GRANDMOTHER'S SHOES: a Tale for Children.** By STELLA AUSTIN, Author of "Stumps," "Pat," "Rags and Tatters," &c.

Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**SACRED ALLEGORIES.** By the late Rev. E. MONRO, M.A. A New Edition, complete in 1 vol., handsomely printed on toned paper, and bound in illuminated cloth.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

**HEROES of the CROSS: a Series of Biographical Studies of Saints, Martyrs, and Christian Pioneers.** By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS. "The story is in every case well told. The book is pleasantly written, and conceived in a broad and impartial spirit."—*Athenaeum*.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

**A MAIDEN of OUR OWN DAY.** By FLORENCE WILFORD. Second Edition.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

**THEODORA PHRANZA: or, the Fall of Constantinople.** By the Rev. J. M. NEALE, D.D. Second Edition.

Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

**STORIES of the CRUSADES.** By the Rev. J. M. NEALE, D.D. Third Edition.

London: J. MASTERS & Co., 78, New Bond-street.

MISS GORDON CUMMING'S NEW WORK.

On Tuesday will be published.

**A LADY'S CRUISE IN A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.**

By C. F. GORDON CUMMING, Author of "At Home in Fuji," "From the Hebrides to the Himalayas," &c. 2 vols., post 8vo, with Map and numerous Illustrations, 25s.

Edinburgh and London: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.

**ELEMENTARY PHYSIOGRAPHY.** By A. FISHLAR, LL.D. Adapted to the Requirements of the various Departments, South Kensington; with Examination Questions and Illustrations.

London and Edinburgh: W. & R. CHAMBERS.

## DE LA RUE & CO'S PUBLICATIONS.

BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.

**DE LA RUE'S INDELIBLE DIARIES.** PORTABLE DIARIES, CONDENSED DIARIES, and TABLE CALENDARS, for 1882, in great variety, may now be had of all Booksellers and Stationers. Also, the "FINGER-SHAPED SERIES," in neat cases. Wholesale only of the Publishers.

**NEW ILLUSTRATED CHILDREN'S BOOK.** Demy 4to, price 1s., with Twelve full-page Illustrations in Colours.

**"DREAMS, DANCES, and DISAPPOINTMENTS," a STORY of.** By GRETRUDE A. KONSTAM and ELLA and NELLA CASELLA.

Just out, price 6d. Uniform with the Pocket Series.

**IMPERIAL, THE POCKET GUIDE to.** By "CAVENDISH." A Favourite Card Game for Two Persons. Also, in Boxes, with Cards complete, price 3s. 6d.

An Ingenious and Interesting Pastime for Young and Old.

**CASSE-TETE, THREE PUZZLES in ONE,** CHINESE, RUSSIAN, and FRENCH. By "CAVENDISH." In Box, with Pieces complete, price 2s. 6d.

Third and Cheaper Edition, crown 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

**BILLIARDS.** By J. BENNETT (Champion). Edited by "CAVENDISH." With upwards of 200 Illustrations.

Thirteenth Edition, 8vo, cloth gilt extra, price 5s.

**THE LAWS and PRINCIPLES of WHIST.** The Standard Work on Whist. By "CAVENDISH." Greatly Enlarged and Revised throughout.

A New and Improved Edition, cap 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

**LAWS of SHORT WHIST, and a TREATISE on the GAME.** By JAMES CLAY.

Recently published, price 6s.

## SONGS OF STUDY.

By WILLIAM WILKINS.

(Chiefly Verse of Student Life in Trinity College, Dublin.)

"Much freshness, considerable originality, and a remarkable power of poetical description . . . a directness and simplicity which are woefully rare in contemporary verse."—*Academy*.

"Poetry . . . accomplished and interesting. Irish lyrics full of warm feeling, enthusiasm for landscape, love of life, and earnest emotion."—*Saturday Review*.

"Of our living poets who have risen out of the crowd of smaller rhymers there are not many who possess so spontaneous and rich a gift of song, so graceful a diction, such a mastery of melodic form and of an imagery at once chaste and glowing."—*Scotsman*.

London: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, & Co., 1, Paternoster-square

## NEW MISSIONARY BIOGRAPHY.

Just published, crown 8vo, pp. 468, with Portrait, cloth boards, bevelled edges, price 6s. 6d.

**LIFE of JAMES MURSELL** PHILLIPPO, Missionary in Jamaica. By E. B. UNDERHILL, LL.D., Hon. Sec. Baptist Missionary Society.

"Dr. Underhill has given us in this work one of the best biographies of one of the best and most honoured of modern missionaries. A concise, earnest and independent."—*Academy*.

"One of the most compact and complete, and, at the same time, one of the most fascinating, biographies it has ever been our privilege to read. It is certain to be popular."—*Baptist Magazine*.

"This volume is one of extreme value to all who are interested in the slavery question."—*Academy*.

London: YATES ALEXANDER & SHEPHERD, 21, Castle-street, Holborn; E. MARLBOROUGH & Co., 51, Old Bailey, E.C.

## THEATRES.

### COMEDY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALEX. HENDERSON.

To-night, at 8, the enormously successful Comic Opera,

THE MASQUITE.

Written by FARNIE and REECE; Composed by AUDRAN. Messrs. Lionel Brough, F. Gaillard, H. Bracy, T. P. Haynes, W. Banch, and Gordon; Mesdames Violet Cameron, Ada Wilson, K. Abrahams, Clara Graham, and St. Quinten.

The whole produced under the direction of Mr. H. B. FARNIE. Preceded, at 7.30, by SEEING FROU-FROU. Messrs. T. P. Haynes, Lytton Gray, Stays, and Banch; Mesdames Graham, Vanover, Perival, &c. Doors open at 7. Carriages at 11.

### COURT THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. EDWARD CLARE. (Under the direction of Mr. JOHN CLAYTON.)

To-night, at 8.45, ENGAGED, by W. S. GILBERT. Mr. HENRY J. BYRON specially engaged to play CHEVOT HILL; Miss MAHON TERRY, Miss Emily Thorne, and Mr. Kyrie Bellin in their Original Characters. Preceded, at 8, by A W A K I N G. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1s. to 4s. 4d. Box-office open from 11 till 5. No fees.

### DURRY LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

PANTOMIME.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

BOXING NIGHT, Monday, December 20, 1881. Written by E. L. BLANCHARD. The greatest pantomime company ever gathered together, and produced on a scale of too too utterly sumptuous gorgeousness by AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

Box-office open.

YOUTH will be WITHDRAWN THIS DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

Manager, Mr. F. MAITLAND.

LAST NIGHTS.

IMPRUDENCE.

To-night, at 8.40, by the Original Company. Preceded, at 7.30, by

CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.

Box-office open from 11 till 5. Prices from 1s. to 4s. 4d. Acting Manager, Mr. F. CAVENDISH MACDONNELL.

### OPERA COMIQUE.

Managers, Messrs. JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD and E. BARKER.

LAST NIGHTS.

To-night, at 8.30, an original Comic Opera, entitled PRINCESSES TO TO, by W. S. GILBERT; Music by F. CLAY. Messrs. R. Temple, G. Lorkian, H. Brough, G. Temple, E. Stepan, and A. Bishop; Mesdames Albu, Poole, Vane, Cross, &c. Conductor, Mr. F. Stanislas. Preceded, at 7.45, by QUID PRO QUO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 11 till 5.

### PRINCE of WALES'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

To-night, at 8.40, a new Comedy in three acts, called THE COLONEL, by F. C. BURNAND. Preceded, at 7.50, by A HAPPY FAIR. Messrs. Coghlan, H. Borchum-Tree, W. Herbert, Banks, Lambert, and N. Buckstone; Mesdames Amy Roselle, Myra Holmes, C. Graham, Sothern, and Leigh Murray. Doors open at 7.30. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 11 till 5, under the control of Mr. MILLER.

### PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARNETT.

To-night, at 7.45, a new and original Drama, in five acts, THE LIGHTS OF LONDON, by GEORGE R. SIMS. Preceded, at 7, by the Faros, by J. E. SODEN, A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT. Doors open at 6.30. Carriages at 11. Box-office open from 9.30 till 5. No fees. Stage Manager, Mr. HARRY JACKSON. Acting Manager, Mr. H. HERMAN.

### ROYALTY THEATRE.

CLOSED until BOXING-DAY, December 26, when will be produced a comical, classical Love Tale, by H. J. BYRON, entitled PLUTO; OR, LITTLE OMPHREUS and HIS LUTE. Supported by a most powerful company. Box-office open from 11 till 5.

### SAVOY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. D'OLY CARTER.

To-night, W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S Aesthetic Opera, PATIENCE. Messrs. G. Grossmith, Rutland Barrington, Frank Thornton, Walter Bouc, and Durward Lely; Mesdames Leonora Braham, Jennie Bond, Julia Gwynne, Portecusse, Brandram, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier. Entirely new scenery, dresses, and increased chorus. Preceded, at 8, by MOCK TURTLES. Doors open at 7.30. Seats may be secured at the box-office, which may be purchased by Deansfort-buildings, Strand.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

No. 502, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*English Sonnets by Writers of the Past.*  
Edited by Samuel Waddington. (George Bell & Sons.)

A PERFECT sonnet has two outward properties, dimension and shape. It may be likened to many things—among others, to a vase of which the cup is fixed in shape, and the stem left, within certain limitations, to the humour of the artist. But many, indeed most, English poets have felt only the usefulness of the dimensions, and not the beauty of the form, with which the very first of English writers of sonnets began to tamper. Spenser made endless experiments to no good purpose, even venturing upon a poem of fourteen blank lines, and calling that a sonnet. This *reductio ad absurdum* of a fixed form luckily found no supporters; but Milton was the first to feel the nobility of the Petrarchan or, as Mr. Waddington will have it, the Guittorian form. Meanwhile, Shakspeare adopted and adhered to another form (which is, at least, a form, and a beautiful one), and called that a sonnet; and many others wrote poems in fourteen lines of no shape at all worth speaking of, and called them sonnets, until perhaps the lowest rhymed degradation was reached—namely, the so-called sonnet of seven couplets. Thus Herrick and Habington wrote sonnets in which dimension was only left. As a canister to a finely proportioned goblet is the sonnet of Herrick to that of Petrarch; indeed, we are not sure that a canister is not too fixed for the couplet abomination; a bag which takes uncertain shape from its contents is perhaps a more accurate image. Yet Mr. Waddington includes Herrick's sonnets in his book; and we cannot greatly blame him. There are too many beautiful (if irregular) English poems of fourteen rhymed, five-footed lines, which have always been called sonnets, for us now to deny them the name they have adopted. If we allow this, Mr. Waddington's argument, "if Habington, why not Herrick," is unanswerable.

As in his previous delightful volume of *Sonnets by Living Writers*, Mr. Waddington has here freely used his own personal taste; and, however we may dissent from some of his judgments, we are clear gainers thereby. To take no account of those few poets whose name Death has enabled him to add to his roll of immortals, Mr. Waddington's book contains some good sonnets which have not been before included in any similar anthology. Among these may be mentioned two by Burns, both fine and characteristic, though we do not

share Mr. Waddington's high opinion of the final couplet in that "On Hearing a Thrush Sing," nor admire the introduction of alexandrines. Another happy addition to the sonnet gallery is Horace Smith's "On a Green House," despite the rhyming of "holy" and "holly." We are clear gainers, we repeat, by these additions, as well as by others; whereas we are not losers by his omissions, which can be found in other selections. Among the more recent singers now included for the first time in such a book, the most important are Dean Milman and George Eliot; but we prefer to give as specimens of Mr. Waddington's gleanings the following by two writers less known to fame. The first is by Alice Mary Blunt, and if it be, as is said, the authoress's sole composition in verse, it deserves a place among the beautiful curiosities of literature:—

## "A DISAPPOINTMENT.

"Spring, of a sudden, came to life one day.  
Ere this, the winter had been cold and chill.  
That morning first the summer air did fill  
The world, making bleak March seem almost May.  
The daffodils were blooming golden gay;  
The birch trees budded purple on the hill;  
The rose, that clambered up the window-sill,  
Put forth a crimson shoot. All yesterday  
The winds about the casement chillily blew  
But now the breeze that played about the door,  
So caught the dead leaves that I thought there flew  
Brown butterflies up from the grassy floor.  
But someone said you came not. Ah, too true!  
And I, I thought that winter reigned once more."

The other is by George Morine, who printed his poems for private circulation only. It contains nothing but an image, and that a not very original one, but it is ingeniously carried out.

## "SUNSET.

"Day—like a conqueror marching to his rest,  
The warfare finished and the victory won,  
And all the pageant of his triumph done—  
Seeks his resplendent chamber in the West:  
Yon clouds, like pursuivants and heralds drest  
In gorgeous blazonry, troop slowly on,  
Bearing abroad the banners of the sun  
That proudly stream o'er many a warrior's crest.  
In the azure field a solitary star  
Lifts its pale signal, and the glorious train  
Of errant sunbeams, straggling from afar,  
Reform their glittering ranks, and join again  
Their father Phœbus, in his golden car,  
Whose panting steeds have snuffed the western main."

The many critical questions raised by Mr. Waddington's selection and in his notes we do not feel it necessary to discuss at any length. Although Mr. Dennis had been as bold before him, we admire the "courage of the opinion," rather than the opinion itself, which could banish Sir Thomas Wyatt from his due place in the front of British sonnet-writers to the cold shades of an appendix. To have given him the Earl of Surrey for a companion was, perhaps, considerate to Wyatt, but shows strange insensibility to the sweetness of Surrey's numbers. A similar narrowness of literary sympathy marks the note on Lamb; and we cannot see the use or justice of his comparative depreciation of Charles Turner's exquisite "Letty's Globe." The comparison between the "grandeur" of the sonnets of Mr. Rossetti and those of Shakspeare and Milton strikes us as particularly unhappy—as none has ever thought of "grandeur" as a notable characteristic of

Shakspeare's sonnets. In short, Mr. Waddington's critical sagacity is more evident in his selection than in his comments; but the book may fairly claim an honourable place beside his own previous volume on the shelf devoted to the literature of the sonnet.

Cosmo Monkhouse.

*Sketches from the Subject and Neighbour Lands of Venice.* By Edward A. Freeman. (Macmillan.)

MR. FREEMAN may certainly claim the credit of giving a new development to the study of historical topography. His large knowledge, his architectural taste, and his wide ethnological sympathies fill him with an enthusiasm for obscure and neglected spots which the ordinary traveller passes by unheeded. In Mr. Freeman's eyes every place has a tale to tell; and the history of a city, however decayed, is still vocal to him in the crumbling monuments. Mr. Freeman is not one of the sentimental travellers who go abroad that they may read their own moods into the places which they visit, and may receive a stimulus to the expression of what is already in them. He is rather the inquisitive traveller who runs that he may read, and who brings from his treasures things new and old. His former knowledge is deepened and codified by his new impressions; his impressions receive their poignancy from the knowledge which he brought with him for their interpretation. He is at once a scholar, an historian, an architectural student, an antiquary, an ethnologist, and a politician, who seeks in obscure places for new materials which may increase his knowledge.

In his present volume Mr. Freeman is happy in having a tolerable unity of subject. The history of Venice is the key to the right understanding of the debateable lands that skirt the Eastern coast of the Adriatic. Yet Venice itself is but a link which binds them all to the mightier past of the Roman empire. The origin of Venice was due to the struggle of the ideas of Roman organisation to find a refuge against the invaders before whose onslaught the power of Rome fell to the ground. In Aquileia, Mr. Freeman shows us the shrunken remnants of the great Roman colony, once the bulwark of Italy at her North-eastern corner, which was the forerunner of the mediæval greatness of Venice. At Trieste and at Pola, he shows us the remnants of other colonies by which Rome strengthened her hold of the confines of Italy. Then at Spalato a new period of Rome's existence meets the eye in monuments of unmistakable grandeur. Before the spread of the arms and laws of Rome, an equal civilisation had spread within her dominions; and from the once barbarous province of Illyricum came the man who strove vigorously to give new life to the Roman rule. Diocletian of Salona, when he had finished his work of reconstructing the Roman empire, retired to his native Dalmatia, and, in the building of his mighty palace at Spalato, left a mark of his intellectual force. With this Mr. Freeman has already made us familiar in his "Historical Essays;" but he still has something to add, especially as regards architectural details.

But Spalato was well-nigh the last record

of Rome's greatness. Aquileia and the rest of the colonies fell before the invaders, and their glory passed away. Venice arose slowly amid the lagoons; and we go back northwards to see how Venice extended her sway over some of the cities of the main land, while the rest passed into the hands of the Archduke of Austria. How Venice warred against the cities of the Dalmatian coast may be learned at Zara. How, in later days, Venice was the protector of that coast against the inroads of the Turks many places tell. Ragusa has a history of its own, for it survived the downfall of the Byzantine power, and remained till this century an independent commonwealth. It fell under the dominion neither of Venice nor of the Turks, but retained the traditions of a far-off past.

Such are the scenes of historic interest to which Mr. Freeman's volume guides us, and it gives a living interest to a period of history which is generally held to be dull, and which is very slightly known. Yet a few years ago most people wished that they possessed a little more knowledge about the "Eastern Question." Mr. Freeman's volume at least opens up a view of the outlines of a scheme by which such knowledge could be gained. The history of Venice is the connecting link between East and West; and Mr. Freeman, in his travels, never loses this fact from view. The region where German, Italian, and Slave intermingle has records of them all which are full of varied interest.

Most of these sketches of Mr. Freeman have been published previously; but they have a cumulative interest when read together, and they gain a significance of their own. The volume is adorned with simple pictures of architectural details which serve to whet the reader's curiosity. We shall be surprised if this book does not do something to bring the Dalmatian coast into the sphere of the researches of enterprising tourists. It certainly assigns sufficient reasons for turning our footsteps in that quarter, and it gives sufficient guidance for an intelligent understanding of the monuments which there exist.

M. CREIGHTON.

*Mountain Life in Algeria.* By Edgar Barclay. With Illustrations by the Author. (London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

MR. BARCLAY'S book bears on its surface several strong recommendations. It is written, and beautifully illustrated, by a painter; it is the fruit of more than one visit to the country described; and it is short. Painters ought to be, and often are, among the best of travellers. Trained to receive and reproduce vividly their impressions from external things, they naturally excel as observers of unfamiliar lands and people. Again, their pursuit leads them to linger about the same spot rather than to roll on with the perpetual motion of that ungathering stone, the every-day tourist. They are consequently less tempted to overload their pages with the mass of detail as to the petty incidents of progress, the purely personal interest of which does not seem to suggest itself to the majority of travel-writers.

The Jâbel Jurjura, or mountains of the

Kabyles, to which Mr. Barclay takes us, lie in sight of, and only a day's *diligence* drive east from, Algiers. A French military post, now known as Fort National, lies in their midst, and furnishes a base for travellers. The hills rise to a range of limestone summits, the highest of which attains 7,542 feet above the Mediterranean, and is covered with snow for half the year. As in the mountains of Corsica, the forms of the lofty crags repeat themselves in the spurs which sink in elegant lingering curves into the dead-level of the coast plain. Olive-forests cover the lower slopes; and their fruit, the gathering of which adds a picturesque incident to the country-life, is the chief natural wealth of the district. Higher up, the precipitous hillsides are, from April to June, bright with corn, and the mountain-paths shaded by groves of cork-trees and ilexes. The climate, severe in winter and changeable in spring, the ordinary season for travel, does not become unpleasantly hot for Europeans till after Midsummer. The atmosphere has the indescribable colour and transparent brilliancy of the farther south, and the mountains glow with hues so rich and varied that a Northerner can hardly believe in them except at moments when they are before his eyes.

Mr. Barclay is, however, in this volume, sparing both in his drawings and descriptions of nature. The inhabitants of this mountain paradise were the first objects of his interest. Leaving behind the meannesses of modern French villages, he and his companion, provided with a tent and a cook in order to avoid the discomforts of native hospitality, plunged into the heart of the hills. Their first encampment was fixed close to the establishment of some French missionaries who maintain schools fairly well attended by the native children. But they do not seem to make converts. Although a Kabyle excused his countrymen for the abandonment of their mosques by the remark that Allah had long since abandoned them in the day of battle, and could not, therefore, expect their continued devotion, the tribes seem in no way disposed to turn to the forms of worship of their conquerors. The French *colon's* practice is, indeed, but a poor recommendation to the faith he is supposed to illustrate.

Before the French conquest the Kabyles frequently indulged in petty warfare, and they have more than once risen in revolt; but the country twelve months ago was perfectly tranquil, though, to judge from these verses of a native song, its new masters and their ideas have hardly yet made themselves popular:—

"The day on which 'bon jour' was revealed to us,  
We received a blow on the nose. Blessings have  
ceased."

"The day on which 'frère' was revealed to us,  
We received a kick on the knee. We waded in  
shame up to the breast," &c.

To strangers, as soon as they are convinced that their presence does not mean fresh Government interference or a new road, the Kabyles are perfectly friendly. On one occasion Mr. Barclay put oriental feelings to a somewhat severe test by planting his tent and painter's umbrella close to the road by which the women descended to fetch water.

But all difficulty was got over by a friendly remonstrance and compromise.

Much information is given as to the customs, industry, and dress of the inhabitants. Each village has a chief chosen by the votes of the heads of families. The social unit is the family; its possessions are held in common and administered by the father; at his death, by the most capable son. The gains of each member go into the common fund. Women do not inherit. The provisions for marriage and divorce are singularly practical and elaborate. A covered resting-place near the gates of each hamlet serves as the village club, where both men and women spend a great part of the day gravely conversing, or carrying on some quiet handicraft. Besides husbandry, the life of the Kabyles is filled up with simple industries, for which their implements are of the most primitive kind. Their elegant pottery is produced without the aid of a potter's wheel, and their woven stuffs without a shuttle. These home-made stuffs are worn in a very picturesque fashion. Mr. Barclay cannot praise enough the grace of the groups and figures which throng the rough hill-paths, cluster round the fountain, or are seen at labour in the fields. The men wear the tunic and *burnous* common in the East. The women's dresses "are simply pieces of drapery disposed about the body." "Shorter pieces" are added

"as an extra protection to the back. These are fastened to the shoulder-pins and confined by the girdle, but show the under-dress about the bosom and for a few inches above the ankles. When the wearer sits down this extra piece is seen enveloping the thighs and knees, while the under-dress droops through below, in the way often represented in Greek statues and bas-reliefs."

I come last to what are the foremost attractions of Mr. Barclay's book—the numerous facsimiles of his very graceful sketches of these people and their costume. Their resemblance to antique figures, to the old-world life which Mr. Alma Tadema reproduces so vividly and with so much learning, is striking. It is possible that, steeped as he evidently is in Greek feeling, Mr. Barclay has unconsciously added something of his own to the native grace of his subjects. But it is more likely that the classical air of these figures is literally accurate, and only waited for a trained sense to seize and reproduce it. Surely no ordinary success might reward the undergraduate actor who would spend a Christmas among the Kabyles in studying costume and gesture for the next Greek play.

It is a lamentable thought that all civilisation can do for such noble creatures is to turn the men into Turcos, and to provide the women with "villanous coloured pocket-handkerchiefs and chilly-white cotton goods." Before this result is consummated a few more travellers as worthy as Mr. Barclay will, I hope, see the Kabyles at home. For them his charming book will be but a foretaste; to the rest of the world it offers a sensible portion of the pleasures to be gained by such a journey. DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD.



*Errors in the Use of English.* By the late William B. Hodgson, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

THIS posthumous work of Dr. Hodgson deserves a hearty welcome, for it is sure to do good service for the object it has in view—improved accuracy in the use of the English language. The materials of the volume, as we learn from the pages headed “Introductory”—a somewhat absolute use of an adjective—“were selected from his notes of many years’ extensive and varied reading, and they were arranged for publication in their present form before his death.” The task of conducting the book through the press has been piously discharged by his widow, assisted by “kind friends to whom his memory is dear.” The public is indebted to Mrs. Hodgson for the care with which she has done her part; and it is greatly indebted to her lamented husband for the industry and intelligence and acuteness with which he did his.

The book can scarcely be regarded as a systematic treatise on Inaccuracy. It is rather a well-ordered and happily chosen collection of examples. And perhaps its chief use will be in very distinctly proving with what wonderful carelessness or incompetency the English language is generally written. For the examples of error here brought together are not picked from obscure or inferior writings. Among the grammatical sinners whose trespasses are here recorded appear many of our best-known authors and publications. As one turns over the pages, one finds appended to sentences quoted to illustrate some error or another the names of Thackeray, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Quarterly*, the *Saturday*, Mrs. Gaskell, Shelley, the *Spectator*, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Southey, and many another of more or less note—often, no doubt, of less, but surprisingly often of more. The chief nurseries and homes, so to speak, of slipshod English are the daily papers. Many journalists, it would seem, have not time, if they have the ability, to be accurate; they are like the youthful *examiné* who wrote very lengthy papers, but was too hurried, he said, to spell properly. Perhaps it is in the advertisements of newspapers that the highest triumphs of bad English are achieved. Dr. Hodgson, man of humour as he was, was not likely to overlook these performances. He gives some amusing specimens. We may remark, by-the-way, that his volume is often as amusing as it is instructive. He quotes, for instance, an “advertisement” that “speaks of ‘a piano for sale by a lady about to cross the Channel in an oak case with carved legs.’” The supply of such things does not seem likely to fail at present at least, however accurately dull posterity may be. We saw last week an advertisement from a young man in the brewing line who was anxious for a new situation. The worthy fellow, wishing to show that he was well up in his business, and had enjoyed the advantage of serving in a good “house,” described himself as having been “articled and brewed at the firm”—of XXX, let us say. A “brewed” young man! And yet, such are the perplexities of language, our

advertising friend, if he could think about the matter, might say: “You talk of drinking beer, and of a drunken man—that is, I suppose, one who has drunk beer or some liquor or another; why not then of brewing beer and of a brewed man—that is, one who has brewed beer?” It is certain most people would be at a loss how to answer this ingenious person if he defended himself so. All that could be said would be that our usage, “magistra loquelas consuetudo,” does not allow that use of “brewed,” whatever sound analogies might be found for it. We saw also in an “advertisement” a week or two ago some young woman described as “the greatest delineator of natatorial science.” Clearly enough, there is not likely to be any dearth in our newspapers of English bad in one way or another. But the special feature of Dr. Hodgson’s book is that his illustrations are not flowers of journalism or the choice fruits of “our advertising columns,” but are drawn from writers of name and fame.

We say that this book of Dr. Hodgson’s proves that English is mostly written with astounding inaccuracy. As to spoken English, everybody knows how slovenly and blunderful that is, what masterpieces of grammatical impropriety and confusion most public speeches are, how they abound in violated concordances and outrageous constructions. But we flatter ourselves things are better with our language as written. And better, no doubt, they are; but this is consistent with their being very bad. We once heard an accomplished lady remark of a certain clergyman that she felt sure he must have taken a good degree at Oxford or Cambridge, because his English was so bad. And we believe there was some truth in this remark. It would be quite possible to show that many of the errors current in English are the errors of men who have studied Latin and Greek idioms with intelligence and ability, but have given no thought to those of their mother-tongue. They have taken it for granted that English needs no special consideration or research. Yet it may be submitted that English, too, has its difficulties and problems, which cannot be solved, or attempted to be solved, without special application and special scholarship.

Dr. Hodgson’s book is, of course, not exhaustive—that would be impossible. Nor is it always free from error when it points out error—that could scarcely be expected. Thus he says, “‘Our Father which art in heaven’ was contrary to Wickliffe’s usage (‘Oure fadir that art,’ &c.), and it is contrary to modern usage too,” &c. But, in fact, that use of *which* occurs in the Wickliffite translation, though it may not occur in the particular passage quoted; and it was certainly perfectly good Middle English. Thus we have “And if ye leenen to him of *whiche* ye hope to tak again,” &c. (Luke vi. 34); and in Gower, “Adrian *which* pope was.” But, on the whole, both for fullness and for accuracy, the book merits high praise, as also for its judicial tone and its suggestiveness.

Many of the points discussed are, indeed, yet unsettled questions—e.g., the word *talented*. We confess to thinking that those who oppose this word have the worst of it in point of theory, and now also as respects usage. We hold with Dr. Fitzedward Hall

that it is of thoroughly English formation. Many people, even of those who would set the world right about such matters, do not seem to know that “-ed” is an adjectival suffix as well as a participial. Those who object to it on the score that it must be formed from *talent* and not from *talents* forget that we speak of a “man of talent,” using *talent* in a sort of collective sense; and that, exactly similarly, we speak of “a high-principled man” and a “man of high principle.” Surely the word ought to be allowed to take its seat in the house, so to say, without further opposition.

JOHN W. HALES.

*The Book of Wisdom, &c.* With an Introduction, Critical Apparatus, and a Commentary. By W. J. Deane, M.A. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE author of this work has taken the Vatican text as his basis, collating it with the Sinaitic and other uncial and cursive MSS. The Prolegomena supply a sketch of the progress of Greek philosophy from the pre-Socratics down to the fusion of Hellenic and Jewish thought in the schools of Alexandria. This is followed by an interesting and temperate discussion of the relation of Philo’s theology or theosophy to that of the New Testament. Other matters usually treated of in introductions, such as the title, plan, and contents, the place, date, and authorship of the work, its history and canonical status, are considered with more or less fullness. The notes in the Commentary are, for the most part, really helpful to a right understanding of the text. Terse and pointed in expression, they give proof of much careful reading, and of painstaking scholarship guided by a cautious orthodoxy. The large number of patristic illustrations is a valuable feature throughout.

The writer, however, appears to be unacquainted with Hebrew. He assumes that Solomon wrote *Ecclesiastes* (p. 157a) and the introduction to the Book of Proverbs (ch. vii. 20, note), and thinks it a tenable opinion that David wrote all the Psalms (p. 24). The true rendering of Ps. vii. 13 would have illustrated ch. v. 21 better than the erroneous A.V. there quoted. Prov. vi. 30 is not really parallel to ch. vi. 6. Mr. Deane is unaware that a strophic arrangement is *not* foreign to Hebrew poetry, and that “paronomasias, alliterations, and assonances” are common in so pure a stylist as Isaiah (p. 28). At p. 15 he writes, “The Hebrew equivalent *Memra* had been employed in the Scriptures in a more or less personal sense.” *Memra* is not *Hebrew*, and does not occur in the *Scriptures*. He relies on Etheridge for the Targums, and not always with impunity. The readings of the Syriac and Arabic versions are sometimes given incorrectly—we suppose because the author had to depend on the loose Latin versions in Walton. Ch. i. 5 has the note “*naḏēlas* Syr. Ar.” The Syriac really has *rūhō gēr qaddīshō wemardūthō*: “for the Holy Spirit and discipline.” Ch. iii. 9, “*ēr r’ ḥōlōus* Ald. Compl. Ita Syr. Arm. Ar.” The Syriac says, “Because grace and pity to his chosen ones he giveth” (*lagbauī yobeb*); the Arabic, “Because grace and mercy [are] to his chosen ones” (*limuṭārīhi*). Ch. v. 14,

"παρρη . . . αληθής Vulg. Syr." 'The Vulg. reads, spuma gracilis; the Syriac, 'ūro (chaff), without an adjective. The Arabic jalidin daqiqin (fine hoar-frost) is unnoticed.

We have remarked some slips of the pen, the worst being (p. 39), "(The book) is rejected by the Anglican and all reformed churches as inspired." Misprints are rare. We have noticed only about a dozen.

CHARLES JAMES BALL.

*Life of Joseph Rayner Stephens, Preacher and Political Orator.* By George Jacob Holyoake. (Williams & Norgate.)

CHARTISM, once a terror to the middle classes and a hope to the masses of the poor, is now but a memory, and awaits an impartial historian and a measured verdict, uninfluenced by the passions and prejudices which gave it the rosy tint seen by disciples and the sable hue visible to its opponents. The materials for such a chronicle are accumulating, for, as the actors in the stormy scene pass off the stage, memorials of them are issued which enable us to see the events as they appeared to those most actively concerned. It is a matter for regret that no biography of Ernest Jones has yet appeared; but of William Lovett, Joseph Barker, and Thomas Cooper—still hale and active—there are notices biographical and autobiographical; and now Mr. Holyoake has added to them a fine sketch of another of the old Chartist leaders. The portrait, in some respects a difficult one for the biographer, is drawn with skill and good taste. It is least successful where it deals, or fails to deal, with Stephens as a student, and most successful where it portrays him as political leader and orator. This is, doubtless, part of the eternal fitness of things, since for one who thought of Stephens as a scholar a thousand probably knew him as gifted with the facile eloquence that sways the stormy democracy.

Joseph Rayner Stephens was born in Edinburgh in 1805, where his father was then resident as a Wesleyan minister, in which capacity he afterwards came to Manchester. This led to the boy being placed at the Grammar School of that town. He made the acquaintance of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, and took part in some private theatricals set on foot by a number of clever youths at the home of the future novelist. Mr. James Crossley, F.S.A. (one of the band), in an article which has escaped Mr. Holyoake's notice, says that Ainsworth was well supported by his companions, among whom he signalises Stephens—who was styled "Fainwell" in the playbill—as having written the prologue and "enacted three characters, two of which were Fusbos and a Bandit" (*Manchester Guardian*, June 5, 1876).

His love of literature and of acting did not prevent him from following in his father's steps; and at the age of twenty he became a Wesleyan minister at Beverley, but next year was sent to the mission-station at Stockholm. Here he applied himself to the study of the Scandinavian languages and literature, and was probably the first Wesleyan who preached in Swedish. His abilities attracted the interest of Lord Bloomfield, then the representative of England, who appointed

him chaplain to the embassy. He also became a friend of Montalembert. Mr. Holyoake prints a very curious letter from the last-named. Stephens returned to England in 1830, and began to speak in favour of the separation of Church and State. For this dreadful heresy he was, in 1834, suspended by the wisecracks of the Wesleyan Conference! They might have left him alone, for he died a fervent advocate of the Establishment. He had already begun to take part in the factory agitation which led to the passage of the Ten Hours Bill. Many real friends of the working classes opposed this measure as an interference with matters beyond the sphere of Government, which could properly be dealt with only by individual action. The necessity for such a measure is a startling proof of the tyranny of one class and of the abjectness of another. There is no room left to contest the evil. The factory children were worked for twelve, fourteen, eighteen hours, and even longer a-day. They had no regular meal-times, and they were brutally flogged and ill-treated by their taskmasters. Those who lived grew up through a childhood of despair to a maturity of disease, ignorance, and poverty. But, whenever a tiny victim sank into the merciful tomb, parents were ready to offer fresh children to take the empty place. Yet even the basest of the working people desired to be protected against themselves, and in this, at all events, they were wiser than their social superiors. Stephens had a passionate sense of justice, and the sights and scenes around him moved him to the sternest indignation. It was a time of wild excitement, and he was not the man to use stinted phrases. He would echo and intensify the cry of the children:—

"'How long,' they say, 'how long, O cruel nation,  
Will you stand, to move the world on a child's  
heart,—

Stifle down with malled heel its palpitating,  
And tread onward to your throne amid the  
mart?"

This strong human sympathy gave a vital force to his words where the most ornate eloquence would have failed to impress. As a speaker, he had that impalpable quality which marks the orator born not made; and the native endowment had been rendered more opulent by long study, by foreign experience, and by familiarity with the language and literature of many lands. It may be doubted if any men ever wielded more powerful personal influence over the workfolk of the North than Fergus O'Connor, Richard Oastler, and the Rev. J. R. Stephens; and it might be a matter of difficulty to decide which of them was the most perfervid denouncer of those in authority. Stephens, who was a "little giant," with a voice that could reach—and influence—a crowd of 20,000 persons, was arrested in December 1838 for seditious language. He was not tried until August 1839; and his speech in defence, which for *five hours* held the attention of a crowded court, did not avail to save him from a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, and the further necessity of sureties for *good behaviour* in the five following years. The prosecution appears to have been a somewhat mean affair; and Stephens did not fail to show that between his own

language and that of his political prosecutors there was not much to choose. In reality, he was a Tory-Democrat. And the "Tribune of the Poor," when the factory laws were amended, allied himself chiefly to the Conservative party; but he never lost his hold upon the affections of the factory population. During the Cotton Famine he came into prominence again, and was the stormy petrel of that troublous time. He cared but little for the machinery of politics; the passion of his life was for social justice. The people, among whom he laboured, loved and respected him; and in February 1879 there were thousands of mourners in the Ashton district because this man was going to his long home.

As we have already hinted, the scholarly aspect of Stephens' many-sided character is not shown in this book; and the loss or destruction of his extensive correspondence will prevent any adequate estimate of the variety and extent of his literary sympathies. It must not be forgotten that it was Joseph Rayner Stephens who inspired his younger brother with that love of Northern literature which has borne such solid results in the great labours and enduring renown of Prof. George Stephens, of Copenhagen.

There are a few misprints needing correction, as in the name at p. 86, which should be Auty, and in the initials which are correctly stated on p. 179 and erroneously on p. 176.

It is proposed, as we learn from the close of Mr. Holyoake's interesting book, to erect a statue to Stephens in the park of Stalybridge. We have no wish to discourage the free expression of gratitude or respect; but surely to a man like Stephens, whose memory, if it lives at all, must live in the affections of those for whom he laboured, we may apply the words of Leopardi,

"Che saldi men che oera e men oh' arena  
Verso la fama che di te lasciasti  
Son bronzi e marmi."

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

*Between the Amazon and the Andes; or, Ten Years of a Lady's Travels in the Pampas, Gran Chaco, Paraguay, and Matto Grosso.* By Mrs. M. G. Mulhall. (Stanford.)

MRS. MULHALL begins with the statement that her book,

"though possessing no literary merit, will perhaps convey to the reader something new regarding those regions which (in the words of Mr. Clements Markham) 'offer the largest field of undeveloped geographical research.'"

Perhaps because, after this, we expected no literary merit, we were, we confess, surprised to find so few faults of style. As to the claim that there may be something new in the book, we think that anyone who will read a few of its pages will grant that there is much in it that may be so described. Strange facts and stranger adventures are strewn so thickly throughout that the reader feels as though he were in a curious dream. We do not mean to suggest that there is the slightest suspicion of *mala fides*; but we do think that the author must have a mind too open for the reception of the marvellous. We are, however, the last to quarrel with this

quality in her, for to it the book owes its undoubted charm as amusing literature.

The greater part of the volume is occupied with accounts of travel up various more or less unknown rivers. "Fate," writes Mrs. Mulhall,

"had decreed that I was to explore thousands of miles of Brazilian forests, to undergo many sufferings by land journeys and in canoes, until at last I was to be the first Englishwoman to stand upon that dividing ridge, midway between the Pacific and Atlantic, from which some of the head-waters of the Amazon and La Plata draw their source."

She wandered, we gather from the rest of her book, through lands where two oxen were needed to draw a waggonful of water-melons, "and yet there were only five [water-melons] in the waggon;" where quinces are so large that their circumference is to be measured, not by inches, but by feet; where thistles flourish in such plenty that a flock of sheep were lost in them for a week not a mile from home; where towns often have two names, which fact

"answers sometimes as a source of municipal revenue, a fine of one dollar being imposed on all strangers who may inadvertently use the old name instead of the new one authorised by law;"

where revolutions are so familiar that they are contemptuously, and without preface, introduced into the narrative merely with the words—

"The next day was Sunday, and, as we left the Matriz Church, a revolution broke out. . . . As this was the first revolution that I witnessed, it impressed me more than any that I have seen since;"

where there is some difficulty in building bridges, owing to the fact that the ostriches pull out and swallow the iron bolts; where it is quite possible to find a man sitting down, as if enjoying the scenery, who, if he is quietly tapped on the shoulder, rolls to the ground, having been dead forty years, with a paper in his pocket showing that he was a Spanish soldier, and had probably fled after the defeat at Maypo, with the hope of crossing the Andes to Mendoza; where spiders are as large as good-sized crabs, and, if forks are thrown at them, go off with these domestic implements sticking in them; and where,

"when a child dies, the mother first holds the feast in her own house, and then lends the body to her neighbours, the event of an infant's death being regarded as an occasion for great rejoicing."

For many other such strange and thrilling incidents as these, we must refer the reader to Mrs. Mulhall's own pages.

Nor is the book without more serious matter. Just as the Greek dramatists used the chorus to comment on the events of the play, so Mrs. Mulhall uses her husband in her narrative as the mouthpiece for solid, common-sense remarks on things in general. This is, perhaps, as well; for, where the author ventures herself below the surface, she evidently runs great danger of drawing astounding conclusions from very slight data; as where she suggests that Manco Capac was an Englishman, and that St. Thomas the Apostle passed from China into America, and there preached to the Guarani Indians.

We must not omit to notice that the chapter on the great plague which devastated Buenos Ayres in 1870 is most vividly written, or that the Appendix contains a praiseworthy attempt to sketch the history of the rise and fall of the Jesuit missions in South America. The noble work done by these Jesuits in changing the Red Indians from useless and often fierce savages into industrious and gentle cultivators of the soil is unfortunately as yet entirely without a parallel. The ruthless destruction of their grand work by so-called civilised men can never be sufficiently regretted. Mrs. Mulhall makes no attempt at telling the story fully; but even her sketch ought to be of very considerable use in attracting the attention of any who desire to revive the good work of the Jesuits, before the complete extermination of red men shall have made such revival impossible, to the true method, as shown by the Fathers, of providing the wastes of America with a labouring population.

EVERARD F. IM THURN.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Christowell: a Dartmoor Tale.* By R. D. Blackmore. (Sampson Low.)

*A Grape from a Thorn.* By James Payn. (Smith Elder & Co.)

*The Duke's Sweetheart.* By R. Dowling. (Tinsley Bros.)

*White and Red.* By J. B. Henslowe. (Kerby & Endean.)

*The Bloom off the Peach.* By Lois Hume. (Rivingtons.)

MR. BLACKMORE brings the scenery, the atmosphere, and the characteristics of a neighbourhood so clearly before us that to read any one of his stories (*Lorna Doone* pre-eminently) is almost as good as change of air. His artistic eye, his observation of details, and his ear for the music of words, have combined to give him such a happy faculty of description that the story too often becomes lost in a maze of natural beauty, and only shows itself with clearness at intervals in its course, though it manages to emerge, as a rule, at the end. But Mr. Blackmore's characters are too consistently clever. Even on Dartmoor it must be difficult to find a group of people who express themselves so remarkably as the hidden heir Mr. Arthur, and his daughter Rose, Parson Tom Short, Colonel and Jack Westcombe, Pugsley the carrier, and Julia and Dicky Touchwood (though the latter, the obtusely self-confident and rat-hunting young squire, is of a more distinct type than any of the other characters, and is a study full of original fun). *Christowell* is a village which Mr. Blackmore delightfully describes as "a place where all the inhabitants, without exertion, were important enough to feel satisfied, or at any rate to feel the duty of it, while universal opinion stopped any man from indulging in his own."

In this *Sleepy Hollow* the heir to an earldom, for what we cannot help feeling a Quixotic reason, manages to conceal himself and his daughter even from the eyes of prying lawyer and brother officers, and to console

himself with gardening, but is spied upon by an evil-minded agent, who employs a wandering Dartmoor ruffian to get him out of the way. The ruffian, however, is as superior as most of the people in the book. The fate of the evil-minded agent is graphically described; in fact, no part of the book is more powerful than the great storm at the end. But all diligent novel-readers will read *Christowell* and judge it for themselves, and they will not hurry over it. It is a book to be enjoyed leisurely; and, when we have made sure of the fate of the principal characters, we turn back to linger with pleasure over the curves and windings of the River Christow, over the grand dog "Nous," and the shrewd sayings of the country folk of Dartmoor.

Mr. James Payn has drawn an amusing picture of sea-side society at a marine hotel in the first volume of *A Grape from a Thorn*. He describes vividly the effect produced by the arrival of Mr. Josceline and his daughter in a carriage drawn by four horses; the canvassing, the verdict, and the advances made to the impecunious man by the visitors already established. But the enslavement of three volumes has injured the story. It would have been much more interesting in two. When irrelevant anecdotes are freely introduced, we may be quite sure that the plot has not been sufficiently strong to warrant expansion; and both writer and reader suffer. The fine character of the artist Felspar would have shown to greater advantage if it had been less fragmentary, and the episode of "His Highness" seems like an interlude of life in a private asylum; but Mr. Payn is always clever and amusing.

*The Duke's Sweetheart* is a much better story than its name would imply, or its opening chapters lead one to expect. It has appeared in *Tinsley's Magazine* under the title of "Strawberry Leaves." The Duke is a literary hack at first, with a vulgar affinity to the aristocracy, from which he gets nicknamed "Duke of Long Acre;" but, by the death of an uncle and cousin unknown in his earlier years, he comes in for the dukedom, after a gallant and ineffectual effort to save his two kinsmen from drowning. He remains true (which the author seems to think remarkably good of him) to the simple girl he had chosen in poorer days; but she is frightened, like the Lord of Burleigh's wife, of the greatness thrust upon her, and flies from him to fall into a burning house, from which the Duke rescues her at the cost of his own life. The descriptions of the fire, and of brave George Cheyne's unparalleled swim with the rope to the sinking ship, are so good that we wish the ducal parts had been left out.

*White and Red* is a story which plunges boldly into the French Revolution as if it were new ground. It rapidly sketches the causes of the Revolution in country and town, and then describes leading incidents—among others, the death of Marie-Antoinette. Meanwhile, the principal characters receive little attention, and are left as sketches. The hero, the Marquis de Maurepas, does little else than bow in a stately manner. Out of five principal personages, three are killed, one goes into a nunnery, and one only is allowed to "live happy ever after."

*The Bloom off the Peach* is what Lydia Languish might have called a sweet book. It is eminently a young lady's novel. The heroine, a beautiful governess who has been painted as Iphigenia, considers herself engaged to the excellent Arthur Beauchamp; but, while she is singing at a village concert, she sees a "pale, thin man," with a beautiful face, "his features as regularly cut as those of a Greek statue, and his deep, blue eyes full of tenderness and longing." This is her lover's greatest friend, Sir Walter Brinkmere, who loses his heart to Iphigenia, and induces her to give up Arthur. Accordingly, they are married; but the beautiful Sir Walter "grows spectre-thin and dies," and, in dying, feels that his treachery to his friend has spoiled life for him so completely that he is glad to give it up. After his death, his widow builds a church to his memory, and then hopes to marry her old lover, who is now her children's guardian. But "the bloom is off the peach" (it is to be presumed this is the meaning of the title); and to her great chagrin he marries her friend and pupil, who had gone on loving him ever since, at the tender age of sixteen, she had resolved that "her own young love should be crushed out at once." There are Liberal politics, improved cottages, sunflowers and marigolds in blue bowls, and allusions to Brahms' songs scattered up and down, and also more than enough endearing epithets; but the story is amusing and easy, representing some phases of country society both truly and pleasantly. F. M. OWEN.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*King's Mountain and its Heroes.* By Lyman C. Draper, LL.D. (Sampson Low.) The Battle of King's Mountain was, no doubt, an important event in the history of the American Revolutionary War; and its details are worthy of record. They will, however, be found interesting mainly to Americans themselves, for whom this book was written. It has been creditably issued by Mr. Peter G. Thomson, the enterprising Cincinnati publisher. Dr. Draper has manipulated the material at his command with considerable skill, and earned a respectable position among American historians. As a matter of course, he regards everything from an American point of view, though he does not press his partisan proclivities unduly. The work, on the whole, may be recommended as presenting a probably faithful account of the events of which it treats. Perhaps the most interesting portion of it to Englishmen is that wherein it is represented, and apparently proved, that Major John André, whose subsequent fate elicited so much sympathy in both countries, was, at the siege of Charleston, in May 1780, absolutely performing the functions of a spy, making his way in and out of the city in disguise, in the character of a cattle drover, and thus acquiring experience for the more formidable enterprise in which he afterwards engaged and failed. Another charge against him shall be made in Dr. Draper's own words:

"He was twice, at least, guilty of theft—once, while stationed in Philadelphia, plundering from the library of the University of Pennsylvania a complete set of that valuable work, *L'Encyclopédie*, received as a present from the French Academy of Science by the hands of Dr. Franklin; on the other occasion, taking from Dr. Franklin's residence, which he occupied a while, a portrait of the philosopher."

If these are facts—and Dr. Draper appears to

substantiate them—they should go far to moderate, if not annihilate, the estimation in which the character and fate of Major André have hitherto been held.

*The South-Saxon Diocese: Selsey-Chichester. "Diocesan Histories."* By Rev. W. R. W. Stephens. (S. P. C. K.) The task of compiling a succinct, yet accurate, history of the diocese of Chichester could not have been committed to abler hands than those of the present editor, who has, indeed, had little else to do than abridge the "Memorials of the See," which he published a few years since. Writing with ample knowledge of his subject, and with a practised pen, Mr. Stephens has contributed to this useful series a volume which will compare favourably with any that have preceded it; and, although the annals of Chichester have less national importance than those of Canterbury or Durham, they contain many points of special interest which have here been brought into due prominence. Of course St. Richard—"a good representative of the mediæval saint"—occupies the chief position in the biographies of Bishops of Chichester; but the see was also held by John Langton and Robert Stratford, who were known far beyond the limits of the diocese; and, in later days, by Reginald Pecock, Lancelot Andrewes, Henry King, Simon Patrick, and William Otter, whose names will not readily be forgotten. Mr. Stephens gives us much minute and valuable information about the spread of the Reformation in Sussex; and the extracts which he makes from the diaries of Mr. Turner and Mr. Gale enable one to see the very low level to which religion had sunk in the last century, and the absolute need of some such revival as Wesley preached. The arms of the see are conspicuous upon the binding of this little volume; but within it there is no account of their meaning or origin. They occur as far back as the time of Seffrid II.; and, though absurdly described by the *Heralds* as "a Prester John sitting on a tomb," represent the second Person of the Trinity seated upon a throne of judgment. This Diocesan History seems to us to be in every respect well executed and to deserve the heartiest commendation.

*The Eastern Menace.* By Col. Arthur Cory. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) Col. Cory published, five years ago, a book called *Shadows of Coming Events*, in which he endeavoured, and not unsuccessfully, to bring before his readers the dangers he anticipated would accrue to the English empire from Russia's steady and persistent encroachments on the Mahomedan States of Turkey, Persia, and Turkestan. Since that time events have moved very fast in those countries, and much which Col. Cory only conceived to be possible has passed into history. In this volume, which is, in the first place, a second edition of the first-named work, but which also contains "one-third of new matter," the author returns to the question, and reviews the situation by the light of our increased experience. The subject of the relations between Russia and England is one which admits of being considered from several points of view; and those who write about it must not be surprised or hurt if they find that their opinions and judgments are received with incredulity and treated with scant mercy by those who differ from them. Col. Cory expresses his convictions in a very uncompromising manner, and it will be generally admitted by all who refer to these pages that no writer on his subject has ever been more outspoken in announcing the conclusions he has formed. Whether he has contributed by this vigour to the success of his views must remain an open question; but this much may be said, that his *Eastern Menace* is not likely to be surpassed for some time to come as a

philippic against Russian ambition. As the book is pleasantly written it will be read by many who are unable to share the author's opinions, or, at all events, to carry them to the lengths which he does.

*Constantine the Great. The Union of the State and the Church.* By Rev. Edward L. Cutts. (S. P. C. K.) It requires no little courage on the part of a student who really knows his subject to attempt a Life of the great Constantine. There are, we suppose, many writers who would undertake to compile such a biography in a fortnight; but they belong to a class who do not add to knowledge. Mr. Cutts is of another order. Some of his opinions are strange to us, and on matters of fact we are on several occasions at issue with him; but we gladly acknowledge that he understands his subject, and writes with calmness and deliberation. Whether his account of the great Arian controversy is more nearly a true picture of what took place than the accounts of other writers who have gone before him will, we fear, be decided by many according to their dogmatic or sentimental convictions rather than from the facts. The long battle which was fought concerning those questions which received definite expression in the Nicene Creed it is for many of us hopelessly difficult to understand, not from theological or anti-theological prejudice only, but because it is almost impossible to make ourselves live in imagination in the strange world of decaying heathenism which Constantine ruled. Anything like dogmatic faith in the old gods, if it ever existed, had perished, but the wildest beliefs in magic sorcery and portents survived. When persons believed that by words or written signs tempests could be raised, harvests blighted, the living killed, and the dead called back from their sleep, it is not surprising that metaphysical speculations, and the very forms of words which expressed them, should have passionately excited the multitude which had accepted such Christianity as it possessed rather from a longing after the signs and wonders with which it credited the Church than from any desire for that higher morality and more purposeful life which she gave. Constantine was the great ruling intellect of his age, but a man of the time, with the superstitions and vices of his associates. His greatness raised him above them to a higher point than has commonly been allowed. Mr. Cutts thinks that the real grandeur of Constantine has not been sufficiently appreciated because his work was not permanent. This we cannot agree with. Whether what Constantine did was or was not lasting might be a subject of endless controversy. We think it was, and hold that his personality has affected mankind as deeply as any of the second-rate names in history. Another and much more far-reaching cause may be assigned to explain the fact that, in the West, Constantine, though the founder of what we call "Church and State," has never been warmly admired. Though a Christian, and fully believe a most sincere one, he wearied of religious controversy, and would have been glad for the bishops to have set to work vigorously governing their sees rather than fight out the great battle of the creeds. The great soldier and governor, who knew the world and men, certainly had by no means such "clear views" on certain matters of dogma as the men who made up the voting power at the councils. The illustrations from coins, &c., which this book contains are very useful, but we regret to find no index.

*Everyday Life in our Public Schools.* Edited by Charles Eyre Pascoe. (Griffith and Farran.) Perhaps the account given in the editor's Preface will best describe the aims of this work. "This book," the editor writes,

"will, I venture to hope, be of some service, and



furnish some entertainment to both—to the parent in reviving a period of life which has a charm for most of us; to the boy in relating plainly and circumstantially all that he most wishes to know when, bidding home good-bye for the first time, he plunges into the rougher ways of school-life. And, best of all, what is herein related comes from public-school boys themselves."

The next sentence is also worth quoting, as showing how far the editor, who is also part author, thinks that he and his fellow-writers have satisfied these aims.

"The fresh and interesting sketches of the 'school-life' of to-day are written by those whose experience in each school is sufficiently recent to entitle them to the respect and, I trust I may add, the confidence of every school-boy."

Though we are unable to look on the book with equal complacency, yet we think that it will be interesting to boys about to go to some one of the schools herein described; for it narrates somewhat fully the school-life as seen by the boys themselves, and it also gives some account of school traditions. It is, perhaps, a little disappointing that it does not enter sufficiently into the subject of the organisation and actual present state of these schools—in contradistinction to the life as it seems to the boys—to be of much service to the parent anxiously considering to what school to send his son. At the end is an interesting "Glossary of some words in common use in these schools," which suggests a good many amusing philological problems. This part of the book might advantageously have been much extended. Moreover, some of the words attributed to special schools are in reality common to others, such as "bever," which is given only as an Eton word for "beer and bread provided in hall by the college in the summer afternoons," but which is certainly also a Winchester word. Some are not specially school words at all—such as "boss," which is, of course, an Americanism; and very many words, such as "tug-mutton," are left without, or with inadequate, definition.

*Words, Facts, and Phrases: a Dictionary of Curious, Quaint, and Out-of-the-way Matters.* By Eliezer Edwards. (Chatto and Windus.) This book belongs to that class which just fails to obtain high praise. To take its merits first. The author has chosen a field which is not only interesting, but almost unworked. He has industry in abundance, though that by itself is a dubious merit. Above all, he has known where to find his authorities, if not to exercise a selection among them. But, after saying so much, we are compelled to add that Mr. Edwards is deficient in the supreme qualification of trustworthiness. In these modern days, when miscellaneous information is so plentiful, a work of this sort can only justify itself by the possession of accuracy and discrimination above the average. Now, Mr. Edwards has only got these qualities to an ordinary degree. He asks for corrections. We will give him two. Under "giving" and under "quarter," he assigns two hopelessly irreconcilable derivations for the phrase. Horace never wrote "in one of his satires,"—"Rem facis:—recte si possis; si non, Rem facis" (p. 233). We are almost sorry to point out these things; but there are many others like them, and the detection of them has half spoilt the enjoyment which we nevertheless admit that we have derived from Mr. Edwards' "Dictionary." It is a book to be read; but, we fear, not a book to be used.

*The Little Cyclopaedia of Common Things.* Edited by the Rev. Sir George W. Cox. With numerous Illustrations. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) The balance of trade between England and America is turning against this country in the case of literature, as well as in other

commodities. And if this branch of commerce is "free" rather than "fair," we do not know why the reading public should complain. We have here a cargo of "notions," chiefly scientific and technical, branded for the home market with the name of Sir George Cox as importer. We have spent a considerable time in examining samples, and are able to report favourably of the bulk. Science and art are both universal; but natural history is not. In this latter point we have hit upon the chief defect of the work. Young people in England can dispense with a whole page about the "chipmunk;" while we hope many of them can set Sir G. Cox right about the "black-cook" and the "grouse." A strong point in the book is etymology. It is excellently printed; and the illustrations, also, are useful and clearly drawn.

*Eton College Library.* By the Rev. Francis St. John Thackeray. (Eton: Williams and Son; London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) Mr. Thackeray has done well to republish, in this elegant little volume, the interesting series of papers which he contributed to *Notes and Queries*. Even to many Etonians we fancy that it will be a surprise to learn how many bibliographical treasures are contained in the College Library, which must be distinguished from the Boy's Library. A Mazarine Bible, no less than three Caxtons, the first three folios of Shakespeare, together with five quarto volumes of his plays, and many *editiones principes* of the classics are among the chief rarities. But, on the whole, we are struck with the comparative absence of books specially connected with Eton or with Etonians. It were much to be wished that Mr. Thackeray's example should be followed by some of the college librarians at Oxford and Cambridge. Winchester also has a fine old library in the middle of its cloisters, which used to be practically a forbidden chamber to the boys.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

We hear that Prof. Jowett will very shortly send to press his long-expected translation of the *Politics* of Aristotle.

MR. BROWNING'S Second Series of *Dramatic Idylls* is out of print, and is reprinting.

MR. J. R. GREEN'S new work, *The Making of England*, and the new volume of *Essays* by Prof. Huxley, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. early in January.

A NEW edition of Prof. Max Müller's *Essays* has been published by Wilhelm Engelmann at Leipzig. It contains several papers which are wanting in the *Chips from a German Workshop*—for instance, the articles on "Wolf-children," on "Cinderella," on "Aryan, as a Technical Term," on "The Ablative in *d*," on "The Family-books of the Rig-veda," on "Native Translations of the Rig-veda," &c. It has also a very full Index.

At the meeting of the Académie française on December 8, M. Sully-Prudhomme was elected in the place of the late Duvergier de Hauranne, M. Pasteur in the place of Littré, and M. Cherbuliez in the place of Dufaure. M. Sully-Prudhomme is by far the youngest member of the Academy, being less than forty years of age. M. Cherbuliez is, we believe, the first to be admitted who is not a native Frenchman. He was born, about fifty years ago, at Geneva, where his father was Professor of Hebrew, and where his cousin still conducts a well-known publishing business. Two of his uncles, Antoine Eliséé and Joël, were also in their time prominent at Geneva both as citizens and as men of letters.

THE Manchester Literary Club, of whose annual volume we recently spoke in favourable terms, has decided upon the issue of a periodical to be called the *Manchester Quarterly*,

which will contain a selection from the communications brought before the weekly meetings of the club. The experiment of a distinctively provincial serial will thus be tried upon a somewhat different basis to those which have preceded it. The new venture will be artistic as well as literary, since the club includes a good number of local artists among its members.

MR. WALTER C. METCALFE, F.S.A., who is already favourably known by the edition of *The Visitations of Essex* which he prepared for the Harleian Society, has in the press a similar work on the Visitations of Suffolk of 1561, 1577, and 1612, with an Appendix of additional pedigrees, notes, and an Index. It will be published early next year, and subscribers should address themselves to Mr. William Pollard, North Street, Exeter.

MESSRS. BENTLEY AND SON will publish immediately a new library edition of Miss Ferrier's novels, forming six volumes in all, printed from the original edition as annotated by the author, of whom a short memoir will be prefixed in *Marriage*.

THE Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of Mr. H. H. Emmerson's *The May Blossom; or, the Princess and her People*, which has just been published by Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co.

WE understand that Bishop Ashton Oxenden will contribute to the January part of *The Quiver* an "Address to Men of Business," which will form one of a series of papers which the Bishop is contributing to that magazine under the title of "Helps to Private Devotion."

MR. J. S. FLETCHER has in preparation a series of articles, to be profusely illustrated by engravings taken from original photographs and sketches, descriptive of Cockermonth and its immediate vicinity. In the second of these articles Mr. Fletcher will give a full account of his enquiries respecting the true birthplace of Wordsworth, together with a copy of the register of the poet's birth.

UNDER the title "In Hedgerow and Herbarium," the Rev. Hilderic Friend is contributing a series of papers on English plant-names to the *Hastings and St. Leonards News*. The chapters which have already appeared treat of the bibliography and mythology of plant-names; and others are following in which their history and philology, &c., will be discussed. Special prominence is given to local names collected by the writer himself in Devon, Somerset, Sussex, and other counties; and it is hoped that the work may eventually be published in a more permanent form.

THE first part of the Browning Society's Papers has run out of print. A second edition is in the press, and will contain, besides Mr. Browning's Shelley Essay and Mr. Furnivall's Browning Bibliography, considerable additions to the latter, which will be sent to every possessor of the first edition. Part ii. is also at press, containing Mr. Kirkman's Inaugural Lecture, Mr. Sharpe's paper on the *Dramatic Idylls*, series ii., &c.

MR. DENIS FLORENCE MACCARTHY, of Dublin, has had the honour of receiving from the Spanish Royal Academy a medal struck in commemoration of Calderon's bicentenary, in appreciation of his translations of the poet. Mr. MacCarthy had been elected last year a corresponding member of the Academy.

AN edition of Molière's *Le Misanthrope* is being prepared for Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s series of "Foreign School Classics" by M. G. Eugène Fasnacht. The play has been set for the Cambridge Local Examinations next year; and M. Fasnacht's notes will be specially adapted to the needs of candidates.

THE total amount realised by the ten days' sale of the first portion of the Sunderland Library was £19,373 10s. 6d. Not a few of the rarest books then sold may now be seen at Mr. Bernard Quaritch's, 15 Piccadilly. The auctioneers, Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, announce that the second portion of the library will be put up in April next, and that the catalogue of that portion is nearly ready.

THE Boston *Literary World*, while remarking that old books, such as the Folios and Quartos of Shakspeare, pay no duty whatever when imported into the United States, complains that one of Mr. Grigge's admirable facsimiles is taxed thirty-eight cents, or more than twenty-five per cent. on the publishing price. It appears that the total customs duty levied on books realises not less than 250,000 dollars, or about £50,000.

THE Rev. Canon Gregory, of St. Paul's, will contribute a series of papers to the *Literary Churchman*, entitled "In what Way should the Church provide for the Spiritual Wants of the Increasing Population?"

*Deutsche Liebe*, a philosophical idyll, from the papers of an alien, edited by Prof. Max Müller, has just reached its sixth edition in Germany (Leipzig: Brockhaus).

A NEW and complete translation of Iwan Krylow's *Fables* has been published in Germany by U. von Gernet (Leipzig: P. Wigand). It is by far the most successful German rendering of this classical Russian fabulist.

HERR GEORG FISCHER, of Ulm, has published a German translation of Tibullus in modern rhythms.

M. MAX ROOSES, the learned Keeper of the Plantin-Moretus Museum, is engaged upon a work on Christopher Plantin, the great printer, of Antwerp, which will give a true picture of his astonishing activity. After an account of his life, his relations with the scholars of his time, and his struggles during the great events of the sixteenth century, for which the author has found much new material in the archives of the printing-house, M. Roeses deals with his professional career, which will be illustrated with numerous reproductions of the title-pages, vignettes, &c., designed and engraved by contemporary artists who were employed in Plantin's various works. The book will be published in four parts, the first of which will appear very shortly.

As an instance of the excellent organisation of the German book-trade, we may mention that Herr Serbe, of Leipzig, has just published, at the price of 250 marks, a *Universal-Adressen-Sammlung der Buchhändler*, containing a list of the most important non-German bookselling firms, wholesale and retail, circulating libraries, &c., in the world, which are not in direct communication with Leipzig, and are not entered in Schulz' *Allgemeine Adressbuch für den deutschen Buchhandel*.

M. EPHRUSSI has separately published his article on "The So-called Trilogy of Albert Dürer," which appeared in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* of September last; and M. Théodore de Heldreich his paper on "The Characteristics of the Vegetation of Attica," read before the International Congress of Botany at Paris in 1878.

UNDER the title of *Etudes littéraires* has just been published (Paris: Plon) a collection of the articles contributed by the late St-René Taillandier to the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, and of various papers which he wrote upon the modern poetical movement in Provence.

THE first instalment of the Catalogue of the Venetian State Papers, which is being published under the supervision of Signor Cecchetti, Director of the Archives, has just appeared.

Among the contents are a list of some ancient registers recording the proceedings of the Great Council, and an historical essay on the constitution of that body.

THERE are, it appears, three "pontifical academies" at Rome domiciled in the Vatican, besides those of the national kingdom of Italy. These are—(1) the "Arcadia," presided over by Mgr. Stefano Ciccolini, which includes philosophy and history as well as poetry; (2) the "Nuovi Lincei," founded by Pio IX. in 1847, and not to be confounded with the "Royal Lincei," which has published ten volumes of scientific papers since 1871, mainly at the expense of Signor Baldassare Boncompagni; and (3) the "Académie d'Archeologia," presided over by the illustrious Commendatore de Rossi.

THE Syndicat pour la Protection de la Propriété littéraire et artistique à l'Etranger has thus constituted its bureau:—President, M. Georges Hachette; vice-presidents, MM. Gérôme and Adrien Huart; secretaries, MM. Germond de Lavigne and Charles Joliet; treasurer, M. Bouasse-Lebel; archivist, M. Dorfeuil.

THE *Rassegna Settimanale* announces that Prof. Francesco De Sanctis is writing his *Memoirs*.

A TOURS paper states that a monument is to be erected, we suppose at Tours, to Etienne Dolet, whose life has been rendered familiar to Englishmen by Mr. Christie's valuable work.

THE last addition to the "Nouvelle Bibliothèque classique" (Paris: Librairie des Bibliophiles) is the *Caractères* of La Bruyère, with a Preface by M. Louis Lacour, printed from the edition of 1696, the last published in the lifetime of the author.

WAGNER's opera of *Lohengrin* is to be given at Paris this winter in Italian, for which purpose Herr Neumann has taken the Salle du Théâtre des Nations for the month of February.

THE following inscription, found by a correspondent on a sun-dial at Visp, in Switzerland, is curious as containing the English word "time"—"Omnes time propter unam." The meaning probably is "Beware of every hour, for one hour will be fatal for you."

OUR correspondent at Florence, Mr. C. Heath Wilson, writes to us of an interesting discovery he has made, which may have some bearing on the "vestments" controversy. He has found in the archives at Florence a despatch from Amerigo Salvetti, Tuscan resident at the Court of Whitehall, giving a detailed account of the funeral of James I., for the satisfaction of the Grand Duke. Having described the first part of the funeral procession, the writer adds:—

"After them came all the ministers of the Chapel Royal in magnificent copes which had belonged to their Catholic predecessors. They sang I know not what hymns."

A STATEMENT in the ACADEMY a fortnight ago—that "Tourguéneff has never been fortunate in his translators"—was written in ignorance of the truth. By way of contradiction, it is sufficient to say that not a few of Tourguéneff's works have been translated into English by Mr. W. R. S. Balston, who writes that he is more proud of his translation of Tourguéneff's *Liza* (Chapman and Hall, 1889) than of any other book he has written.

#### SLAVONIC JOTTINGS.

THE following books, which have recently appeared in Russia, are worthy of notice:—

"A Collection of Tales, Bilini, Historical Songs, Proverbs, Riddles," &c. Compiled by V. Voskresenski. Many of these songs have not been printed before, especially those referring to the campaign of Suvórov in Italy.

"The Papers of the Princess Dashkov," one of the celebrities of the Court of Catherine II., as our readers will remember.

"Joachim, Patriarch of Moscow." By P. Smirnov. An important historical and biographical study, throwing considerable light upon the religious disputes in Russia during the second half of the seventeenth century.

"The Government of Viatska during the Last Hundred Years" ("Stoletie Viatskoi Gubernii"), containing very valuable materials for the ethnology and folk-lore of the inhabitants of this Government, who are mostly of the Ugro-Finnish race.

"A Collection of Papers illustrating the Geography and Races of the Caucasus." Published at Tiflis. A great deal of information is contained in this work, to judge by the notices of it in the *Historical Messenger*. The field is a wide one, and the habits and languages of these mountain-races have as yet been but imperfectly studied.

A LIBRARY of works relating to Pushkin, including early editions of his poems and translations, biographies, &c., in Russian and other languages, was opened a little while ago, and seems, to judge by the accounts given of it, to promise to be a great success. The sum of 20,313 roubles, left in the hands of the committee from the money subscribed for the statue of the poet erected at Moscow last year, is to be handed over to the Russian Academy with a view to the foundation of prizes for essays on Russian literature and philology, &c.

THE "Matice Česká," of Prague, continues its activity. Dr. Gebauer has just published at its expense a work on the fragment of the old Bohemian translation of the Gospel of St. John preserved in the Museum; and the fifth volume of Prof. Tomek's *History of Prague* is in the press. Our readers will remember how favourably the preceding parts of this work have been reviewed.

A COMPLETE edition of the works of the Russian novelist Dostoevski—to consist of fourteen volumes—is in course of publication. A portrait and biography of Dostoevski, together with extracts from his correspondence and private diary, will be prefixed to the first volume.

M. PUTSELADZE has published, under the title of *Charters of the Georgian Nobles*, a work illustrative of the land system and administration of justice in Georgia. It also throws light on the relations of the nobility to the peasant class. Together with the series of ecclesiastical charters by the same editor, it forms important material for the study of Georgian history.

PROF. GZOT is preparing a biography of the naturalist Laxman, who conducted the first Russian expedition to Japan in 1793.

#### ORIGINAL VERSE.

TO ROBERT BROWNING.

ON RE-READING SOME POEMS LONG UNREAD.  
FRIEND, "strong since joyful"—guide upon the heights  
Of life's best blessedness and life's best pain—  
Awhile I left thee. Now I come again,  
Urged by thy vigour lent of old, which fights  
Within my soul, and there makes good its rights  
Over the sloths and languors of the plain.  
Lead me! I, if I follow thee, am sane  
From sad-sick dreams and lotus-flower delights  
That o'er the indolence of heart's despair  
Shed charm of Art. Thy nobler Art doth cope  
With doubts and ills. And they who with thee dare  
Thought's strenuous climb on rugged mountain  
slopes,  
Find vision purged, like thine, by that keen air,  
To catch dear glimpses of a far-off hope.  
Aug. 30, 1881, E. D. W.

## OBITUARY.

THE death of Mr. Allan J. Crosby, M.A., an occasional contributor to these columns, occurred on December 5, at Ide, near Exeter. Mr. Crosby, who was a member of Worcester College, Oxford, and a barrister of the Inner Temple, entered the Public Record Office in the year 1862, and, after assisting the Rev. Joseph Stevenson for some time in the preparation of the Calendar of Foreign State Papers of the reign of Elizabeth, succeeded, on that gentleman's retirement, to the editorship, and brought out several volumes of the Calendar. Mr. Crosby had himself retired from the service on account of ill-health a short time before his death.

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

IN the *Antiquary* for December, Mr. Wheatley continues his notes on the unpublished remains of the author of *Hudibras*. He makes it evident, although we are not told it in so many words, that a new edition of Butler's works is much wanted. We should be sorry to see *Hudibras*, or any other work of which we think highly, subjected to the unintelligent criticism which Shakspeare has endured; but an annotated edition by one who is familiar with the details of the Great Civil War is much wanted. There is an interesting paper by Sir Henry Dryden on "The Sculptured Stones at Iona;" and a description of "The Viking Ship at Christiana," which will interest all persons who wish to realise what the fleets of the Norse sea-rovers were like. Few modern events are more surprising than that this old boat should have been preserved to our own times in a state so absolutely perfect. Mr. G. Laurence Gomme discourses pleasantly on "Christmas Time," but does not tell us much that is new. Mr. William John Hardy gives us a paper on "Sir Walter Hungerford of Farley," which will be profitable reading for those who think past times purer and better than our own.

THE quarterly number of the *Alpine Journal* (November 1881) opens with a very interesting paper by Mr. D. W. Freshfield on "Father Placidus, or Spescha, and Early Mountaineering in the Oberland of Graubünden." The memoir of the Benedictine Alpinist is founded on a biography in one of Theobald's Rhaetian guide-books; the description of his Alpine exploits, and the subsequent mountaineering history of his particular fields of work, are executed with the most scrupulous detail. Mr. Freshfield's painstaking essay is followed by Mr. F. F. Tuckett's chatty account of his experiences in North-western Corsica, "Round Monte Cinto." Mr. W. M. Conway describes his work in "The North district of the Saas Grat." The number closes with a goodly collection of reports of "New Expeditions," and a record of the "Alpine Accidents" of the past season.

THE *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, vol. iv., No. 4, commences with an article by M. Albert Reville, the new Professor of the History of Religions at the Collège de France, on "La nouvelle Théorie Euhémériste." In this paper the theory advanced by Mr. Herbert Spencer, that ancestor-worship is the ultimate basis of religious beliefs, and that the gods are nothing else than dead men deified, is subjected to a very able attack. While acknowledging that Mr. Spencer has succeeded in showing that the worship of ancestors took an important place among the factors of the evolution of religion, Prof. Reville maintains that his theory does not cover all the facts which it purports to explain, that it does not do away with the necessity of philological research, that it gives rise to improbabilities which cannot be accepted, and that neither that nor any other single form

of worship is a sufficient explanation of the intricate phenomena of the earliest steps in religious belief. M. Eugène Beauvois has a long and conclusive article upon the recent literature on Scandinavian mythology, in which the novel view of Dr. Bugge and other Scandinavian scholars, that the Eddas and other records of Northern mythology are not original, but simply adapted from Christian, or indirectly from classical, literature, is disputed point by point. The reviewer shows, for one myth after another, that the supposed proofs of plagiarism are really only proofs of the similarity of independent myths when they give expression to similar feelings, of the parallel development in nations unacquainted with each other of religious belief, and of the universal influence of the law of the association of ideas. M. Maurice Vernes has a long, and on the whole very appreciative, review of M. Robert's handsome edition of the unique Lyons MS. of that Latin version of the Septuagint text of the Pentateuch which was in sole use in the Western Church before Jerome's version from the Hebrew text became generally accepted. It is a pity that the last numbers of this excellent journal have appeared so long after the date when they were due.

THE *Revista Contemporanea* of November 30 has an innovation in illustrating the continuation of Becerro de Bengoa's useful article on "Modern Electricity." An analysis of the Requiem Mass of Mozart is an eloquent piece of art criticism, but is somewhat needlessly disfigured by theological prejudices. Capt. S. Bermejo begins a narrative of "Impressiones de Viaje" received during a mission to examine the Whitehead torpedo-boats in Germany, Austria, and Italy. In "The Expedition to Italy in 1849," Gen. Cordova narrates his experiences as Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Corps. He tells of offers of special extra pay made him by Narvaez, which were never realised; and adds:—

"I followed the old traditions of our generals who in former times commanded Spanish armies in Italy; I had to strive against want of soldiers and want of personal resources, and I left in that classic land, in order to maintain the dignity of our name, the greater part of my patrimony."

## LORD SHERBROOKE AS A POET.

IT may not be generally known that in his younger days Lord Sherbrooke (Mr. Lowe) was devoted to the Muses. This was during his residence in New South Wales, in which colony he arrived in the year 1842. While living at Sydney, he practised at the Bar, and became a member of the Legislative Council. Mr. G. B. Barton, who some years ago published an interesting little work on the literature of New South Wales, reprints a poem by Mr. Lowe, which originally appeared in the *Atlas*—a journal to which he contributed several poetical pieces. These consisted chiefly of a series of descriptive sketches, the descriptions referring to the scenery of Switzerland. The following poem, however, which I extract from Mr. Barton's pages, is upon a more general subject, and will, no doubt, interest your readers:—

## "THE MOON.

"When infant Earth,  
In might and mirth,  
Burst from the chain that bound her,  
I sprang from her breast,  
Like a bird from the nest,  
To hover for ever around her.

"I shed my power  
O'er many an hour,  
When labour and grief are still;  
And the Tides of Ocean,  
In wildest commotion,  
Are swayed like a child at my will.

"Full many a child  
Of genius wild  
Has basked in my noon of glory,  
And drunk a thought  
Which Noon has wrought  
To a theme of deathless story.

"And many a maiden,  
With love o'erladen,  
Has sat with her lute beside her,  
And caught a bliss  
From my pearly kiss  
Which warmer lips denied her.

"Yet rather gaze  
On the blinding rays  
Of the Sun in noontide splendour,  
Than bathe in the streams  
Of my wizard dreams,  
Though soft be their glance and tender!

"For a withering pain  
Shall shrivel thy brain  
In the midst of thy hours of gladness;  
And the bow that wafts  
My piercing shafts  
Is strung by the hand of Madness!

"I saw the pall  
Of vapours fall  
On that doomed and silent Earth;  
When Ocean broke  
His iron yoke,  
I heard the Earthquake's mirth.

"I could not trace  
On Earth's pale face  
The shadows of land and deep;  
For the shoreless wave  
Of Nature's grave  
I saw, and I could not weep.

"For fear and sorrow  
New wings must borrow  
Ere they soar to my old, calm shrine;  
Man's pigmy race  
Has date and place,  
But other, far other, is mine.

"Yon Sun may shine  
To ripen the vine,  
And call up the seed that is sown;  
Let him serve like a slave  
The child of the grave,  
I shine for myself alone.

"Full many a change,  
Drear, wild, and strange,  
I've seen in my parent's form;  
When the curdling mould  
Of a world grown old  
Was stirred by the breath of the storm.

"Yet still did I speed  
On my way without heed,  
Nor mourned for the wreck that was doing;  
For my calm, cold light  
Is my own delight,  
And I smile o'er the ashes of ruin.

There is more than a suggestion of Shelley in the rhythm of these lines. As I do not think they have before been published in this country, I venture to send them to you. It appears that while in New South Wales Mr. Lowe also wrote a series of political sketches, under the title of *Australian Frescoes*. G. BARNETT SMITH.

## SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- AUDELEY, W. et G. La Peinture murale décorative dans le Style du Moyen-Âge. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 50 fr.  
BROU DE FOUQUIERES, L. Lettres critiques sur la Vie, les Œuvres, les Manuscrits d'André Chénier. Paris: Charavay. 6 fr.  
BLADE, J. F. Poésies populaires de la Gascogne. T. 1. Poésies religieuses et nuptiales. Paris: Maisonneuve. 7 fr. 50 c.  
BORNIER, H. de. L'Apôtre. Paris: Dentu. 3 fr. 50 c.  
CHAVANNE, J. Die mittlere Höhe afrika's. Wien: Gerold. 1 M. 80 Pf.  
FATH, G. Les Cataractes de l'Obi, Voyage dans les Steppes sibiériennes. Paris: Plon. 8 fr.  
FLOETNER, P. Das Kunstbuch. Form.-Dr. der Aug.: Zürich 1549. Berlin: Schuber. 10 M.  
GENOLINI, A. Majolliche italiane. Marche e Monogrammi. Milano: Dumolard. 20 fr.  
GRUNBAUM, M. Jüdisch-deutsche Chrestomathie. Zugleich e. Beitrag zur Kunde der hebr. Literatur. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 14 M.

- HINCHINS, P. Das Kirchenrecht der Katholiken u. Protestanten in Deutschland. 3. Bd. 2. Hälfte. 1. Abth. Berlin: Guttentag. 10 M.
- KAPPLER, A. Holländisch-Gallien. Krieblüsse u. Erfahrung. während a. 18jhr. Aufenthalte in der Kolonie Surinam. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer. 6 M.
- LASPERY, F. Die Kirchen der Renaissance in Mittel-Italien. 1. Hft. Stuttgart: Spemann. 2 M. 50 Pf.
- LAURIN, A. Scènes de la Vie de Collège dans tous les Pays: la Vie de Collège en Angleterre. Paris: Hatael. 7 fr.
- PALUMBO, V. D. L'Alfabeto dell' Amore. Canti Rodii. Traduzione dal greco medievale. Leipzig: Gerhard. 2 M.
- SARCEY, F. Le Mot et la Chose. Paris: Ollendorff. 3 fr. 50 c.
- VANZOLINI, G. Istoria delle Pitture in Majolica Metaurica e delle Attinenze ad esse. Milano: Dumolard. 25 fr.

## THEOLOGY.

- WILLES, N. Kalendarium manuale utriusque ecclesie orientalis et occidentalis. Tom. 2. Innsbruck: Rauch. 9 M.

## HISTORY.

- BANQUETTES, Les, et les quatre Canons à Liège avant 1468. Introduction: Le double Émail or et argent à Liège. Bruxelles: van Trigt. 3 fr.
- CESCA, G. La Relazioni tra Trieste e Venezia sino al 1881. Verona: Drucker & Tedeschi. 3 fr.
- ENGEL, A. Recherches sur la Numismatique et la Sigillographie des Normands de Sicile et d'Italie. Paris: Leroux. 24 fr.
- GIRAUD, E. Les Origines de l'imprimerie à Tours (1467-1550). Tours: Imp. Rouillé-Ladevèze.
- GLASBON, E. Histoire du Droit et des Institutions politiques, civiles et judiciaires de l'Angleterre comparés au Droit et aux Institutions de la France depuis leur Origine jusqu'à nos Jours. T. 1. Époque anglo-saxonne. Paris: Pedone-Lauriel.
- KUCHENMEISTER, C. nliue Casus Monasterii sancti Galli. St. Gallen: Huber. 9 M.
- MONUMENTA Germaniae historica. Legum sectio II. Capitularia regum Francorum. 7 M. Scriptorum tom. XIII. Hannover: Hahn. 40 M.
- MURATTI, E. Venezia e le sue Conquiste nel medio evo. Verona: Drucker & Tedeschi. 6 fr.
- SCHMITZ, M. Quellenkunde der römischen Geschichte bis auf Paulus Diaconus. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann. 2 M.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- GORPPERT, H. R. Beiträge zur Pathologie u. Morphologie fossiler Stämme. Cassel: Fischer. 12 M.
- GORPPERT, H. R., u. G. STENZEL. Die Medullosee. Eine neue Gruppe der fossilen Cyclopoen. Cassel: Fischer. 12 M.
- JAHREBERICHT üb. die Fortschritte der Chemie u. Verwandter Theile anderer Wissenschaften. Hrsg. v. F. Fittica. Für 1880. 2. Hft. Gießen: Richter. 10 M.
- LEHMANN, R. Neue Beiträge zur Kenntnis der ehemaligen Strandlinien im anstehenden Gestein in Norwegen. Halle: Schwetschke. 1 M. 20 Pf.
- MEUNIER, S. Excursions géologiques à travers la France. Paris: Masson. 10 fr.
- SEMPER, O. Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen. 2. Thl. 2. Bd. Malacologische Untersuchungen v. R. Bergh. Suppl.-Hft. II. Wiesbaden: Kreidel. 20 M.
- SIMONCELLI, A. L'Uomo ed il Bruto paragonati sotto d' Aspetto psicologico metafisico. Verona: Drucker & Tedeschi. 10 fr.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BACHER, W. Abraham Ibn Ezra als Grammatiker. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der hebr. Sprachwissenschaft. Straßburg: Trübner. 4 M.
- BUCHHOLZ, E. Die homerischen Realien. 2. Bd. Öffentliches u. privates Leben. 1. Abth. Das öffentliche Leben. Leipzig: Engelmann. 6 M.
- FRICKEL, A. Epilegomena ad T. Livii librum viocimum quatum. Upsala: Akademische Buchhandlung. 1 M. 40 Pf.
- PIERART, P. Le Décret trilingue du Canope. Paris: Leroux. 10 fr.
- SPERBER, F. Die altperischen Kellinschriften. Im Grundtext u. Uebersetzung. Grammatik u. Glossar. 2. Aufl. Leipzig: Engelmann. 9 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS IN OXFORD.

Kxeter College, Oxford: Dec. 18, 1881.

I hope that I may be allowed to say a few words by way of supplement to Mr. Fortnum's remarks, in the last number of the ACADEMY, on our archaeological collections here. Of his strictures on their present neglected condition, I will only say that they are perfectly just and well deserved. But it may interest the readers of the ACADEMY to know what are the prospects of improvement, and how far the authorities of the university are alive to the necessities of the case. In the first place, the want, mentioned by Mr. Fortnum, of a Professorship of Archaeology, will be very shortly supplied. The University Commissioners have sanctioned the creation of such a professorship, Lincoln College has offered to endow it, and the first professor will probably be appointed at the begin-

ning of 1883. Secondly, Mr. Fortnum rightly speaks of the erection of a "new Ashmolean" as "a beautiful dream." We hope to see it realised, but it will be some years before we shall be able to find the money. In the meanwhile, he may, I think, feel tolerably certain that the upper room of the Ashmolean will be restored to archaeological purposes; and a proposal to this effect will be laid before the university early next year. Thirdly, a preliminary step has been taken towards an ultimate concentration of the scattered collections by the appointment of a committee to consider the question of a complete and classified catalogue of all the Oriental and classical antiquities in Oxford. This committee is now at work. Lastly, I may mention, as an indication of our growing interest in archaeological studies, that an attempt is being made, by means of private subscriptions, to form a good working collection of casts, and thus provide the necessary apparatus for archaeological teaching. We have limited ourselves for the present to an outlay of £800; and, if we can raise this sum by next summer, we hope to have the collection ready against the arrival of the new professor. The casts will possibly be placed either in the new schools or in the university galleries. Contributions to the expenses of this collection will be gladly received by myself, or at the Old Bank, Oxford. The Castellani collection now in the galleries will, I hope, before long find its proper place near the Henderson vases in the Ashmolean.

HENRY F. PELHAM.

## ANGLO-SAXON MISSALS.

Frenchay Rectory, Bristol: Nov. 24, 1881.

I have lately been permitted by the authorities of the Bodleian Library to have five photographs taken of as many characteristic pages of the Leofric Missal, which will be published in *extenso* by the Clarendon Press next year. So little has been printed of the text of Anglo-Saxon liturgical books that perhaps you will consider this account of sufficient interest for insertion in your columns.

I.—The opening page of the Canon of the Mass, richly ornamented in the Franco-Saxon style of the ninth-tenth century. There is a broad square framework, with four smaller squares, by way of ornament, at the four corners. Its groundwork is gold with vermilion outlines, the centre being filled up with light interlaced work on a dark ground. The central portion of the page is occupied with the words "Te igitur" in large golden uncials edged with vermilion. The stem of the capital T terminates in two dragons' heads with red out-stretched tongues. A large E in a fancy framework is placed on the right-hand side of the T, with the word "igitur" at its base.

II.—The concluding portion of the Mass for Easter Eve and the opening portion of the Mass for Easter Day. The heading of the Easter Mass, and the first four lines of its collect, are written in large gold uncials. The titles of the separate portions of the Mass are written in rustic capitals. The large initial D on this page has a gold groundwork, edged with red and black, and is otherwise elaborately shaped and ornamented. On the left-hand margin the catchwords of the Epistle and Gospel have been added *secunda manu* in the eleventh century. Below them the catchwords of the remaining portions of the Mass have been written *prima manu* early in the tenth century. They have become much worn by the finger-marks of priests, who used the book holding it open by its left-hand corner. This arrangement of catchwords is very unusual, and is only found, as far as my knowledge goes, in two other sacramentaries, the Codex Othobonianus at Rome, and the Codex Theodericensis I. at Rheims. Its object is not obvious. They are the parts of the service which

were sung by the choir or read by the deacon and sub-deacon at High Mass, and which were usually contained in separate volumes known as the Antiphonarium, Epistolarium, &c. The priest was not bound then, as now, to repeat them privately; and, if he was so bound, the mere catchwords would have been insufficient for the purpose, unless he was endowed with almost superhuman powers of memory.

III.—A page of the Kalendar written in, or shortly after, 989, as the Paschal Tables run from that year up to 1006. At the top of this page there is a blue line, much faded, recording the sign of the Zodiac:—

"Agustum mensem Leo feruidus igne perurit."

Other lines, above and below, record the number of the days of the month, and of the hours of day and night. On the left-hand side of the page there are nine perpendicular columns of letters, or numbers, between parallel lines finely ruled with a hard point. The first column contains the golden number. The next five columns contain letters variously arranged, and technically entitled "Vocaciones," having reference to the solar and lunar tables which follow the Kalendar. The sixth column contains the dominical letters. The seventh and eighth columns give the day of the month according to the Roman calculation. The ninth column contains the capital letters F and S, which are prefixed, by way of distinction, to certain festivals. Each F and S is ornamented with two middle points, that on the right hand being rather higher than that on the left. F, which probably stands for "Festum" or for "Dies feriatius," is prefixed to four greater festivals, which are also distinguished from the rest by being written in small rustic capitals. S is prefixed to thirteen minor festivals. Neither the principle of selection nor the meaning of the prefixed S is obvious. Such distinctions as "simplex" and "semi-duplex" do not seem to have existed in the tenth century.

There are three entries of a local character on this page which are of considerable importance as indicating the place in which the Kalendar was written.

"ix. Kal. [Sept.] Sci Patricii Senioris."

This is not the Apostle of Ireland, whose commemoration always occurs on March 17, but a less-known namesake, who is sometimes, as here, called "St. Patrick Senior," sometimes, as in the Arras MS. "Life of St. Dunstan," "St. Patrick Junior." He was, traditionally, the first Abbot of Glastonbury.

"iv. Kal. [Sept.] Obitus Ælfwini Episcopi."

This Ælfwin, whose obit is entered *secunda manu* by an early Anglo-Saxon scribe, died in 988. He was Bishop of Wells, within which diocese Glastonbury is situated.

"ii. Kal. [Sept.] In Glaestonia Sci Aidani Episcopi."

St. Aidan, the Celtic Bishop of Lindisfarne, died in 651, but his name is here connected with Glastonbury, in the South of England. Now, William of Malmesbury, writing about the antiquities of Glastonbury early in the twelfth century, tells his readers that, in 754, Tioa, Abbot of that monastery, brought the relics of St. Aidan, and of a great many other saints, from the North of England to his Southern home to protect them from the ravages of the Danes. This has generally been regarded as a somewhat incredible story, yet here we have a tenth-century corroboration of a portion of it.

These entries point to the monastery of Glastonbury, in the Diocese of Wells, as the place where the Kalendar was written.

IV.—One of the pages following the Kalendar containing a representation of Death. The only dress of this figure is a shaggy girdle



round the loins; a pair of horns spring upwards from the head; the enlarged ears flap like leaves; the hair of the head develops outwards into six dragons, three on the right, three on the left-hand side; a pair of wings are fitted to the shoulders; there is hair on the chin and chest; the elbows, knees, fingers, and toes are furnished with claws or spurs; both hands are extended, displaying a scroll. Above the figure, on either side of it, on the scroll in its hands, and on the diamond-shaped shield in the left-hand lower corner, are letters or figures connected with the chances of death, sickness, success in business, &c. The whole design is borrowed from, and is described as, the Sphere of Apuleius, the well-known author of "The Golden Ass." This Sphere, varying somewhat from its present form, is printed in *Barthii Comment.*, libri lx. (Frankfort, 1624), col. 1404.

It is a strong proof of the superstition of the clergy, and of the credulity of the age, that a fortune-telling picture should be borrowed from such a quarter, and inserted in one of the chief missals of Exeter Cathedral. Its match might be found nowadays in the hands of strolling Gipsies on the Epsom Downs, but anyone hawking it in the streets of our towns would assuredly be liable to punishment for attempting to obtain money by false pretences.

V.—Several pages of Anglo-Saxon manumissions. The text of some of the less-known passages will appear *in extenso* in the pages of the *Revue celtique*, and need not be reproduced here. Their interest lies chiefly in the following points:—

(a) The preservation of several otherwise unknown names of places and persons in Devon and Cornwall, some of which have an evidently Celtic ring about them.

(b) An allusion to the occupation of women in the "*laf bryttan*," "loaf distributor," as a description of Celgith in line 10.

(c) Proof of the existence in Great Britain of a custom, unevincenced hitherto by any other Anglo-Saxon documents, of manumitting slaves at places where four roads meet, "*on fower wegas*," line 11. Its use in England has been inferred by Mr. Kemble from its use among continental Teutonic nations, and passages in the *Loefric Missal* prove the correctness of his inference. Publicity was symbolised and freedom was secured by the choice of such a locality; and the manumission was entered, in the same way as manumissions made before the altar, in the service-book of the nearest cathedral or important abbey church.

I shall be happy to send a set of the photographs on which the above remarks are based, on the receipt of forty-three stamps or an equivalent P.O.O., and shall be thankful for further elucidation of the various points of liturgical, palaeographical, and historical interest which they present. F. E. WARREN.

#### THE BASQUE SINGULAR SUFFIX—K.

6 Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, W.: Dec. 8, 1881.

In these two phrases—*nik egiña*, "made by me," and *nik egin daut*, "I have made it"—*nik* represents "by me" in the first and "I" in the second instance. *Nik* is nothing else than the personal pronoun *ni*, "I," followed by the casual suffix *k*. The only way to understand how the same word may represent Latin "a me" in the first and "ego" in the second phrase consists in admitting that the suffix *k* is in both instances capable of being rendered by the ablative, although the Basques, with great propriety, call it "active." In fact, the strictly literal translation of *nik egiña* is—*ni*, "me;" *k*, "a;" *egin*, "factum;" *a*, "illud;" or "a me factum illud;" while *nik egin daut* may be strictly rendered by *ni*, "me;" *k*, "a;"

*egin*, "factum;" *dau*, a variation of *gau*, *au*, "hoc" (or "nunc hoc," if *d* in *dau* be only, as others think, for the purpose of showing that the terminative *dau* belongs to the present tense); *t*, "ego," or "a me factum hoc ego," or "nunc hoc ego." In this example the verb is not materially expressed, *egin* being an adjective in Basque; but yet it is felt in the phrase from the very instant in which the demonstrative adjective and the pronominal suffix unite in order to constitute the terminative *daut* (*dot*, *dut*, *det*, according to the different Basque dialects).

If, on the contrary, we give as a literal translation of *nik egin daut*: *nik*, "ego;" *egin*, "factum;" *dau*, "habeo illud;" *t*, "ego," or "ego feci illud ego," in admitting that the verb is materially expressed, then the rendering of *nik* by "ego" in the first phrase *nik egiña* would produce the following nonsense:—"Ego factum illud" for the rendering of "made by me." It appears, therefore, that the translation of *k* by English "by," or Latin "a, ab, abs," is the only way left to us for avoiding the absurdity of regarding a Basque noun followed by the casual suffix *k* in the singular number, now as a nominative subject of a transitive verb, and now as an indirect regimen or an ablative; and, as the admission of such an ablative bears, as a necessary consequence, the suppression of the transitive verb ("a me feci illud ego," for the rendering of "I have made it," being even more nonsensical than "ego factum illud" for that of "made by me"), it follows that the theory we have developed in our "*Verbe basque en tableaux*" receives a further confirmation by the sense of the Latin ablative attributed to *k*, either in *nik egiña*, or in *nik egin daut*. L.-L. BONAPARTE.

#### THE ALLEGED STATUE OF MARCO POLO AT VENICE.

Wark: Dec. 12, 1881.

The question about the supposed statue of Marco Polo at Venice, copied (as I infer from Mr. Hilderic Friend's letter) from an original in the Temple of the 500 Genii at Canton, appears to me to admit of an easy solution. The great missionary St. Francis Xavier died, and was buried for a time, on the small island of St. John, as he was about to begin his labours in China. He was afterwards canonised. The Chinese inscription, "*Shen chu tsun ché*," according to Julien's *Méthode*, is equivalent to "*San-tchou-tsun-ché*," which I take to be the same as "the Saint of *San Ju*(an) or *San Gio*(vanni)"—i.e., St. Francis Xavier.

In Ricci's time, the Jesuit missionaries in China wore the dress of the *literati*, with a broad-brimmed black hat, as is fully explained in Bonanni's "*Catalogo degli Ordini religiosi*" (*Chiesa Militante*, pl. xxxvii. and pl. li.). F. Semedo tells us there were two Jesuit colleges in Canton; he says they were destroyed during the persecution. The figure of Xavier doubtless was taken from one of these, and preserved, in ignorance, in the Temple of the Genii.

S. BEAL.

PS.—The case is unaltered even if, as Du Halde says, the island called *Sanjün*, on which St. Francis Xavier died, is a corruption of "*Chang tchouen san*," as the Chinese symbols "*Shen chu*" will equally well stand for *Chan chou(en)* (*vide Julien sub vv.*). The inscription would then read "The Saint (tsun ché) of Chan Chu (Chang tchouen)."

#### "THE BOOK OF THE THOUSAND NIGHTS AND ONE NIGHT."

8 Oxford Road, Kilburn: Dec. 12, 1881.

In reply to Dr. Badger's courteous letter of the 5th inst. he appears to have misapprehended

the meaning of the statement in the prospectus that none of the existing versions comprise much more than a third of the original, and to have taken the word "version" to mean (as it is sometimes, though somewhat incorrectly, employed) "text," while the fact is that it was used in the ordinary sense of "translation." This misapprehension on Dr. Badger's part granted, it is easy to understand why my answer as to the source of the translation did not entirely satisfy him, and still easier to satisfy the queries raised by his letter.

1. The texts by collation with which Mr. Payne's translation of the Macnaghten edition is supplemented and revised are those of Boulak (that used by Mr. Lane) and Breslau, with occasional reference to the earlier—incomplete—Calcutta edition of the first 200 nights. The date of the Macnaghten edition should have been given by me as 1839, &c., although I believe that, as a matter of fact, the first volume was actually published in 1838, but post-dated in accordance with a not uncommon, though vexatious, custom.

2. The Boulak text is, I believe, as complete as any in existence. Macnaghten's edition is supposed to have been printed from another copy of the same MS.; and the two texts offer but slight discrepancies, while they not unfrequently correct each other in doubtful passages. The Macnaghten edition, perhaps, on the whole, contains somewhat fewer important errors, while it is incomparably better printed than the Boulak, which is a vile specimen of native typography. But while Mr. Lane's original may be considered as substantially complete, the same qualification cannot be applied to that gentleman's translation, as Dr. Badger may readily satisfy himself by a comparison of the two books. Mr. Lane, for reasons which were no doubt satisfactory to himself, omitted, on the evidence of his own notes, to render into English no less than eleven of the longest stories of the collection, occupying nearly 1,100 pages of the 3,000 of the Macnaghten edition, besides at least eighty or ninety of the shorter stories; and he also considerably abridged some of the tales actually translated by him. In addition to this, he omitted to translate a very large portion of the verse; and, these omissions being allowed for, it is evident that Mr. Lane's translation must be ranked among those versions which (in the words of the prospectus) do not comprise much more than a third of the original.

3. In reply to the last paragraph of Dr. Badger's letter, that gentleman appears to forget that Mr. Payne's translation is not a published book, but one to be printed strictly for private circulation by subscription among literary men, nor is it in any way intended to come before the general public. There can therefore be no question of "proscription" with regard to it.

A. GRANGER HUTT.

Cambridge: Dec. 12, 1881.

With regard to the correspondence in the ACADEMY respecting the "new complete translation" of *The Thousand and One Nights*, I think it right to say that my sympathies are entirely with the Rev. Dr. Badger. If the work be ever published, I hope that the attention of the proper authorities may be called to it with a view to its suppression. If Mr. Payne be, as I am glad to hear, a good Arabic and Persian scholar, both Orientalists and the general literary public have need of his talents and labour in other fields. There are plenty of works in both languages in the departments of poetry, history, biography, mathematics, and philosophy which require to be edited and translated before we can arrive at a right appreciation of Arabic and Persian scholarship in its palmy days.

WM. WRIGHT.

## THE SCENE OF GRAY'S "ELEGY."

St-Jean-de-Luz: Dec. 5, 1881.]]

The reviewer of *Booth's Poetical Reader* (ACADEMY, November 26, p. 399) remarks, "After a recent visit to Stoke Pogis, we feel more than doubtful whether Gray wrote his 'Elegy' there. By-the-way, is there any authority for this tradition?"

In default of better evidence, I can testify that about thirty-five years ago this was the report of the country-side, and that the tradition was said to date from the end of the last century. Gray's life covers 1716-71. Nearly in front of Penn's house, but separated from it by the park and road, was then an old farmhouse, with a fine avenue in front (though broken by the road) leading towards the house or the church. This farm was then occupied by a family named Randall, the father somewhat over middle-age, the children about eighteen or twenty. The tradition was that Gray had been in the habit of staying at this house, formerly the Manor House, and that he wrote both the "Elegy" and the "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College" while on a visit there. A spot was pointed out to me in the park on a slight rise, more in front of Penn's house than the monument, and nearly on a line between the latter and the farmhouse, whence a view of Eton College could be obtained before the trees of the avenue had attained their then height. Though as a lad I have passed more than once within a few yards, I never went quite up to the spot, because I was told that the view could no longer be seen. I cannot distinctly remember whether the tradition was said to come from a grandfather of the Randalls, or merely from a former occupant of the farm, but it was from an old man who had occupied the house in a former generation. It was told me by more than one of the farmers and country-people of the neighbourhood; and I have an impression of having once heard a confused story from a very old hedger about "a Muster Gray who did something there." W. WEBSTER.

## THE JAIN STATUE AT SRAYANBELGOLA.

London: Dec. 10, 1881.

May I correct a slight error which has crept into the ACADEMY of this day, p. 441, col. 1?

The colossal nude figure, of which I exhibited a photograph to the Society of Antiquaries on December 1, and which surmounts the Jain temple of Srayanbelgola, whence I brought the stone which I then presented to the society, is that of Gomatesvara, not Buddha. Buddha is not worshipped by the Jains; nor are Buddhist statues ever nude, although those of the Jains are so invariably. H. S. ASHBEE.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Dec. 19, 5 p.m. London Institution: "Colour as applied to Architecture," by Mr. G. Atchison.  
7.30 p.m. Aristotelian: "Plato's Cosmology," by the Rev. W. G. Barlow.  
TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 7.45 p.m. Statistical: "The Industrial Resources of Ireland," by Mr. G. Phillips Bevan.  
8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers: Annual General Meeting.  
THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 7 p.m. London Institution: "Mark Twain," by the Rev. H. R. Hwaiss.  
FRIDAY, Dec. 23, 8 p.m. Quakett.

## SCIENCE.

*Grammar of the Classical Arabic Language*, translated and compiled from the Works of the most approved Native and Naturalised Authorities. In an Introduction and Four Parts. By Mortimer Sloper Howell, H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service. (Allahabad: Printed at the North-western Provinces Government Press.)

The portion of this work submitted for review consists of Part ii., "On the Verb,"

and Part iii., "On the Particle." Parts i. and iv. are to follow; and, when completed, the whole is to form two stout volumes, the first containing the Introduction and Part i., and the second, Parts ii., iii., and iv. Fairly to estimate the merits of a literary composition from detached portions of the same is an unsatisfactory task at all times, and more especially so in the case of an Arabic Grammar, in which the classification of the various parts of speech are often found arranged under different heads. The scheme of the present work appears to be the collation of the best works of native grammarians. A list of seventy-eight of these, utilised for Parts ii. and iii., is given at the commencement, together with the names of as many more additional authors, including lexicographers, philologists, genealogists, poets, and commentators, whose writings are incidentally quoted by way of illustration. Great pains have been taken in the treatment of the Arabic verb, its voices, tenses, and moods; and the discussion of the various particles—those most important factors in the construction of the language—occupies two-thirds of the volume. Both are largely exemplified and elucidated by apposite passages from the *al-Kur-ân* and other original sources. If, indeed, there is a fault to be found with the author, it is that, in attempting to be exhaustive, he runs the risk of bewildering the student with the conflicting theories of the native grammarians, thereby often leaving him in the dark as to which he ought to approve and select. Instances in point might be adduced from well-nigh every section of the book.

Mr. Howell's work, indeed, is a perfect thesaurus for advanced scholars who, having passed the curriculum of the *Mabadiû*, or First Principles of Grammar, aim at a critical knowledge of the elasticity and versatility of the language. As such it deserves to be highly recommended to English and English-reading students of Arabic; but the commendation does not apply to it as a suitable manual for *alumni*, for whom it is too diffuse, too complex, and more likely to deter them from, than to encourage them in, the study of the language. The general plan of the work follows that of the *al-Mufasssal* of az-Zamâkhshary, which is unquestionably one of the best arranged of the older native Arabic grammars; nevertheless, modern grammarians, Oriental as well as European, have recognised the desirableness of modifying that arrangement so as to bring it more readily within the grasp of the ordinary student. Among the former may be mentioned the *Bâthû-l-Matâlib* of Jibrîlu-'bnu-Farahât, admitted by its recent commentator and reviser, the erudite Bûtrûs al-Bustânî, to be the most handy, simple, and comprehensive grammar of the Arabic ever written. The revised version has gone through several editions, and has become the text-book throughout Syria and Egypt—well-nigh to the complete exclusion of all other native grammars. Among Europeans, de Sacy's *Grammaire Arabe* will always hold a conspicuous place, as will also that of Ewald, albeit both are better adapted for advanced scholars than for beginners. For the latter, Prof. Caspari's

is, in my estimation, the best Arabic grammar which we possess; and Mr. William Wright's emended English version of the work,—which has already reached a second edition,—for comprehensiveness of matter and simplicity of arrangement leaves little to be desired. A great defect in all the existing native Arabic grammars has been supplied, more or less completely, in these European compilations. I refer to the exhibition of the conjugation of verbs, declension of nouns, &c., in paradigmata, presenting to the reader at a glance what might occupy hours of his time to discover from the text. The most useful handbook of the kind known to me is "The Elements and Forms of Arabic Grammar tabularly described,"\* compiled by John Augustus Vullers, and published at Bonn in 1832. Mr. Howell will, I trust, pardon the liberty which I take in suggesting that the addition of these paradigmata to his Grammar, as an appendix, would greatly enhance its value and utility. His Grammar, as it stands, or rather the two parts under review, display a knowledge of Arabic possessed at the present day by very few Anglo-Indians, combined with an amount of critical acumen worthy of a ripe scholar. And if to this we take into consideration the fact that the work was compiled during the author's leisure moments, as a member of the Bengal Civil Service, his persevering industry deserves the highest praise.

That the Government of the North-west Provinces should have undertaken to print this work for the use of the Education Department is a sign of happy augury, evincing as it does a laudable desire to promote the study of Arabic. The liberal act will certainly be duly appreciated by the Muslims of India, who, rightly or wrongly, have been under the impression that their particular interests with respect to education have hitherto been ignored or neglected. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that for any future publication of Arabic works the Government will secure better types than those in which Mr. Howell's Grammar is printed, which are sorry and shapeless in the extreme. Excellent founts are now procurable in Syria, Egypt, and Constantinople; to say nothing of that cast by Messrs. Austin & Sons, of Hertford, and used by them in the printing of my English-Arabic Lexicon,—a fount which has been greatly admired in the East. Quite recently his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar obtained one from Syria for the new printing office which he has established in the town. The cost, at the most, would not exceed a few hundred pounds, and the result would be to render the Arabic works printed by the Government much more highly prized by those for whom they are primarily intended. Calligraphy, as is well known, is reckoned one of the fine arts among Orientals, and especially among Muslims, whether Arab or Indian. GEORGE PERCY BADGER.

\* Owing to my having mislaid the original, I am unable to quote the Latin title. That given above is from a translation made by me many years ago for my own private use.

*Zoological Atlas (including Comparative Anatomy).* With Practical Directions and Explanatory Text. By D. M'Alpine, F.C.S. Vol. I.—*Vertebrata*. Vol. II.—*Invertebrata*. (W. & A. K. Johnston.)

THESE books "are to help the student in the examination and dissection of the leading types of animal life;" and they will be found of great use to teachers who desire to explain to the youthful the simplest truths of morphology. The first volume contains twenty-four large plates, with their descriptions; and they illustrate the skate, cod, salamander, tortoise, pigeon, and rabbit—all readily got creatures.

Taking the first five plates as typical of the work, it may be said that they convey a very excellent idea to the dissecting student of the positions and shapes of the organs of the skate. Directions are given how to proceed in the manipulation, and the derivations of the technical terms are explained. The first plate shows the external form; and there is a capital diagram of the under surface, in which the underlying parts are indicated, and another diagram, which shows a dissection from the ventral surface, and indicates the pericardial and abdominal cavities. The former is of use to the student, and the latter to the teacher, who by drawing it on the blackboard would convey a rude notion of the truth. In the second plate are rough diagrams of the vertebral column and its parts, of the pectoral arch and pelvic girdle. A large representation of a longitudinal vertical section through the skull and spinal column is drawn and coloured, the viscera being added. All are just the kind of rough-and-ready delineations which a good teacher would draw with coloured chalks, for the benefit of his class. The same may be said with regard to the third plate. We have an elevation plan of the skull, showing the hyoid and branchial arches and views of the brain and spinal cord and nerves; but they are blackboard coloured diagrams, not representations of nature. The organs of circulation are shown in the fourth; and the urino-genitals, spermatozoa, and the embryo within the egg-case form the objects represented more or less as diagrams on the fifth plate. The delineations of the parts of the cod are, perhaps, better than those of the skate; and a student must be dull indeed if he cannot be assisted by the capital plans of the structures. The volume on the *Invertebrata* is fairly good, and will be useful as an A B C book for beginners.

These books fill up a want in the teacher's library, but it is doubtful whether a student working by himself would care for the diagrams as much as for careful and accurate representations of what is seen during dissection. It will help to direct the mind of the young naturalist to the consideration of the internal construction, rather than to the external configuration, of animals; and, in doing this only, the work will assist morphology, but not zoology. It is true that the science of zoology embraces that of the anatomy of the structures, but the present development of histology and embryology is tending to the rapid deterioration of classificatory zoology. The title of the work ought to have been "Diagrams of the Internal

Structures of Animals, with Explanatory Notes," for it has little to do with zoology proper. It is, however, well done, and ought to be much used in class-teaching.

P. MARTIN DUNCAN.

#### FOREIGN TRANSLATIONS BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE Foreign Translation Committee of the S. P. C. K. was put on a new basis in July last, and is now busily at work in the enlarged sphere which was then assigned to it. The previous labours of this committee were confined to the production of foreign versions of the Bible and Prayer-book. The committee is now empowered to publish any works which it may think conducive to the spread of Christian knowledge.

The following works are now either going through the press, or have been lately issued:— In Yao (spoken on the East coast of Africa), portions of the Prayer-book. In Boondei (East Africa), a Grammar and a Vocabulary containing English-Boondei and Boondei-English. In Luganda (Uganda Mission, Central Africa), a Grammar. In Susu (West Africa), the New Testament. In Yoruba (West Africa), the Catechism. In Turkish, a new version of the Book of Common Prayer. This version has been prepared by Dr. Koelle and a learned member of the Ulemah, Ahmed Tewfik Effendi, who is now in this country. It will be remembered that the latter was condemned to death by the Ottoman authorities for the part he took in this work, and that he was saved by the intervention of the British Government. In Persian, portions of the Prayer-book. In Russian, portions of the Prayer-book. In Ojibway (North America), the Book of Common Prayer. In Cree Syllabics (North America), the Book of Common Prayer. In Florida (spoken in Solomon Islands, Pacific), portions of the Book of Common Prayer. In Isabel (Solomon Islands), portions of the Book of Common Prayer and the Gospels. In Maori (New Zealand), Outlines of Scripture History. In Hindi (North-west India), the Catechism, Prayers, &c.

In addition to the foregoing, which will be printed in London, the committee has several important works on hand in India and elsewhere.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

News has lately come to hand that Père Depelchin, the leader of the missionary expedition in Matabele-land, towards the end of May visited the station at Panda-ma-Tenka, some fifty miles from the Victoria Falls of the Zambeze, where he found that his agents had suffered severely from fever. Accordingly, he proposes to build a sanitarium on the plateau on the east side of the valley, and to make an attempt at improving the climate by planting a number of eucalyptus-trees on the low ground; a well is also to be sunk for the supply of drinkable water. The Barotse chief expressed a desire to see the missionaries, and sent boats to Mparira to convey them to Katonga.

THE association formed some time back in Spain for the exploration of Africa is said to be actively engaged in organising an expedition to explore the country from Corisco Bay to the Albert Nyanza.

SIGNOR PENNAZZI, who not long ago was so warmly welcomed in Italy on his return from his explorations in the Soudan, is to start immediately on another expedition. This time he proposes to visit the Galla country, and afterwards to make for the Equatorial lakes.

GREAT excitement has been caused in South Australia by the alleged discovery of exceedingly valuable tin-deposits in the Northern Territory on the McKinlay River, in the neighbourhood of Mount Wells. Good copper lodes have also been found, which will require English capital for their development.

MAJOR-GEN. FIELDING's surveying expedition reached the Cloncurry River in Northern Queensland on October 7; and news of their arrival at Point Parker, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, has since been received by telegraph. They are understood to consider the line of country they have traversed as well suited for the projected transcontinental railway.

M. CHARLES WIENER, French vice-consul at Guayaquil, has returned to his post from his extended journey in the basin of the Upper Amazon; but his narrative of his various explorations has not yet been received. The Brazilian Government placed a small steamer at M. Wiener's disposal, in which he travelled more than 9,000 miles on the main stream, ascending it almost to the limits of navigation, and on its various affluents in Northern Peru and Ecuador. Of the latter, the streams explored were the Napo, Jamiria, Tigre, Morona, Aypena, Huallaga, Parapapura, Chambira, and the Upper Marañon, some of which had never before been visited by a European, their names even being unknown. On these rivers M. Wiener travelled for more than 3,500 miles altogether. The principal object of M. Wiener's expedition was to discover the most practicable fluvial highway to the Cordillera, but he also paid considerable attention to the productions and resources of the regions traversed.

MR. H. M. STANLEY reached Stanley Pool, on the Congo, last July, and has made a fresh determination of its longitude; but, according to the latest advices, he had not, in the middle of August, succeeded in negotiating a site for his station with the principal chief on the south bank, who seems to have given M. de Brazza a sort of undertaking that he would allow none but Frenchmen to settle there.

AT a recent meeting of the Italian Geographical Society, Com. Haimann read a paper upon his travels in Tripolis this year in company with Capt. Comperio. A collection of objects was also exhibited of archaeological, as well as scientific, interest.

M. JAMES JACKSON, librarian to the French Geographical Society, has compiled what he modestly calls a *Liste provisoire de Bibliographies géographiques spéciales*. This is really a considerable volume, of 340 pages, of inestimable value to all those who are engaged in geographical research. French, German, and English publications are omitted, as being sufficiently well known; but these apart, a catalogue is given, that may almost be described as exhaustive, of all the geographical works published up to date in other countries, arranged according to their subject-matter and also according to their authors. The total number of works mentioned is 1,557, of which the great majority have been examined by M. Jackson himself, who visited for this purpose the libraries not only of Europe, but also of the United States. They are written in twenty different languages, and by 1,136 authors. They include books on oceanic hydrography, on ethnology, on the Polar regions, and books of travel generally.

THE section "Oberland" of the Swiss Alpine Club has issued an appeal for subscriptions to a fund for the support of the family of the late Peter Egger, of Grindelwald. The last number of the *Alpenpost* has a good portrait of the deceased guide, and a memoir from the pen of Pfarrer Strasser, of Grindelwald.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

*An International Geological Map of Europe.*—At the last meeting of the Geological Society, Mr. W. Topley, who attended the International Geological Congress at Bologna, described the work of that body in so far as it related to the colouring of geological maps. This is a matter of considerable importance to geologists, and, in order to secure uniformity in this respect, the following scheme of colours was suggested:—Crystalline schists to be always indicated by rose-carmine; triassic rocks, by violet; liassic, by dark blue; jurassic, by blue; cretaceous, by green; and tertiary, by yellow. Arrangements were made for the preparation of a geological map of Europe, to be published under the authority of the congress. The work of preparing this map is entrusted to a committee of eight members. Austro-Hungary is represented by Dr. E. Mojsisovics; France, by Prof. Daubrée; Germany, by Dr. E. Beyrich and Herr W. Haubecorne, who act respectively as director and assistant-director; Great Britain, by Mr. W. Topley, of the Geological Survey; Italy, by Signor F. Giordano; Russia, by Prof. von Möller; and Switzerland, by Prof. Renevier, who acts as secretary to the committee.

An organising committee has been formed to take preliminary steps in anticipation of the visit of the British Association to Oxford in 1883. The local secretaries are Mr. W. W. Fisher, Mr. E. R. Poulton, Mr. H. B. Dixon, and Dr. S. D. Darbishire.

ALFRED GAUTHIER, who was one of the foremost scholars and naturalists of Geneva in the first half of this century, died in that city on November 30 in his ninetieth year. He was for several years Professor of Astronomy at the Academy of Geneva, and directed the building of the Observatory.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD AND CO. have sent us three new volumes of their "Weale's Rudimentary Scientific and Educational Series": *Mechanical Engineering*, by Mr. Francis Campin; *Coach-Building*, by Mr. James W. Burgess; and *Magnetic Surveying*, by Mr. William Lantern. Neither our space, nor the special knowledge at our command, permit us to notice these as fully as they deserve. Their common characteristic is that they place technical knowledge in the hands of the public at a very cheap price. Some of them are illustrated, and very clearly illustrated too.

THE popularity of certain of the upper valleys of Switzerland alike for summer and winter resort has already given occasion to a considerable body of literature. The two last books that have appeared on the subject—*The Physiography of the Upper Engadine*, by Francis Lloyd (Stanford); and *Davos Plutz as an Alpine Winter Station for Consumptive Patients*, by J. E. Muddock (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.)—are specially marked by the scientific character they have in common. The former supplies just that knowledge about natural phenomena which a visitor to Pontresina ought to want; and this knowledge is conveyed in a fashion that is readable, and at the same time not "popular" or diffuse. The chief value of the latter book (apart from its mere guide-book information) consists in the analytic notes on the food and water furnished by Mr. Philip Holland. There are also some trustworthy meteorological tables.

## PHILOLOGY NOTES.

AT the last meeting of the Philological Society, Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte gave to the members copies of his "List of the (133) Languages and Dialects belonging to the Basque (8), Uralic (18), and Aryan (107) Families of Europe in which one or more Entire Books of the Bible have been literally translated and

printed." Of the 133 entries, the Prince has edited all or part of sixty-four; but, as several books sometimes go under one entry, the total of his contributions to the list reach the number of ninety-two.

WE understand that the third and concluding volume of the Rev. Dr. Hayman's edition of the *Odyssey*, which will be published immediately by Mr. Nutt, is dedicated to the Cambridge Philological Society.

PROF. WÜLKER, of Leipzig, gave his last vacation to the collation and copying of the famous Anglo-Saxon MS. at Vercelli, in Italy. The copy of its over twenty Homilies made many years since for our Record Office disappeared somehow; so these Dr. Wülker copied again, and will print as a volume of his "Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa." He also collated the poems—Andrew, Tales of the Twelve Apostles, The Departed Soul's Address to the Body, *Bi manna leise* (a fragment), The Holy Rood, Elene or the Finding of the Cross—and got many useful corrections of the printed text.

THE great edition of Tabari's History has made considerable progress this year. Four half-volumes have been published within the last twelve months—part iii. of the first series, part i. of the second, and parts iii. and iv. of the third series. Eight parts are now at the student's disposal, thanks to the method of parallel publication. The first series has arrived at the account of Kisra Anushirvan and the Tobbas of Yemen. The second series gives, so far, the history of the early years of the Khalifate, A.H. 40-61. The four parts of the third series cover the period from A.H. 131 to A.H. 224. Dr. Barth is the editor of the first series, except the last 150 pages, which have been prepared by M. Nöldeke. The second series, part i., is the work of Drs. Thorbecke and Fraenkel. Of the third series, pp. 1-459 have been edited by M. Houtsma, pp. 460-1163 by M. Guyard, and the remaining 120 pages by the editor-in-chief, Prof. de Goeje, who has issued a "fourth notice," in which he describes the progress of the work, and deplures, in feeling words, the loss which has been sustained in one of his colleagues, Dr. Otto Loth, who died in March, at the early age of thirty-eight, after carrying on his Tabari researches at the Khedivial Library in Cairo with a view to the immediate completion of his share in the first series. His place will be filled by Prof. P. de Jong; and the fourth part of that series, on which he was engaged, will, it is hoped, appear early next year. In spite of fresh subscriptions, and handsome donations from the Minister of Public Instruction at Berlin and M. J. P. Six, of Amsterdam, the cost of the printing necessitates a continued appeal for support; and we feel sure that all who can appreciate the value and scholarship of this great undertaking will not be slow to give substantial help.

THE first volume has just been published at Athens of the complete works of Coray, under the auspices of a Greek committee formed for the purpose at Marseilles some years ago. It is edited by Andreas Mamukas; and consists of Coray's notes, hitherto unpublished, for a French-Greek dictionary, and his marginal corrections in a copy of the dictionary of the Académie française.

A NEW quarterly periodical, entitled *Revue de l'Extrême Orient*, will be started next month by M. Ernest Leroux, at Paris, under the editorship of M. Henri Cordier. It will treat of China, Japan, Further India, and the Malay Archipelago.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Dec. 1.)

H. A. J. MUNRO, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Prof. Skeat read a paper on the roots *SAK*, *SKA*, *SKAR* in English. The root *SAK*, to cut, appears in Lat. *secare*, to cut. Related words are *accand*, *section*, *segment*, *bisect*, *insect*, &c. Also *sickle*, of Latin origin; *saxifrage*, *saxifras*; *scion*, of French origin; and probably *serrated*. English words from the same root are *saw*, *see-saw*, *scythe*, *edge*. *Risk* is Spanish, from *rescare*, as shown by Diez. The root *SKA*, to cut, appears in the extended forms *SKAN*, *SKAD*, *SKAP*, *SKAR*. The base *SKAN* accounts for *E. scathe* and *coney*; also for *canal*, *channel*, *kennel*, of Latin origin; the initial *s* being lost in some cases. The base *SKAD* accounts for *schedule*, of Greek origin; and the *E. scatter*, originally to burst asunder; while the *E. shed*, to part, is closely allied. It also appears in the weakened form *SKID*, whence *schism*, *schist*, *sest*, *equil*, *abscond*, *rescind*, *abscissa*, *shingle* in the old sense of "wooden tile," *sheath*, *sheathe*, *shade*, an old word signifying a thin piece of board, and *skid*. With loss of initial *s*, we have Lat. *cedere*, to cut, connected with which are *caesura*, *concise*, *decide*, *precise*, *homicide*; also *chisel* and *scissors*, the last being misspelt owing to a false popular etymology from *scindere*. The base *SKAP*, also *KAP*, to cut, accounts for *apocope*, *syncope*, *comma*, *chop*, *chump*, *acop*, *capon*, *sheep*, *shape*, *ship*, *shave*, *scab*, *shabby*, *shaft*. The base *SKAR*, to shear, accounts for *shear*, *share*, *shire*, *shore*, *score*, *shirt*, *skirt*, *shard*, *sherd*, *sear*, *skerry*, *scarify*, *sheer off* (which is Dutch for "to cut away"), and even *jeer*. Also for *character*, *curran*, *accourge*, *scorch*, and perhaps *curt*. This base also appears as *SKAL*, whence *scale*, *scall*, *skull*, *shak*, *shell*, *scallop*, *scalp*, *shelf*. There is also a form *SKUR* or *SKRU*, to cut, whence *scrutiny*, *scruple*, *shroud*, *shred*, *screed*, *scroll*, and probably *scrire*. The base *SKAR* is also extended to *SKARP* or *SKALP*, to cut; hence *excerpt*, *scarce*, *scalpel*, *sculpture*, *sharp*, *scarf*; also *harvest*, *grave*, *grove*, *graphic*, *graft*; also *scrap*, *scrip*, *scarp*, *escarment*. All these can be fairly traced, explained, and accounted for; and show that the Aryan root *SAK*, to cut, with its various developments, is a well-attested fact which is worthy of being carefully considered.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—(Tuesday, Dec. 6.)

DR. SAMUEL BIRCH, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Theo. G. Pinches exhibited a cast of the Cappadocian tablet preserved in the Bibliothèque nationale at Paris, with transcriptions into Assyrian and also into Roman characters. The subject of the tablet is a gift of silver to the Sun-god. The language is evidently not Assyrian, yet there are three verbal endings which correspond to the endings of Assyrian nouns. A few Akkadian words can also be detected.—Mr. Pinches further made some observations upon "Two Ancient Babylonian Calendars now in the British Museum." The more complete of the two, of which two copies exist, is extremely difficult to translate. It contains directions about lucky and unlucky days for certain actions, many of which are of a very curious character. The second calendar, which comprises only the first four months, contains an entirely different set of directions, and devotes a long paragraph to the first day of each month. In neither is there any mention of a regular Sabbath, nor of sacred days, but only of lucky days.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, Dec. 9.)

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—Rev. F. Warren, of St. John's College, Oxford, exhibited some photographs of pages from the *Leofric Missal*, one of which contains an entry concerning the manumission of a serf at a point where four cross-roads met—a custom of which there has hitherto been hardly any distinct evidence, though it has been inferred from expressions in Anglo-Saxon laws. The Calendar in the Missal contains Paschal tables covering the last few years of the tenth and the first of the eleventh centuries, and was therefore doubtless written at that time. From the mention of St. Patrick Senior, first Abbot of Glastonbury, and other Western saints, it probably



originally belonged to that monastery.—The Rev. Dr. John Baron exhibited a drawing of a wedding chest, purchased at Barnstable, decorated with figures of a man and woman in the costume of the early part of the sixteenth century, surrounded by an inscription in not very intelligible Portuguese.—Dr. Baron also exhibited a very small MS. on the art of stenography, by J. Will, circa 1600. Both vowels and consonants were represented by signs of the same kind, so that even the shortest word presented, to one accustomed to modern systems, a very complicated outline. Directions are given for omitting consonants which are not pronounced, as the *b* in *debt*; and in the list occurs the word *mushrumpe*, in which the *p* may be left out.—The same gentleman also read a paper upon the church of Manningford Bruce, Wilts, which consists merely of an apse, chancel, and nave, and has, accordingly, no east window, the windows in the apse being very small, and about eleven feet above the floor. Dr. Baron referred to the absence of architectural ornament throughout the church, as well as to the remains of dedication crosses and of painting over the north door. He was of opinion that it was built before the Norman Conquest, though other members who spoke were inclined to attribute it to a rather later date.

### FINE ART.

*La Maison d'un Artiste.* Par Edmond de Goncourt. (Paris: Charpentier.)

*La Maison d'un Artiste* is a book apart. It is a literary work, and it is a catalogue; it is a collector's account of his collection, and it appeared in the columns of a daily newspaper. Great collectors before now have printed, but chiefly for private circulation, some long lists of their treasures. These have done useful service. With catalogues raisonnés we are familiar; and with us a catalogue raisonné has occasionally been attached to the literary essay which sought, by means of picturesque words, to define the *cela, presque inexprimable*, which is in every object of art. But it is almost a new thing—and a very delightful thing for the old-fashioned person who has a taste for literature as well as a taste for collecting—to find good writing quite inextricably mixed with an accurate account of what a man has in his portfolios, and a concise catalogue of his rare *livres à vignettes* somehow indissolubly joined to a bit of literary style which gives the freshness of life to the dead thing written of.

But then from Edmond de Goncourt there is nothing unnatural in the combination. De Goncourt is not a faultless literary artist, but still he is an artist. It takes a great deal of collecting to turn a literary artist completely into a Dryasdust; and the critic who has sketched for us the world of Boucher, of Chardin, of Gravelot, of Latour—who has grouped the figures of that world into a studied composition—does not write even a catalogue exactly as it may be written by those who look at Art untouched by the “imaginative influences,” the absence of which has prevented much since the days when first it prevented the sagacity of Mrs. Barbauld from understanding the inspiration of Wordsworth.

If there was any house—in other words, any private collection—in or near Paris worth describing, it was certainly M. de Goncourt's; and if a man may ever dilate with pardonable pride upon his own treasures, surely M. de Goncourt may. For the collection and the collector count for much in a movement which began slowly, but which has become

rapid and fierce of recent years in Paris—the movement towards the love and study of French eighteenth-century Art. In that movement Edmond de Goncourt, and his brother Jules, who died a few years ago, took the initiative. That perfect individuality of taste and talent which prompted them, long before Emile Zola was heard of, to be realists—sometimes repulsive realists—in fiction prompted them also to the investigation and accumulation of a whole class of art works then little considered. In a book now familiar to students of its theme we have been told how it was their delight to plunge into this new eighteenth-century world of piquancy and grace, in a month's vacation, say, granted them from those “black and melancholy studies of contemporary life” of which *Germinie Lacerteux* is perhaps the most terrible, if it is also the most complete, fruit. And so, what with investigations here and there, attendance at auctions, diligent visits to the print-shops, and many searchings among the vendors of *bric-à-brac*, high and low, the de Goncourts succeeded in amassing a store of the art whose history they were to illuminate, and of whose characteristics they were to make vivid display. The book before us is the record of that store, and it is the fitting compliment of *L'Art du dix-huitième Siècle*—the volumes in which a dozen of the more prominent artists are taken up for elaborate criticism and biographical notice. The Messrs. de Goncourt have never troubled themselves about oil pictures—I mean about collecting them. These, it is superfluous to say, they have had to study in the proper places; in the Louvre, for instance, and in the Louvre especially, since its collection of French secular art has been so greatly enriched by the bequest of the old physician, M. Lacaze, who had crowded his rooms in the Rue du Cherche Midi with Watteaus, and Fragonards, and Chardins. But they have concerned themselves chiefly with drawings and prints, and not indeed with prints so much as with drawings. Their prints would hardly stand a comparison with those collected several years since by the Comte Octave de Béhague—nor, perhaps, with the great assemblage formed more lately, and dispersed more lately, by an enterprising coach-builder, M. Mulbacher. But in drawings—of its chosen century, which began with Watteau and ended with Prudhon—the de Goncourt collection is curiously strong. In amassing these things, the brothers have felt—and Edmond, the born collector of the two, has especially felt—that they were accumulating documents and getting together all the materials for a history; while they were surrounding themselves with the themes, and with the tints and lines, with which it was their enjoyment to live.

The French artists of the eighteenth century treated with singular impartiality the whole of the life of their time. Landscape—as I have elsewhere pointed out—was not neglected, as witness the numerous rusticities of Boucher and of Fragonard, not to speak of the very studied landscape backgrounds which extend, sometimes in conventional, but often also in natural, array, behind the happy groups of Watteau—behind his genial rendering of pleasant people who were well content

to be together. Still-life was not neglected; Chardin painted some of it better than any one, more simply and more largely. Better than his domestic scenes, it displayed his feeling for rich and subtle colour, and for the intricacies of reflected light. Then there was Oudry, an enthusiast in the drawing of good cheer—his representations of a picturesque pile of fish cost him, it seems, ten journeys to Dieppe, *pour les dessiner dans toute leur fraîcheur*. Greuze, besides painting a gallery of girls weeping sentimentally over deceased canaries, or peering at you a world too knowingly from under their uplifted arms, became studiously and calmly instructive when he dealt with domestic virtues, and earned the praise of Diderot more for his propriety than for his painting. And, not to speak of Chardin's fellows, such as Jeaunat, on the one hand, nor of Watteau's followers, such as Lancret and Pater, on the other, there were the groups of artists who were not so much painters as designers and pointed storytellers, the men who gave their life to illustrate writers in fashion or existence as they found it; some of them making line-drawings, some of them *gouaches*, in most cases to be multiplied and diffused by the aid of the skilled engraver. The catalogue which M. de Goncourt affords us of the drawings in his own collection—a collection which omits no considerable name of the epoch to which it is devoted—recalls all this various and ingenious work in which artists laboured so heavily that the enjoyment of their labour might be facile. Some day it will behove cultivated people in England to know these things a little—to discriminate and to distinguish—to perceive wherein Lavreince, the polished Swede whom France so quickly absorbed, differed from Freudeberg, a Teuton upon whom M. de Goncourt is perhaps rather hard; and how in his art Moreau the younger was a serious comedian, less a jester than a satirical chronicler, while Baudouin, with his great and undue licence, was a *comique* whose spirit in the eighteenth century was that of the Palais Royal of to-day. The whole life of the eighteenth century in France—the whole life of cities and of privileged people—is to be found in the works of one or other of these men, and it is the completeness and frankness of their record that gives it its historical value. In the days of Louis Quinze, and before people of a refined and delicate exterior—people whom it would have been inhuman to shock—the preacher may have found it necessary to flatter, but the painter was permitted to be true. The royal chaplain who, in addressing his congregation, said that “all must die,” and then, with a bow to His Most Sacred Majesty, corrected himself and added, “nearly all,” finds no counterpart in the artist-world of that day, which was entirely candid, though it was never gloomy.

If M. de Goncourt has chosen to add a museum of Japanese curiosities to his rare prints and long unknown drawings, that is a detail which shows that M. de Goncourt is of the nineteenth century as well as of the eighteenth, but which the reader, who cannot study the museum at Auteuil, may at least be suffered to pass by. But when the masters of design, the greater and lesser, are disposed

of, the reader will turn to the chapter on Clodion, because it enters thoroughly into the spirit of the artist, and describes his terracottas surely as he would have wished them to be described. And the book ends with some pages on "the garden" which are pretty and fanciful and characteristic. Italy had given M. de Goncourt the taste for "*jardins meublés*"—green places in which, amid the sombre or pale foliage, there gleamed the light of marble, the reflections on bronze. So he brought art into his garden, as now into his description of it. But the French Renaissance took this taste from Italy, and the French eighteenth century preserved it. The gardens of Watteau and of Fragonard were beset with statuary and "composed" like a picture. In the right place there must be a balustraded terrace, and in the right place a fountain. FREDERICK WEDMORE.

### EXCAVATIONS AT THE PYRAMIDS.

The Tombs, Gheezah Pyramids: Nov. 26, 1881.

DURING the past six weeks excavations have been carried on by me here, under the authorisation of M. Maspero, not for obtaining portable antiquities, but for deciding questions of architecture and measurement. Many points of interest have been uncovered for the first time in modern history, though the work was not on a large scale, and the number of excavators never exceeded twenty. There have been over 280 holes sunk, varying from a foot deep to shafts twenty feet deep and trenches ninety feet long.

A brief notice of the work done may be worth giving at once, without waiting for the complete publication of it, along with my survey of the pyramids (made during five months of last season), to which it is a necessary sequel, for fixing the exact fiducial points of the ancient constructions.

At the Great Pyramid, the entrance passage has been cleared enough to examine it throughout, and to enter the subterranean chamber freely. Some of the loose gravel in the "grotto" of the well has been moved, showing that there is a natural vertical fissure filled with the gravel. The casing and pavement of the pyramid have been found *in situ*, at about the middle of the west, east, and south sides; it was already exposed on the north side, on which alone it has been hitherto known. The outer edge of the rock-cut bed of the pavement has been cleared in parts of the sides, and at the north-east and south-west corners. The great basalt pavement has been cleared in parts, and the edge of the rock-cut bed of it has been traced along the north-east and south sides; but its junction with the limestone pyramid paving (which is at the same level) could not be found, as both are destroyed at that part. The ends of the great trenches around the basalt pavement have been partly cleared. The bottom and sides of the east-north-east trench have been cleared in parts to show the form. No bottom was found under nine feet of sand in the north trench. The small north-north-east trench has been cleared in parts up to its inner end at the basalt paving, where it is much smaller, and forks into two. The various rock cuttings and trenches north-east of the pyramid have been cleaned and surveyed, but refilled, as the road passes over them. A piece of the casing of the pyramid, found near the base on the west side, has Greek inscriptions, apparently Pto . . . . Sot . . . . (perhaps of Ptolemy VIII., as the s is round); and Markos K . . . ., over which is hammered roughly . . . m a j . . . in Arabic. Nothing, beside a few fragments with

single letters, had been previously discovered of the many inscriptions that existed on the casing.

At the second pyramid the corners have been all cleaned. The site of the edge of the casing has been found in six places near the corners, and the casing itself uncovered at the south-west. The edge of the bed of the pavement has been found on the north and west sides. The peribolus-walls of the pyramid have been cleaned in many parts, showing that they are all carefully built, and not of "heaped stone rubbish," as had been hitherto supposed. Also, the so-called "lines of stone rubbish" on the west side of the pyramid prove to be all built walls, forming a series of long galleries about sixty in number, each about 100 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 7 feet high, with ends and thresholds of hewn limestone. They would suffice to house two or three thousand men, and I can only suppose that they were the workmen's barracks. Fragments of fine statues in diorite and alabaster were found here, like those in the temple of this pyramid. The great bank of chips on the south side of the cyclopean wall north of the pyramid proves to have retaining walls built in it to hold up the stuff. The peribolus wall on the south-south-east of the pyramid is of fine limestone, of good workmanship, like most of the tombs of the period. The enormous heaps of rubbish south of this wall were slightly cut, and found to consist of tipped out, stratified, clean chips of limestone, like the rubbish banks of the Great Pyramid, but inferior stone.

At the third pyramid the granite casing has been uncovered at its base in five places near the corners. The peribolus walls have been cleared in many parts all round, and found, in every case, not to consist of heaped stones, but to have carefully built vertical faces, like the second pyramid peribolus, but of inferior work; and the wall on the south side is better built, and very wide.

The small pyramids have not been cleared for lack of time, as they are rather deeply buried; but a part of the rock-cut bed of pavement of the northern one near the Great Pyramid was accidentally uncovered close to the edge of the bed of the basalt pavement.

Though I am obliged to suspend work here at present, yet I shall be very glad to receive any suggestions of points needing examination (addressed to Poste Restante, Cairo); and, if they are practicable, I may find an opportunity for further work two or three months hence.

When all the paper work of this survey is finished we shall know the sizes and distances of the pyramids within a quarter of an inch; and there will be fresh soil for the growth of theories, as the Great Pyramid proves to be several feet smaller than hitherto supposed, the sockets not defining the casing at the pavement level, though defining it, perhaps, at their own respective levels. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.

### SOME FORGOTTEN DRAWINGS BY LANDSEER.

I AM indebted to Mr. Sewening, of Duke Street, St. James's, for an interesting addition to the published facts of Sir Edwin Landseer's early art-history. It is proved by a packet that has recently come into his possession that some of the plates to the first volume of *The Menageries*, in Charles Knight's "Library of Entertaining Knowledge" (published in 1829), were engraved from pencil drawings by Landseer, then in his twenty-eighth year. All students of this artist are aware of the exquisite precision and delicacy of his pencil work, a sample of which was chosen to illustrate *Harding's Use of the Lead Pencil*; and these little plates are equally remarkable for fine drawing, minuteness of touch, and breadth of effect. Nine of them came into Mr. Sewening's hands, together with proofs of some of the

corresponding wood-cuts. One of the drawings is signed in full, and dated. Neither in the advertisements of the "Library," nor on the title-page of *The Menageries*, is any mention made of the artists employed on the book.

The drawings are:—

1. *Group of Animals of Opposite Natures living in the Same Cage*. A representation of "a happy family," like that many of us can remember in its customary station before the National Gallery. This one, which contained a cat, a rat, a mouse, a hawk, a rabbit, a guinea-pig, a pigeon, a starling, and a sparrow, belonged to one John Austin, and was exhibited on Westminster and Southwark Bridges. In the drawing, the hawk's wings are extended; in the engraving, folded.

2. *Esquimaux Dog*. Fine.

3. *Esquimaux Dogs and Sledges*. It is impossible, without the aid of a glass, to appreciate the expression of the men's faces, or the beautiful drawing of the closely packed dogs, in this very vigorous design.

4. *Dog of the Mackenzie River*. Fine.

5. According to the text of *The Menageries*, this drawing should be a tiger and a spaniel, but the wood-cut very plainly represents a lioness and a terrier. In other words, the illustration does not fit the story. How this discrepancy arose is not plain; but there is another engraving after another drawing by Landseer of the same lioness and the same terrier in the well-known volume called *Twenty Engravings of Lions, Tigers, &c.*, by Thomas Landseer, from originals by Stubbs, Rubens, Spilsbury, Rembrandt, Reydingen, and Edwin Landseer (1823). A comparison of the two drawings immediately establishes the identity of the animals. The lioness was the "Charlotte" of Cross's *Menagerie* in Krieger's 'Change, which, when being brought to this country as a cub, was suckled on board ship by a terrier bitch. The affection between the two animals never ceased; and they were shown together in the same cage to the delight of thousands, including the young Edwin Landseer, who drew them several times. The drawing for the wood-cut in *The Menageries* is one of great beauty, and was probably executed specially for this work. Whether the artist or the writer made the blunder will probably never be discovered; but, as the character of the animals in the wood-cut is quite unmistakable, it is singular that the letterpress was allowed to remain unaltered, as one story would have answered the same purpose as the other.

6. *Mixed Breed of Dog and Wolf*. Two animals, one standing, and the other lying down. In the drawing, the standing dog is repeated on the right, probably to try on which side it would have the better effect. The dog on the left and the recumbent animal are inked in for the guidance of the engraver.

7. *The Tiger*. Very fine.

8. *Mixed Breed of Lion and Tigress*.

9. *The Puma*. Very fine. The cave in the wood-cut is indicated in the drawing by a wash of sepia. COSMO MONKHOUSE.

### EXHIBITION OF GEORGE MANSON'S WORKS.

AN interesting little exhibition of water-colours by the late George Manson, a young artist whose works are at present very popular in Scotland, is being held at Messrs. Dowdeswell's, 133 New Bond Street. The collection is a fairly representative one, though some three or four pictures which must be ranked with Manson's finest works are wanting to the display. Distinguished on their intellectual side by their quiet and tender feeling, by their intimate sympathy with nature and with all forms of humble life—especially with child-life, and claiming attention by their technical qualities

of delicate or powerful colour, and of unerring precision and selection in the use of lines, the works of Manson are strong enough to stand on their own merits, and, judged absolutely, to be pronounced some of the most admirable examples of the art of water-colour that have yet been produced. But our interest is increased, our surprise is awakened, when we know something of the history of their painter—that he died at twenty-five; that he worked for five years as a wood-engraver, producing during this period, in his leisure hours of late evening or earliest morning, such pictures as *Milking Time* and *The College Wynd*; that it was only during the last four years of his life that he practised as a professional painter, and that even during these four years he was grievously hampered in his work by feeble and failing health.

In the *Milking Time*, a subject executed when Manson was about eighteen, we have the first important water-colour of the artist. It is a remarkable production for such a mere lad, full of careful drawing and quiet, thorough expression of variously diffused light. *The Cottage Door*, dated two years later, shows the tenderest feeling in the face of the child-mother, and execution of the most delicate and finished sort, the surface almost resembling, in its purity, a painting on ivory. *What is It?* a baby gazing, open-eyed, at an antique clock, is another of Manson's most perfect studies of child-life; and in *The Porringer* we have as good an example as could be selected of the artist's colour—the colour of his middle period—at its richest and fullest. *The High School Wynd* is the most delicate and important of the many Edinburgh street scenes painted by Manson. In the large treatment of the drapery in *Waiting for the Boats*, executed in 1873; in the crisp, delicate washes by which the modelling of the pathetic, weather-beaten old face of the fisherwoman is given, we see first symptoms of a change of method which resulted in the final manner of the painter—a change towards a way of work which involved less of elaboration and minute finish, which called for more of breadth and decision, and which is seen in its full development in the splendid freedom and rich powerful colouring of *The Companions*, a Gipsy girl and her donkey, painted the year before the artist's death.

Of Manson's landscapes, which are less numerous and less important than his figure-pieces, we have an excellent example in *St. Lo*, a subject of singular quietude, executed in cool grays and blues. The pencil drawings, leaves from the painter's sketch-book, which supplement the works in colour, are excellently illustrative of that powerful and selective use of line which we noted as one of the artist's most distinguishing characteristics.

Since his death in 1876, two exhibitions of Manson's water-colours have been held in Edinburgh; and a memorial volume of photographs from the most notable of them has been published. As the catalogue states, the present display owes its suggestion to Mr. F. Wedmore, who, in a letter published last October in the *Standard*, urged the desirability of Manson's works being made known to the art public of London.

J. M. GRAY.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. F. W. BURTON, Director of the National Gallery, is now on a visit to Italy, where he has been examining the new arrangements that have been carried into effect in the public galleries at Florence. The portraits of themselves painted by Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Millais, and Mr. Watts have now been placed in the Uffizi Gallery; and we hear that local opinion is not unfavourable to our English artists in the necessary com-

parison they challenge with the greatest portrait painters of other times and of other countries.

A RUMOUR has reached us, which we publish *sous toutes réserves*, of an important "find" of Egyptian antiquities on the Oxus, near Bokhara, including personal ornaments of the richest description. This would indicate a remote commercial intercourse between Egypt and the far East, and may possibly lead to a new geographical identification for "the land of Punt," at present supposed to be the Somali country.

WE hear that the painting of *Portsmouth Harbour and its Old Three-deckers*, by Frank Baden Powell, which was exhibited in this year's Academy, has been purchased by Mr. Imrie, the well-known Liverpool shipowner.

PUBLICITY has now been given to a rumour for some time current that the Dudley Gallery may shortly cease to exist. It is probable that nothing final has as yet been decided. The Dudley Gallery, anyhow, has done excellent service in its day, though it can hardly be claimed for it that, of late years, it has contrived to display any large proportion of the excellent water-colour work produced in England. It has restricted itself too much to the exhibition of drawings by members of its committee, and has not been quite the open meeting-ground for all the talents which it has sometimes been represented to be. Perhaps it may be partly on this account that the money support vouchsafed by the public has of late been scanty.

PRINCE TORLONIA has lately set to work in earnest to excavate the great tumulus near Vulci known as the Coccumella. In 1829 the Prince of Canino had penetrated it so far as to find and clear the two strange pillars in the centre of the mound. These pillars, the one square and the other round, are of very rude masonry, and from thirty to forty feet high. Beside the base of them were found two small chambers massively built, and approached by long passages, guarded by extremely rude figures of sphinxes. In 1856 the celebrated explorers, MM. François and Noël des Vergers, again made an attempt on the mound, but without success. The excavations of Prince Torlonia in the immediate neighbourhood of the Coccumella have already disclosed three untouched tombs containing, among other things, Greek vases of the first part of the fourth century B.C., and others of an earlier date. Among them is a large kelyx by the painter Duris. The hope of the excavators is that a tomb will be found in the heart of the tumulus, from the analogy of other Etruscan mounds. To settle this point, a trench is now being rapidly driven inward. It is a work of great expense and difficulty; but Prince Torlonia will be rewarded by the gratitude of all students of antiquity in any case, and may, besides, obtain a rich treasure of objects of early art.

THE drawings which Mr. G. L. Seymour made to illustrate Canon Farrar's *Life of St. Paul* during his recent visit to the East are in a sufficiently forward state of preparation to admit of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. commencing the illustrated serial edition of this work in January next.

ON Saturday last the prizes were distributed to the students of the Royal Academy, when the President delivered a careful and eloquent address on the vexed question of the relations between Art and Morality. Stating the extreme views which may be shortly described as the didactic and irresponsible theories, Sir Frederick, while rejecting the former, warned the students that their work could not escape the influence of their moral attitude. It is hard to put the matter in a few words, but, as between the artist and his work, the gist of it seems to be this. Neither firm faith nor stern morals will make a good

painter; but, skill being equal, the man of higher thoughts and nobler emotions will produce the greater work. A fine thistle or a well-grown thorn is (in art) better than a poor grape or a mis-shapen fig; but in art, as in nature, you cannot gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles. The competition for the prizes produced some very promising works, especially for the historical subject, "The Messenger coming to Job." Though Mr. S. M. Fisher very properly carried off the prize, including a travelling studentship of £200, with a picture which shows imagination and skill of a very rare order, two or three of the unsuccessful may be proud of their designs. The competition for the Turner medal was also very good. The prize was gained by Mr. Bryan Hook; and Miss Margaret Hickson won the Creswick prize with a very clever picture of a shady lane, with the sunlight striking hotly here and there. After the distribution of prizes, a testimonial from the students, consisting of three antique silver salvers, was presented to Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, R.A., Keeper of the Academy Schools.

MESSRS. HOGARTH, of Mount Street, have on their premises a curious and ingenious instrument, which may be spoken of as the Camera of Gainsborough. It is a device for showing, by artificial light placed behind them, certain pictures painted on glass by our great painter. The work was done for Gainsborough's own entertainment; and long after his death the famous collector, Dr. Munro, bought it of one of his relatives. The twelve landscapes are, most of them, in Gainsborough's later manner, quite characteristic and beautiful, whether beheld in front of the three humble candles which were the lighting apparatus designed for them by Gainsborough, or seen as transparencies by daylight against a window. We do not think there need be any question whatever as to the authenticity of the works; and the whole device—pictures, camera, and candlesticks—brings us curiously near to Gainsborough as he was in his hours of recreation with his friends.

THE exhibition of the Society of Painter-Etchers for 1882 will open on the 1st and close on the 30th of April next. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin or the etching-needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process the artist may choose as a means of original expression, are understood to be included in the term "Painter Etching," and, subject to the approval of the council, are eligible for exhibition, whether the artist sending them be a Fellow of the society or not.

THE wood-engravings in the *Magazine of Art* for December are particularly good. Who is the engraver of *Leaving Home*, after Frank Holl, R.A.? We have searched the plate with a magnifying glass in a vain effort to discover the faintest symptom even of an initial. Is it not time that our English publishers should adopt the practice of their French contemporaries, and give in legible type below the print the name of the engraver to whom its beauty is due. If the engravings have appeared before, it is perhaps too much to expect that their origin should be confessed; but where the cuts have been executed expressly for the publication, there can be no reason for withholding information which is not only the right of the artist, but a matter of interest to the public.

THE value of the assistance of electricity in the multiplication of works of fine art has been the subject of some interesting papers by Mr. Ernest Cheneau in recent numbers of *L'Art*. The continuations of papers already noticed have occupied most of the pages of this periodical lately; but the first number for this month has a very appreciative article on the American etcher Mr. F. S. Church, whose fantastic designs attracted no little attention at the Exhibition of Painter-Etchers at the Hanover Gallery.

THE creation of the Ministry of Arts in France has been as by the wand of a magician. But yesterday it was a matter for agitation; to-day the Minister is at work, holding receptions, and organising his forces. The promptitude by which the decree creating the Ministry was followed by the appointment of M. Antonin Proust, and by a further decree organising the administration, drawn up with the completeness and precision characteristic of French official documents, and the perfect intelligence shown by the new Minister of his varied duties and the alterations necessary to bring the scattered machinery under central control, look as though the agitators, the Government, and the new Minister had been in each other's confidence throughout.

By an arrangement between the heir of the late Gustave Courbet and the French Government, thirty-three of his pictures were sold by auction last week. They included some of his more celebrated works, such as *Un Enterrement à Ornans*, *L'Hallali*, *Le Combat de Cerfs*, and *L'Atelier de Courbet*. Of the last, three etchings are shortly to appear by MM. Le Couteux, A. Lançon, and Waltner, as well as an etching of his *Amants à la Campagne* by M. L. Gaucherel.

THERE will be soon be five panoramas in Paris. A panorama by M. Castellani of the Siege of Belfort was opened in Paris on the 24th of last month, and another, of the Battle of Champigny, by the celebrated artists MM. Ed. Detaille and Alph. de Neuville, is in progress. We hope that it is not becoming a point of honour among artists to paint one panorama before they die.

THE Musée at Brussels has recently acquired two interesting works of the Flemish school of the sixteenth century—*A Musical Party*, by Antoine Palamedes; and *The Prodigal Son*, by Joes de Hemessen, thus signed, and dated 1536.

A SERIES of art publications of the first importance is announced by the firm of J. Rouam, of Paris, under the title of "Bibliothèque internationale de l'Art." Twelve volumes have already been arranged for, under the general editorship of M. Eugène Müntz. Among them are *Les Précurseurs de la Renaissance*, by M. Müntz himself; *Les Della Robbia*, by Signor J. Cavallucci; *Histoire de la Manufacture des Gobelins depuis ses Origines jusqu'à nos Jours*, by M. Alfred Darcel; *Les Musées d'Allemagne*, by M. Emile Michel; *Les Correspondants de Michel-Ange*, by Signor G. Melanesi; *Glaud Lorrain, d'après des Documents inédits*, by Mrs. Mark Pattison; and *Ghiberti et son Ecole*, by Mr. Ch. Perkins.

THE last addition to the "Petite Bibliothèque artistique," published by M. Jouaust, of Paris, is the *Confessions* of Rousseau, in four volumes, with a Preface by M. Marc-Monnier, and illustrations by M. Hedouin.

THE animal-painters of France have formed a society, under the presidency of M. Charles Jacque. Their first exhibition will be in April and May next year.

M. PAUL GASNAULT has been appointed Keeper of the Limoges Museum. An interesting article on its founder, the late M. Adrien Dubouché, with a portrait of that accomplished and generous encourager of art, will be found in the last number of the *Revue des Arts décoratifs*.

THE *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* for this month is mainly devoted to antiquities and new illustrated books. The treasures of Chaldaean art excavated by M. de Sarzec, and now stored in the Louvre, and the collection at the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, are the subjects of two articles by MM. J. Menant and Rayet.

THE Musée d'Artillerie at Paris has recently been entirely re-organised by the Keeper, Col. Leclerc; and it is now said to form the finest

and the most complete collection of the kind in Europe. The Musée proper consists of four galleries. In the first of these are placed weapons, armour, &c., from the earliest Stone age down to the close of the Merovingian dynasty; in the second, armour of the classical days of Greece and Rome; and in the two others, armour and military costumes from the Carolingian dynasty to the Revolution. In addition, there is the collection Pierrefond, which consists of a very handsome series of armour, &c., from the beginning of the fifteenth to the end of the seventeenth century.

WE stated lately that a revival of fresco-painting for the external decoration of private houses was taking place in South Germany. Meanwhile, the older historic frescoes at Munich, in the Hofgarten arcades and on the new Pinakothek, have fallen into hopeless decay. But we now hear that those on the Isarthor, by Bernard von Nahers, representing the entry of the Emperor Ludwig into Munich after the Battle of Mühldorf, though sadly damaged by "restoration" some years ago, have been recently subjected to a process of preservation—the invention of a local chemist—which promises to render permanent their present condition. The peculiarity of this process of preservation is that it allows the frescoes to be cleaned by washing.

### THE STAGE.

THE play-bill at the Criterion Theatre was to be changed on Thursday night, when, in place of the farcical comedy of *Brighton*, the revival of which has been so successful, there was to be produced a comedy by Mr. Gilbert, called *Foggy's Fairy*. We understand that the play, though "original," and "new" to the public, is not precisely new in point of date. *Foggy's Fairy* was written some few years since, it seems, and destined for Mr. Sottern. Its present interpreters are to be Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Alfred Maltby, Miss Mary Burke, Mrs. Wood, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon.

WE are sorry to read that the contemplated performances of Mme. Ristori, which we announced some time ago as likely to take place in England, have been at all events postponed—perhaps finally abandoned.

IT is refreshing to gather—as one does from the *Daily News* of Monday—that there is a serious chance of seeing one of the plays of Mr. Robert Browning on the stage very soon. Mrs. Kendal, it is announced, has thoughts of appearing as the Queen in *In a Balcony*. She will want a very delightful Constance, and a Norbert who can justify his possession of the love of these two women. Then the cast will be complete; for there can be hardly a doubt but that Mrs. Kendal—now in the full possession of her powers—will present a truly moving picture of the love-stricken Queen who has a past to look back upon and little future to look forward to. *In a Balcony*—at once one of the most passionate and subtle of the creations of its author—will afford to Mrs. Kendal an occasion for an elaborate study of subtle character and a magnificent exhibition of passionate emotion. If the piece can only be played once or twice it will yet be worth doing; but, now that the intellectual and artistic world goes largely to the play, there is no sufficient reason for assuming that the only literary *pabulum* that it is safe to administer is that which a very different public was satisfied with fifteen years ago.

### MUSIC.

#### MDLLE. JANOTHA'S RECITAL, ETC.

MDLLE. JANOTHA gave her annual pianoforte recital last Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall, and added one more to the many suc-

cesses gained by her at the Saturday and Monday Popular Concerts and elsewhere. As we have mentioned several times, Mdle. Janotha has been playing better than ever this season, and the marked signs of approval with which she is everywhere received show that she is becoming a general favourite. Her unobtrusive manner, her pure style of interpretation, and her poetic insight into the meaning of the various composers have justly won for her the esteem of the press and the admiration of the public. There is no need to speak in detail of the short but well-chosen recital programme, which included Beethoven's *Sonata pathétique*, a *surabande* and *bourrée* from Bach's English suite in A minor, Chopin's *berceuse* and *polonaise* in F sharp minor, a valse by J. Janotha, Schumann's *Carneval*, and a *rhapsodie* in G minor by Brahms. The last piece, the only novelty in the programme, is the second of two *Rhapsodien* (op. 79). The first, in B minor, was played by Mdle. Janotha at the last Monday Popular Concert. The second, like its companion, is very difficult; it is an interesting, but we should not say inspired, piece. Of the two, we prefer the first. The performance of Beethoven's sonata was all that could be desired; but in Chopin's *berceuse*, and a few numbers of the *Carneval*, Mdle. Janotha was not altogether successful. The recital was well attended.

M. H. Maraick, a Belgian violinist who has already been heard at the Musical Union, made his first appearance at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and performed *Vieuxtemps'* fourth concerto in D minor, and some solos. For the present, we will only notice his finished mechanism and the general excellence of his playing. This week (though too late for notice) we shall have the opportunity of hearing him in Mendelssohn's concerto in E minor—a work even more showy, and of far greater merit, than that of *Vieuxtemps*. The latter studied under S. Sechter, of Vienna—"from whom," according to the programme-book, "Schubert began to take lessons in counterpoint shortly before his death." This erroneous statement has been frequently made in concert-books; but we are surprised to find it in an article signed by Mr. Grove, who takes such interest in everything connected with the great composer. Schubert called on Sechter, the Court organist, on November 4, 1825, to arrange with him about lessons, but, on his return home, he suddenly became seriously ill, and a fortnight later his short and troubled life was at an end. Beethoven's second symphony, in D, was admirably played by Mr. Mann's band; the last performance of this symphony was on February 28, 1880, and not October 19, 1878, as stated in the book. Miss Anna Williams was the vocalist.

At the last Monday Popular Concert before Christmas, Schubert's octett in F (op. 166) was splendidly played by Messrs. Hollander, Ries, Zerbini, Lazarus, Wendland, Wotcos, Reynolds, and Piatti. This noble work was then heard for the first time in complete form. Hitherto, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the score, two of the most charming movements (an *andante* with variations and a *minuet*) have been omitted. The work takes over an hour in performance; but, for all that, it does not seem either long or tedious. Mdle. Janotha played a *nocturne* and *polonaise* by Chopin, and, for an *encore*, gave the same composer's valse in A flat (op. 42). Miss Carlotta Elliot was the vocalist.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

No. 503, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Voyage of the "Vega" round Asia and Europe.* With an Historical Review of Previous Journeys along the North Coast of the Old World. By A. E. Nordenskiöld. In 2 vols. (Macmillan.)

THIS record of the discovery of the North-east Passage is, like the conception of the voyage, remarkable for its thoroughness. It is a complete monograph. Baron Nordenskiöld did what had been attempted in vain for three centuries. Achievements such as the voyage of the *Vega* form landmarks in the history of discovery, and points of departure for future work. They close long and glorious records of centuries of effort; and, at the same time, they are starting-points, inciting to further attempts, and to the acquisition of still more valuable results.

Baron Nordenskiöld's great merit lies in the fact that his was no mere piece of good fortune. The whole plan was long and carefully thought out. The necessary experience and knowledge were obtained by more than one tentative reconnaissance. The history of previous voyages and land journeys was carefully studied, and much research was bestowed upon the collection of information from all known sources. The special results, in various branches of science, to be derived from an expedition by the contemplated route, were very exhaustively considered, and nothing was omitted that forethought could suggest to ensure success. We now have the results of this memorable voyage; and they are commensurate with the care that was bestowed upon every department of investigation, and with the success that was achieved.

As a narrative, the work of Nordenskiöld is most interesting, while the information that is brought together for every class of enquirer is as varied as it is complete. The history of former enterprises over the whole route from the coast of Lapland to Behring Strait is no mere superficial sketch, but the outcome of honest and discriminating research. It must have entailed an amount of labour of which the casual reader will have little idea. For the ethnologist the account of the Samoyeds and the exhaustive monograph on the Chukches form a distinct addition to his science. The information respecting the routes and the undeveloped resources of Siberia furnishes material for reflection to the statesman and the merchant, and is pregnant with important consequences in the near future. The chapters on natural history, and the biological notices scattered throughout the work, while exceedingly interesting to the general reader, are specially valuable from the

well-known attainments of the writer and the high qualifications of his scientific staff. The various notes on the physical geography of a region the greater part of which was previously unknown or at least undescribed, and the speculations on cosmic dust, on the aurora and other physical phenomena, are all treated by a master-hand. Rarely has a great discovery been described with such literary skill combined with such fullness of knowledge and depth of research. The numerous engravings and maps with which the two volumes are illustrated serve to enhance the reader's pleasure, while in several instances they are useful, and occasionally even essential aids to a full comprehension of the text.

Baron Nordenskiöld commences his review of North-eastern voyages with the account which Otho the Northman gave to his lord, King Alfred; and illustrates it with a facsimile of the oldest map of the North from an edition of Ptolemy which saw the light at Ulm in 1482. He also gives the map in the Basle (1567) edition of Olaus Magnus, and the famous map showing the third voyage of Barents, from Pontanus. The account of Sir Hugh Willoughby's disaster is illustrated by a full-length portrait taken from the picture in the painted hall at Greenwich; and Nordenskiöld discusses but too briefly the question whether Willoughby sighted Novaya Zemlya and the position of "Willoughby Land." He says that it does not appear to him to be possible for Willoughby to have reached Novaya Zemlya, though want of space prevents him from stating his reasons for this conclusion. On the other hand, he thinks it highly probable that "Willoughby's Land" was Kolguev Island, off the coast of Russian Lapland. Certainly the narrative in Hakluyt seems, on the face of it, to point to Goose-land in Novaya Zemlya as the land in 72° N. discovered by Willoughby. The distance given from Senjen is underrated, it is true, but so it is if Kolguev Island is assumed to be the coast in question; while the course and latitude indicate Goose-land rather than Kolguev. The point is interesting because, if Goose-land was the coast sighted, Willoughby must take rank as (excepting unknown Russians) the first discoverer of Novaya Zemlya. Nordenskiöld gives a full account of the voyage of Stephen Burrough; and speaks in high commendation of the seamanlike hardihood of Arthur Pet. This navigator was the first, in 1580, who ever penetrated from Western Europe into the Kara Sea, and thus brought the solution of the problem of the North-east passage to the Pacific a good way forward. He was also the first who ventured in earnest among the drift ice, and he showed good judgment and readiness of resource. This is the verdict of the man who, nearly three centuries afterwards, completed what our own countrymen, Pet and Jackman, so gallantly commenced. In concluding his account of the voyages of Willem Barents, we are told by Nordenskiöld of a circumstance which is not mentioned in the narrative of de Veer. The two boats in which the companions of Barents had encountered so many difficulties in their voyage from the Ice Haven to Lapland were left in the merchant's yard at Kola as a memento

of the journey, so that the first memorial of an Arctic expedition was raised at Kola! The historical portions of the work are introduced at appropriate points in the narrative, giving it completeness and additional interest without unduly breaking the thread of the story. Thus we find a chronological account of Russian exploration along the coasts of Novaya Zemlya, and of the recent Norwegian voyages; a more detailed history of discoveries along the Siberian shores and the New Siberian Islands; and, lastly, the melancholy but most interesting narrative of Behring's voyages and of his death.

Baron Nordenskiöld justly holds that the expedition under his command was not merely a voyage of discovery and scientific research, but that it was the pioneer of a most important commercial route. The little steamer *Lena*, the consort of the *Vega* as far as the mouth of that river, reached Yakutsk in safety, and was the first vessel, coming from the ocean, that ever arrived in the heart of Siberia. The two other vessels, the *Ryaser* and *Espress*, which also accompanied the *Vega*, arrived at the Yenisei with cargoes, and thus fully answered the purposes intended—of showing a sea-route which is probably destined to open up a new source of fortune and prosperity. Siberia may be compared, as regards extent, climate, fertility, and capability of supporting a dense population, with America north of 40° N. South of the forest belt, both in Siberia and America, there are vast stretches of an exceedingly fertile soil. The area of the three great river-basins of Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, and Lena, is 155,310 square miles, of which 90,000 lie south of 60° N. Over a third of this more southern area there is a rich soil, which recompenses with abundant harvests even the slightest labour of cultivation. The three rivers, which drain this region and form its natural outlet, are navigable for the greater part of their courses. The Yenisei traverses a territory which corresponds in length to the distance between Venice and the North Cape. A communication by sea between this country and the rest of the world is possible only by the Arctic Ocean.

Nordenskiöld dwells upon the great importance of following up the work of which his voyage in the *Vega* was the pioneer, and of establishing this sea communication. He adds:—

"If this can be brought about, Siberia, with an inconsiderable expenditure in making canals, will not only become one of the most fortunate countries of the globe in respect of the possibility of the cheap transit of goods, but the old proposal of a North-east commercial route to China may become a reality. If, on the other hand, navigation on the Polar Sea be not brought about, Siberia will long remain what it is at present—a land rich in raw materials, but poor in all that is required for the convenience and comfort with which the civilised man in our days can with difficulty dispense."

As illustrating and throwing further light upon this fascinating project, the author gives some extracts from notes made during his journey up the Yenisei in 1875, describing the frozen *tundra*, the forest belt, and the navigation of the river. The opening of sea-routes to the Siberian rivers is the most

important practical result of the *Vega* expedition.

But the scientific investigations and discoveries will be even more welcome to all those who look upon knowledge as at least of equal value and of more interest than commercial profits. In these pages there is a complete record of all the different finds of mammoth and rhinoceros mummies and skeletons; and descriptions of the ruined houses and graves of the Onkilon—an extinct race the disappearance of which is referred to by Baron Wrangel. Above all, as regards ethnology there is a most exhaustive account of the Chukches, a Northern race—which, however, differs entirely in language from the Eskimo. We now have satisfactory accounts of all the chief tribes of the Arctic shores—of the Eskimo of Greenland, by Dr. Rink; of the Hudson's Bay Eskimo, by Sir Edward Parry; of the Point Barrow Eskimo, by Dr. Simpson; and of the Chukches, by Nordenskiöld. It is impossible to regret the detention of the *Vega* for one winter among the Chukches when one of the results of this enforced sojourn is a most important contribution to ethnology. It is very gratifying to find that the volume on Arctic geography and ethnology which was printed for and presented to the English expedition of 1875–76 by the Royal Geographical Society was also useful on board the *Vega*. The volume, among other information, contains Dr. Simpson's elaborate memoir on the Western Eskimo.

The natural history of this Arctic voyage is of more than ordinary interest, because in passing to the eastward two different avifaunas were met with. In one chapter a description is given of the birds and mammals of Novaya Zemlya. In another we are introduced to very different birds at the *Vega's* winter quarters. At the North-eastern promontory of Asia birds occur in much fewer numbers, but with a very much greater variety of types, than in Novaya Zemlya, Spitzbergen, and Greenland. Here an American eider takes the place of the ordinary eider duck; the long-tailed duck is replaced by the *Fuligula stelleri* with velvet-black, white, and green head; and there are distinct varieties of the other Arctic birds. Here, too, the singular spoon-billed sandpiper was met with, and one specimen of Ross's roseate gull was shot. Still greater interest attaches to Nordenskiöld's researches at Behring Island, where he obtained bones and skulls of the *Rhytina stelleri*, the extinct sea-cow, first described and named by Cuvier; and collected information about the sea bears and sea otters.

To the geographer the observations of the learned Swedish explorer throughout the voyage will have great value; for not only does he describe the physical conditions of several hundreds of miles of new coast-line and of the adjacent seas, but his watchful eye, which nothing seems to have escaped, detected signs and indications throwing light even beyond the visible horizon. Suggestive remarks of this kind are to be met with in almost every page; and the minutest particles, in the hands of the thoughtful searcher into Nature's secrets, give rise to speculations of vast

import. Referring to the substances in the nature of dust which fall to the surface of the earth with rain or snow, a portion of which he had proved to be of cosmic origin, Nordenskiöld says:—

“This inconsiderable fall of dust is of immense importance for the history of the development of our globe, and we regard it besides with the intense interest which we inevitably cherish for all that brings us an actual experience regarding the material world beyond our globe. The inhabited countries of the earth, however, are less suitable for such investigations, as the particles of cosmic dust falling down here in very limited quantity can only with difficulty be distinguished from the dust of civilisation, arising from human dwellings, from furnaces, and the chimneys of steam-engines. The case is quite different on the snow and ice fields of the high North, remote from human habitations and the tracks of steamers. Every foreign grain of dust can here be easily distinguished and removed.”

These remarks refer to the discovery, on an ice floe, of pale yellow crystals without mixture of foreign matter, which eventually weathered into tasteless white powder. Nordenskiöld then enumerates some other discoveries of a like nature which have been made by him, or at his instance, and thus concludes:—

“It may appear to many that it is below the dignity of science to concern one's self with so trifling an affair as the fall of a small quantity of dust. But this is by no means the case. For I estimate the quantity of the dust that was found on the ice north of Spitzbergen at from 0.1 to 1 milligram per square metre, and probably the whole fall of dust for the year far exceeded the latter figure. But a milligram on every square metre of the surface of the earth amounts, for the whole globe, to half-a-million tons. Such a mass collected year by year during the geological ages, of a duration probably incomprehensible by us, forms too important a factor to be neglected when the fundamental facts of the geological history of our planet are enumerated. A continuation of these investigations will perhaps show that our globe has increased gradually from a small beginning to the dimensions it now possesses; that a considerable quantity of the constituents of our sedimentary strata, especially of those that have been deposited in the open sea far from land, are of cosmic origin; and will throw an unexpected light on the origin of the fire-hearths of the volcanoes, and afford a simple explanation of the remarkable resemblance which unmistakably exists between plutonic rocks and meteoric stones.

Here, as in many another page of these delightful volumes, there is material for reflection. A new realm of interesting facts is opened to us by their perusal; and, above all, they suggest additional cogent reasons for the continuance of Arctic research. All geographers will heartily join with Baron Nordenskiöld in the hope that his great work “will give encouragement to new campaigns in the service of research, until the veil that still conceals the enormous area of land and sea round the Pole is completely removed—until man at last knows the main features of the whole of the planet which has been assigned him as a dwelling-place in the depths of the universe.”

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

*The Correspondence of Robert Southey with Caroline Bowles.* Edited, with an Introduction, by Edward Dowden, LL.D. “Dublin University Press Series.” (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co.; London: Longmans.)

CAROLINE BOWLES's letters will be welcomed by all amateurs of correspondence. Like Mr. Matthew Arnold's typical Celt, she seems to have been incapable of sustained, laboriously finished work; but we have abundant evidence here that she had all the qualities of a charming letter-writer—frankness, sprightliness, gaiety, good sense, and no small measure of wit. One might have imagined as much from her “Chapters on Churchyards”—chapters by no means so gloomy as the title would suggest. Those essays might have been as delightful as her letters, if her wits had not been somewhat chilled by too oppressive a sense of the public eye. In her correspondence with Southey, she was apparently unreserved, while at the same time she was under stimulus to write her very best. She wrote her very best, and that best was not maimed and marred by any fear of cold appreciation. The letters were so filled with sincere admiration for Southey himself that a cold reception was impossible, and he repeatedly testified his pleasure in the friendly interchange of ideas.

There is a characteristic passage in one of Southey's letters, in which he states that he has preserved every letter received from Miss Bowles, and gives his reasons for so doing. “There is nothing in them,” he writes, “which might not be seen by men and angels, and though written, as their utter carelessness and unreserve may show, without the slightest reference to any other eyes than those to which they were addressed, I shall not be unwilling to think that, when time has consecrated both our memories (which it will do), this correspondence may see the light.”

Prof. Dowden, if not Time, has consecrated Southey's memory in a short biography no less just than eloquent; but, if I mistake not, one of the defects which Prof. Dowden admits in his hero is a want of penetration. It is strikingly exemplified here. “Nothing that might not be seen by men and angels.” What did he expect from her? The excuse, in reply to an imaginary accuser, can hardly have been pleasant to Miss Bowles; but she had sufficient penetration to see that he meant no offence, and she took none, only putting at the end of her next letter a spirited denunciation of the pious women who ran after “that sanctified coxcomb, Philip Doddridge.” If Lord Byron had been alive when the correspondence preserved by Southey—apparently much in the same business-like spirit in which he said that “fine pickings” would be found among his papers—if Lord Byron had been alive when this correspondence was published, the Platonic billing and cooing between the two writers might have furnished him with some opportunities for ferocious mockery. But Miss Bowles made it perfectly clear that she was not to be ranked among the ordinary female worshippers of men of genius. “‘Adore Mr. Wordsworth,’” she writes in one letter,

“I certainly do not; and, though I fear mine may be an enthusiastic and rather romantic

nature. I never did or could feel that sort of enthusiasm which seems now and then to make women forget they are women, and have some little feminine dignity and propriety to maintain, and have no business to run about the world 'adoring' poets or any such golden calves."

She is emphatically severe on these adorers, and draws a lively picture of one of them:—

"She intends to be very azure, makes dead sets at poets, would go twenty miles to see his poetical shadow; talks him dead, if she can, and certainly talks all her friends to death for six months afterwards with describing his characteristics, personal, moral, and intellectual; 'his eyes in a fine frenzy rolling,' his sublime abstraction, his half-words, hums and ahs! whether he took water at dinner or eat his fish with a fork (for she slips in at the table by the victim's elbow if she can); and, if afterward she can ensnare him to commit himself in her album, she would not exchange her good fortune, for the time being, with the best lady in the land, though privileged to write herself Mistress instead of Miss."

Miss Bowles makes frequent and copious acknowledgment of Southey's goodness in writing to her and allowing her to write to him, and she makes occasional remarks about his enemies as spiteful as his heart could have desired. But she never forgets that she has "some little feminine dignity to maintain," frankly as she writes about herself and her moods.

A portrait of Miss Bowles forms the frontispiece to the volume; and the editor has done well also to prepare the reader for the enjoyment of her letters by a sympathetic sketch of her life and character. The freshness and interest of the publication lie almost wholly in her letters. This Prof. Dowden seems to understand; and, this being so, we venture to think that the publication would have gained in interest if he had confined himself to editing her letters. "In these quick and crowded days," he says,

"it is perhaps unreasonable to expect that many persons will find interest in the days and hours of a quiet life spent a long time ago among flowers and shrubs."

By no means; such lives are as much sympathised with in these quick and crowded days—if our days are really so very overcrowded by comparison—as ever they were. But in any age, we suspect, there are ninety-nine persons capable of enjoying the fresh record of the gentle incidents of a life spent among books, and birds, and bowers, and literary persons, for one who has the time or the patience to piece the record together out of a mass of correspondence much of which is commonplace.

Of Southey's letters we have already had enough. Prof. Dowden's reason for publishing his letters to Miss Bowles is that they "exhibit his thoughts and feelings in their play and interchange with those of another mind." The reason would be just if the intercourse with another mind had had any influence on his—if the letters placed his thoughts and feelings in any new light. They do not. They show how kindly a man he was when gently approached; how resolutely he toiled at his desk; how gleefully he enjoyed himself in his intervals of leisure with his children and his cats; how heartily,

with all his hard work, he could throw himself into any kind of simple frolic. These pleasing features of his character were known before; and others less pleasing, abundantly exemplified here, also came to light in previously published correspondence. Southey's "passion for righteousness," on which Prof. Dowden insists, was too often identical with a passionate and extremely narrow-minded self-righteousness. A passion for righteousness passes far beyond the golden mean of virtue when it impels a man to believe and say of those whose opinions or whose views of life differ from his own that they are the servants of the Devil. Southey's vigorous, conscientious labour and domestic amiability are an example to all men of letters, and Prof. Dowden is entitled to gratitude for having urged the example with so much force and eloquence. But it is misleading to imply, as is virtually done when Southey's unremitting labour at making many books is held up as an example, that for the plain duty of providing for his household he renounced the possibility of doing better work. A man who can write well will write just as well for money as for any other consideration. It would be harsh to seek to deprive any man of a consoling belief that, if circumstances had so ordered it that he was not under the necessity of writing for a living, he was capable of much higher things. This would be harsh; but generosity, no less than justice, forbids us to encourage him in making this belief a conscious or unconscious self-justification for abusing men more gifted than himself. In this respect Southey is more of a warning than an example.

WILLIAM MINTO.

*Sir Christopher Wren, his Family and his Times, 1585-1723.* By Lucy Phillimore. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

THERE was need of a new memoir of Sir Christopher Wren. His works are all around us as we take our walks for profit or pleasure in those streets of London which are both the most abundant in business and the most varied in interest; and many of us must, in our happier moments of leisure, have felt a curiosity for some knowledge on the life of the great architect whose genius is seen on every side. Natural as such a feeling is, and often as the desire to gratify it must have occurred to the mind of the literary aspirant, there has hitherto been no adequate biography of London's chief architect. Some Lives, indeed, were published more than a generation ago; but they were written in a dull and perfunctory manner, and neither attained to any popularity on their first appearance nor are sought after now. That these memoirs are so inadequate in their design and so imperfect in their execution may perhaps be due to the circumstance that the incidents of Sir Christopher's career must be sought for in a ponderous folio volume without a plan and without arrangement. This volume, which bears the title of *Parentalia*; or, *Memoirs of the Family of Wren* (for it deals, as does the work of Miss Phillimore, with the history of several members of the house), was compiled by two of Sir Christopher's sons; and Miss

Phillimore has had the good fortune to be entrusted with the copy which has been handed down in his family since 1750, and has in the course of years become enriched with numerous engravings of his London churches and with several letters and MSS. in his handwriting. What good things have been buried away in this confused volume may be gathered from the love letter, happily reprinted here, which Sir Christopher wrote to his future wife.

The brightest and freshest part of Miss Phillimore's book relates to the City churches which were designed by Sir Christopher Wren and erected under his fostering care. She mourns over the loss of many of the specimens of his handiwork, but so venial a fault, if fault it can be called, may well be condoned. Even those who are convinced that many of the churches in the heart of London could never, now that the full tide of life has ebbed into different channels, be turned to an adequate use, and that they must be removed and their sites utilised for the good of the people who have migrated elsewhere, cannot find it in their hearts to condemn an enthusiastic biographer for holding a different opinion. During the last twenty years, under the operations of the Union of Benefices Act, many of the creations of Sir Christopher Wren have been razed to the ground. Eleven of his churches, the spires and towers of which were among the best evidences of his genius, and in the interiors of which Grinling Gibbons had wrought some of his most graceful carvings, have been swept away; and their places are known no more save for the offices which have been erected upon their sites. Sometimes, perhaps, Miss Phillimore, in the ardour of her zeal for the memory of Sir Christopher, makes an undue call upon our powers of admiration. It is not everyone that would class the Temple Bar of old among the picturesque buildings of London, and there are critics who might grudge to the statue of Queen Anne in the forecourt of St. Paul's even the moderate praise of being "not without merit." Thousands of sightseers may have groaned in spirit over the removal of the Temple Bar, but their regret has not been so much for love for the Bar itself as for contempt of the worse thing that has come in its stead. Miss Phillimore has done well, however, in unearthing from the pages of the *Parentalia* and in reprinting in its entirety, for the benefit of her own readers, the admirable letter in which Wren defined his own views on the manner in which City churches should be built. Their position, he declared with great emphasis, should be in the larger and more open streets "among the thicker inhabitants," and they should be adorned with porticoes and spires for the ornament of the town. His opinion on the practice which prevailed in the fashionable world in the days of good Queen Anne of burying in churches would not have done discredit to the sanitary zeal of Lord Palmerston, though our experience of the places of interment around London does not lead us to accept unreservedly the prophesy of Sir Christopher that cemeteries would "bound the excessive growth of the city with a graceful border." One of the opinions which he expresses will come with

a feeling of astonishment on the minds of those acquainted with the interior of his churches; it is his hearty condemnation of pews and pew-openers.

We should recommend everyone who opens the pages of Miss Phillimore's book to skip that part which tells the story of Bishop Wren's life. No inconsiderable portion of the *Parentalia* is occupied with the narrative of his vigorous opposition to the Puritan clergy in the diocese of Norwich, and of the troubles which his misplaced energy brought upon his head; and, as Miss Phillimore's labours are based upon this family history, she has imitated that work even to the particular of combining a narrative of Sir Christopher's experiments in science, and of his protracted and harassing labour at St. Paul's, with memoirs of his father and his uncle. The world has no longing for a more intimate knowledge of Bishop Wren's life, and there is no reason why it should. He has long ago been put down as an inferior copy of Laud, and at the best that is all can be said for him. It is in this section of her work that Miss Phillimore sometimes falls into errors such as we are not accustomed to associate with anyone bearing her family name. We do not allude now to the partisan expression on p. 14 as to the merits of two of the greatest Churchmen of this reign, although many of her readers would gladly have been spared the intrusion of an opinion which grates harshly on their convictions, and might have been omitted without injury to the narrative. Our reference is rather to the passage in which she reverses the preferments of Dr. John Cosin, and speaks of him as "Dean of Durham and Bishop of Peterborough;" to the sentence in which Wren is made Bishop of Norwich on the translation of Corbet to Oxford, when the fact is that Corbet was translated to Norwich from Oxford, and passed from the diocese of East Anglia to another world. It is news to us that Prynne was born at Ipswich; hitherto his birth has been assigned to a village within a few miles of Bath, and Somersetshire men will not part with him, whatever his failings may have been, except on the clearest evidence that the accepted belief is wrong. These and a few other errors can be easily removed from a work which has many recommendations to popular favour; but their presence casts a doubt on the correctness of the whole story, and does an injustice to a volume which is written with pleasantness, and published at an opportune moment.

W. P. COURTNEY.

*Miscellaneous Essays.* By W. R. Greg. (Trübner.)

SINCE this volume came into our hands, its author has solved one at least of the great "Enigmas of Life," and we may be sure that the rest no longer vex him. His death causes a void in the world of literature not easily filled; for Mr. Greg possessed not merely a graceful and easy style of writing, but also much originality of thought, combined with unusual logical powers. Nothing pleased him better than to work out some problem to what appeared to be (on paper) its strict logical result, and to astonish the reader alike

with the conclusion and with the amount of ingenuity displayed in arriving at it. A good example of this habit may be found in the following passage, which we quote from the volume before us without commenting upon the fallacies it contains:—

"In rigorous logic, and by calculation carried far enough, a time must come when the dead in our country will outnumber and dispossess the living. We have a natural prejudice—likely to grow stronger and more imperious rather than to die away—against disturbing the bones of those who have once been committed to the earth; and one not quite so general, but still a growing one, against depositing many in one grave, or at least in the same spot. It is usually felt that each person is entitled to have his 'six feet of earth' to lie in, and that it shall be his *for ever*; and grave-yards are 'consecrated' and set apart for this purpose. Now, it is found that, allowing for walks and necessary side spaces, 1,200 graves can be made out of one acre; the deaths in England and Wales (being now above 500,000 annually, and increasing year by year) will, therefore, need the allotment in perpetuity of about 500 acres per annum, or 50,000 in each century. . . . Thus, as the area of England and Wales extends to about 37,000,000 acres, in a period easily calculated the dead (if we still eschew cremation) will have eaten or elbowed out the living."

The serious way in which this problem (which, as yet, has not come within the reach of practical politics) is discussed by Mr. Greg is eminently characteristic of the writer. He has little sense of humour. Had that been added to his many great gifts, he would have taken a more cheerful view of life and also a more true one. He would have seen its lights as well as its shadows, and would have been less ready to assume at a moment's notice the rôle of Cassandra.

Still, it cannot be denied that there are plenty of "rocks a-head" in the troubled sea of modern life; and not the least dangerous among them are the relation—one might often say the opposition—between the employer and employed and the growing power of the masses, against which Mr. Greg lifts up a warning voice. Then there is that most difficult problem—pauperism—which each successive generation shrinks from handling; and the great question of national hygiene, which as yet has met with very inadequate treatment. These and many other matters of general interest are discussed by Mr. Greg in language singularly lucid and apt, and, if he sometimes writes as an alarmist, he never gives vent to screams or bluster. Each essay is, in fact, a model of pure and nervous English; and the single word "inescapably" (i.e., inevitably), which has crept in we know not how, is the exception which proves the rule. In the volume before us we would call special attention to a capital paper entitled "Verify your Compass," which deals with those freaks of morbid conscientiousness from which most of us have at some time suffered. There is an invincible ignorance about the conscientious egotist which is extremely difficult to combat. Argument is thrown away upon him, and punishment exalts him into a martyr. Fine and imprisonment have no terrors for the "Peculiar People," and seem only to exasperate the "anti-vaccinationist." After

carefully reviewing the whole matter, Mr. Greg comes to the sensible conclusion

"that conscientiousness in its absolute form—that is, being a slave to your conscience, always doing what it tells you to do—is commendable or defensible only on the preliminary assumption that you have taken every available pains to enlighten and correct it. You can be safe and justified in obeying it implicitly only when you have ascertained, or done all in your power to ascertain, first, that it is qualified to command, and secondly, that what you take for conscience is not in reality egotism, ignorance, incapacity, intolerance, or conceit under a thin disguise."

One can but regret that the troublesome folk who mistake a crotchet for a duty are the least likely to read and apply to themselves this good advice.

At the end of the volume are reprinted three papers upon religious subjects which it is unnecessary to notice at length. Mr. Greg may be said in such matters to have "paused on the middle ground between Scepticism and Conviction," but his reverent method of treating the belief of others is so exceptional in theological controversy that it demands a passing recognition. In times like the present we can ill spare so thoughtful and tolerant a writer as Mr. Greg, the courage of whose own convictions was as conspicuous as his tenderness for the convictions of others.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Time and Chance.* By Mrs. Tom Kelly. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Dandy.* By Jean Middlemass. In 3 vols. (Tinsley.)

*The Prince and the Pauper.* By Mark Twain. (Chatto & Windus.)

*Les Théories du Docteur Wurtz.* Par J. Girardin. (Hachette.)

*Muriel Ray.* By Emily C. Taylor. (Rivingtons.)

*Sweetbriar.* By A. Giberne. (Seeley.)

WE have read in a certain comedy, perhaps justly obsolete, that once upon a time a brisk trade was driven in quotations by the Grub Street hacks, till a poor Oxford scholar, in the desperate fever of competition, flooded the market by supplying perfectly fresh quotations from the *Delectus* at a shilling the dozen. The time has now come when—we use the formula consecrated in the jargon of the platform to projects fit neither for time nor eternity—when a lost industry may well be revived. The demand is keen, the consumption unlimited. If only Mrs. Kelly and a few of her colleagues will favour us with their custom we might ensure a genteel competence. We do not advertise; but at least we could promise a better article than the following mottoes:—

"CHAPTER XV.—COMING OF AGE.

"'Twas when the wan leaf frae the birk tree wa  
fa'in'."—*Old Song.*

"'Now tread we a measure!' said young Loch-  
invar."—*Scott.*

Or this, referring to the hero's visit to the diamond diggings,—

"CHAPTER XII.—DOWN ON THEIR LUCK.

"Cursed is the ground for thy sake."—*Genesis.*  
"Diamonds again," &c., &c., &c. (a long quot-  
tion).—*The Golden Butterfly.*



But these excerpts, even those from *The Golden Butterfly*, are at all events better reading than the book itself, which is desperately high-flown and stupid. A very Scotch laird christens his children Roderigue and Marie for no other reason than to please the *bizarre* taste of Mrs. Kelly. The Laird is ensnared by a lovely Marchesa, whose lovelier daughter, Ingha, sings as Italian sirens only do in books. Everybody is amazingly beautiful and clever, and good, and unfortunate. Their talk is copious and silly; their actions few and feeble, certainly not worth following here. Some of the excruciating ravings about Highland scenery richly deserve quotation; but we forbear, in the hope that the vice of gloomy foreboding to which Mrs. Kelly is so prone will warn her to pause even after she has passed this Rubicon of *Time and Chance*, and to beware how she repeats herself.

*Dandy* is a decided success. The construction is business-like, if rather old-fashioned, and the details are worked out in the thorough old matter-of-fact method. There is no parade of genius or rapturous style; and the result is that, when we close the book, we find that it has interested us far more than we were conscious of while reading it. The tale is pretty and pathetic enough. A rich young widow has a little son, Andrew, or Dandy, and two lovers. The bad one kidnaps Dandy to further his designs upon the mother's hand, and then shifts suspicion upon the good lover. This villain is rather a clumsy creation. His motive was much too vague and slight to have justified such a risky undertaking. The detectives also fail to show more penetration here than they do in real life, which is, at any rate, a refreshing contrast to Gaborian's transparent mysteries. But it is in the scenes of low life that the author shows real power and sympathy. The language may not always be quite true to the letter—it is written by a lady; but otherwise the little tailor, his daughter, and her drunken lover, and even the intriguing dressmaker, are figures which show not only careful observation, but a most unusual insight into, and appreciation of, the standard of ideas and morals among the poor. If the author does not equal Dickens in the former respect, in the latter she has distinctly surpassed him. The tailor's shop-window, all too small for majestic display of the wax lady-equestrian and stuffed horse—which Job had picked up at a sale—is almost worthy to stand next door to the "Old Curiosity Shop;" but Meroy, so loving, so brisk, so dutiful, yet, in her sensible way, neither ignoring nor chafing against the coarse and bad elements in her life, is a far truer type than even Lizzie Hexham. Nor is the handsome, lazy young carpenter, with his latent brutality brought out by the fatal gift of a small legacy, though a more difficult study, much less successful. So far as these sketches go, the book is good, and may do good.

Those who have discovered wit, wisdom, and good taste in Mark Twain's previous works will laugh beforehand at even an historical romance from his pen. But whether we were expected to laugh or cry we could not quite make out—on the whole, the

volume seemed to be written *au grand sérieux*—but, at all events, we did neither. Against the happy thought which forms the backbone of the tale, we must really protest. A street Arab, one Tom, is supposed to have changed clothes with Edward VI. during Henry's last illness, to have played the part of a royal Christopher Sly, and reigned with much distinction till the real Edward, after dreadfully low adventures, steps forward at the coronation and claims his own. And this is intended for "young people of all ages." Mr. Clemens will permit us to point out that, if the young Britisher has once passed the age when such historical heresies must either be prohibited or extirpated by the rod, he will infallibly fall to criticising, and probably even to making fun at, instead of with, Mark Twain. Victor Hugo's veiled Wapentake, or Court of Arches, that synod of the English Church, is not more astounding than this picture of Reformation times—a misty atmosphere of Scott's chivalry in which floats all the flunkeyism, aristocratic oppression, and so forth, of all or any later period, as revealed to Columbia's stern eye. It is not worth while to multiply instances; let the absurd description of the young King's *levée* in chap. xviii. suffice, where the author exaggerates something he must have read somewhere about the ceremonies of the bed-chamber introduced by Louis XIV. There is no excuse for this libel on the English Court. The list of thirteen officials, ending with the Primate, through whose hands the royal hose pass is concocted with peculiar clumsiness. Not even Cranmer would have stooped to hand the King's breeches, no matter how heavy the pockets felt. Foxe's classical work has apparently been consulted; burnings and boilings are done full justice to, and the general Protestant tone would be highly satisfactory were it not that the author is always fidgeting about certain "Blue Laws of Connecticut." From the Appendix (which, in its quotations from Hume, Mr. Timbs, and the erudite Dr. Trumbull, author of a Defence of the said Blue Laws, is quite a curiosity) we gather that this ponderous fantasia on English history is intended to show up British barbarism, and so, by contrast, to whitewash this embarrassing Blue business, which, in a solemn last general note in italics and capitals, he calls "*the first SWEEPING DEPARTURE FROM JUDICIAL ATROCITY which the 'civilised' world had seen,*" and "*this humane and kindly Blue-Law Code.*" And why? Because our laws had 123 capital crimes, and the Blue Laws only fourteen. What those fourteen were he does not say. We think we can guess. The book is full of pictures in the spirited, florid old style. These will amuse the children. Naturally, the plot has suggested several comical situations, some of which are amusingly dwelt on; while a few smart sayings relieve the monotony of a prolix work singularly deficient in literary merit.

The three stories by the author of *Les Braves Gens* are of unequal merit. "*Le Fiancé de Lénora*" is very poor, and smacks somewhat of *Werther*. "*Docteur Wurtz*" is certainly original and remarkable. It tells how a cross-grained, hateful professor

accidentally formed a theory of the Plasticity of the Soul, and, experimenting upon himself to prove his theory, became a reformed and amiable character. There is something in the growth of motive from pure love of research to a mingling of moral aims which is singularly quaint and German. This story is quite worth reading.

*Muriel Ray* and *Sweetbriar* are proper books for proper young persons. Both may be strongly recommended to parents at this trying holiday time as powerful sedatives for boisterous school-girls. *Sweetbriar* is the larger, *Muriel Ray* the more stupefying, dose. The latter is a female version of the popular history of religious opinions, in which a young lady pursues the beaten track from Low to Broad Church. It is sincere and fairly sound as a mild polemic, but can hardly be called a story at all. *Sweetbriar* is less exclusively theological, and reminds us of the many extra links that are always being added to the *Daisy Chain*. Ladies somehow fancy that the intensely domestic novel is an easy task. In reality, it is hopelessly difficult. Miss Giberne's happy family is a pandemonium—the father an ogre of cruelty, the mother a mere phantom, the misunderstood eldest son an impossible prig. Eglantine herself is natural and acceptable enough. The second son partakes of his father's ferocity. Mystery, reticence, secrecy, self-torture, and stupidity are congenital in them all, and naturally entail a luxuriant crop of misery. Consumption and hemorrhage enhance the religious tone. Since the remotest and utterly irrelevant relationships and connexions of this puzzling family are detailed so fully and so often, one is surprised to see a gross blunder of names in the epitaph on the tombstones. The gossip and scandal of the old maids, which is very well modelled on Jane Austen, is the best thing in the book. E. PURCELL.

#### THE LAST OF THE GIFT BOOKS.

*Milly and Olly; or, a Holiday among the Mountains*. By Mrs. T. H. Ward. Illustrated by Mrs. Alma-Tadema. (Macmillan.) It is not very presumptuous to predict that the present season will scarcely see a more charming addition to children's literature than this of Mrs. Ward's. It is a simple narrative of the visit of two children, with their parents, to the Lake district—what befel them there, the friends they made, and the various little incidents of their stay. The graceful humour of the children's sayings, and their quaintness of thought and expression, form a refreshing contrast to what we have too often had to endure since the appearance of *Helen's Babies*. The didactic element is delightfully absent from the book, though the stories of the death of Arthur, of the Spanish Queen, and of Beowulf may suggest the useful lesson to sensible children that the masterpieces of literature are not "dry." It is quite clear that we have altogether got rid of the idea that anything will do for a children's book when so refined and graceful—may we add, so learned?—a writer as Mrs. Ward caters for the little ones. Her book has seemed to us, and to two ladies whom we have called in as assessors, all that a Christmas gift for a child should be.

*Round the Yule Log: Norwegian Folk and Fairy Tales*. By P. Ohr. Asbjørnsen. Translated by H. L. Brækstad, with an Introduction by Edmund W. Gosse. (Sampson Low.) If our

memory serves us right (for we have not kept the book in our own possession), a few fairy tales of Asbjørnsen were introduced to us last Christmas by the same translator. But here we have Asbjørnsen himself, in a full-sized volume, with all the various achievements of his story-telling art, in which fairies proper take but a small place. And we think that we may also congratulate the translator upon having improved by practice. Indeed, of all the many books destined for children that have recently passed through our hands, we make bold to say that this is the one which should be most entirely satisfactory to grown-up people. Its general get-up is most creditable to the publishers. They have obtained from Mr. Gosse a Preface, which is itself a contribution to our knowledge of modern Norwegian literature, and which fulfils its object by striking for us the key-note that runs through the volume—"wild plots, full of strange Alpine blossoms, perfumed with the wind from the pine-forest." Again, by an unusual combination of enterprise with good taste, the illustrations are all taken from Norwegian artists, marked by the same natural freshness, if also sometimes by the same natural coarseness, as their subject. And the tales are worthy of this setting. Some are only variants of the folklore common to the Aryan family; others are more markedly Scandinavian. But those which have pleased us most of all are the simple narratives of the author's own experiences among fishermen, hunters, farmers, and wood-cutters of to-day. In brief, this is an addition to English literature which children will love, and which their parents will appreciate none the less.

*Old Deccan Days; or, Hindu Fairy Legends current in Southern India.* Collected from Oral Tradition by Mary Frere. With an Introduction and Notes by Sir Bartle Frere. Illustrations by Catherine Frances Frere. Third Edition, Revised. (John Murray.) *Old Deccan Days* has already become a classic, whether to the students of folk-lore, or to the mere devourers of fairy tales, in which latter class we must be content to rank ourselves. This book and the preceding we have read through at a stretch; and we have been much struck by not a few suggestions of close similarity, upon which we should like to dwell if we had space. It must suffice to say here that this is another of those books which please the critic by the worthy manner in which all the surroundings have been made to set off the substance. A child will understand the stories and the pictures; but a man who reads through the preliminary chapters will have been raised to the position from which he will obtain a deeper understanding. The only thing we cannot quite approve is the title, which sounds too historical.

*Lucile.* By Owen Meredith (the Earl of Lytton). Illustrated. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.) This very edition has been one of the most successful "gift-books" of the season in America, where it was published by Messrs. Osgood, of Boston. Such a double issuing of books on either side of the Atlantic, without any notification on the title-page, will be a snare to the bibliographers of the future. But in the present case we are the gainers, and have no right to complain. Of the poem itself it is not now necessary to say anything. A curious point in this edition of it is that the name of the place in which so much of the scene lies is for the first time correctly printed—"Luchon." As to the illustrations, while admitting that they are excellent examples both of American draughtsmanship and of American engraving, it must also be said that they belong to a style of art that has had its day in this country. As must always be the case when a number of artists combine, the result is to decorate rather

than illumine the meaning of their author. We admire the head- and tail-pieces, and the pictures that are only intended to represent chance similes in the poem, no less (if not more) than the larger illustrations and plates, which ought to embody the leading thoughts of the poet. The handsomeness of the book must be granted; but we doubt whether it will win for *Lucile* many more readers.

*Pictures from the Orkney Islands.* By John T. Reid. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.) In this book, the "pictures" are everything; the letterpress is nothing more than the merest notes. But the pictures are very good of their kind. They represent the results of a sketching tour, not worked up with any great elaboration, nor reproduced by any expensive process—but just given in a plain, natural fashion, as they were jotted down with the pencil. Few parts of Scotland are more interesting and less hackneyed; none is less English, or even less Scotch, than the Orkneys. All who happen to have explored so far North will be glad to possess themselves of these faithful memorials of what they saw, or might have seen. We think Mr. Reid most happy in his delineation of cliff-scenery, which is indeed the characteristic scenery of the islands. But he has also succeeded in some (though not all) of those flat landscapes, equally dismal whether the land be cultivated or barren, whether it be high or low, which so strike a stranger from the South. The Orkneys have no green valleys, no purring brooks, no retired waterfalls, no bushy hedgerows; and their trees might almost be counted. The land is as wild as the sea.

*The Story of a Nursery Rhyme.* By C. B. Illustrated by Margaret Hooper. (Field and Tuer; Hamilton, Adams and Co.) This excellent specimen of the printer's art (one of the class of books which are no books) will be an excellent present for a child who has not yet learnt to read, but whom, for some inscrutable reason, it is thought desirable to train up from his cradle in the way that he should print. Its possession will undoubtedly instil into him an ardent passion for hand-made paper, uncommon binding, sumptuous old-faced type, and all the qualities that can make a book desirable from the mechanical and commercial point of view; but we do not recommend that he should be allowed to retain it after he has learnt his letters. In fact, its form is nearly perfect, but its matter is naught; and we do not think that a well-regulated child would find it much more amusing than we have found it ourselves. Vulgarly it is but the more vulgar when it comes in so fair a shape. The illustrations are graceful and pleasing.

*Grandma's Attic Treasures.* By Mary D. Brine. (Griffith and Farran.) A book from New York, to which we should accord a hearty welcome. The story of the old lady who sold her old furniture to buy herself a new bonnet and her husband a cow, and could scarcely bear to part with them, not from their aesthetic attraction, but from old association, is told in very easy and pleasant verse. She seems to have been quite unnecessarily afflicted for the purposes of the story (it is, indeed, hard to reckon the number of children she lost); but she is consoled at the end by the return of a grandchild, who has a fine house in New York, and buys one of her grandmother's old tables at a curiosity shop for more money than the dealers gave for all the treasures they carted away from the old lady's cottage. We are glad to say that the grandmother did not die from the shock of meeting the old table. She only weeps over it, calls the dealers cheats, and returns to her old man in the country. The illustrations show the usual skill of modern American wood-cutting, and are very pretty, as is everything about the book except the binding.

*Brushwood.* By T. Buchanan Read. (Chatto

and Windus.) Another book of much the same style, but throughout of better quality, binding included. The story is a simple and pathetic modern Christian myth, told in sweet, simple verse with much skill and taste; and the illustrations by Frederick Dielman are worthy of it. We have seldom seen a more beautiful little book of its kind.

*Children's Poetry.* By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." (Macmillan.) Children will like Mrs. Craik's poetry, and it will not only please them, but do them good. Of the many stories she tells in simple verse there is not one which is not interesting in itself or does not teach some wholesome lesson. Her muse is didactic, but not dull; her pathos is not puerile, nor her morality effeminate. A good many of these little pieces, viewed as works of art, are full of faults, but there are one or two which even the most fastidious critic would pass without blame. Indeed, we have seldom read a book of verse which, as verse, is so uneven in merit. It seems to be a mere chance whether Mrs. Craik sings in or out of tune, and she scarcely seems conscious of the difference. "The Story of the Birkenhead" is one which one would have thought was peculiarly suited to her, for none can appreciate such true heroism better. Yet she makes but little of it. Only once she seems to feel the scene, and gives us some fine lines—viz.,

"Without a murmur or a groan  
They stood, formed rank and file,  
Between the dreadful crystal seas  
And the sky's dreadful smile."

But almost immediately after she lapses into such a verse as this—

"Now each man for himself. To the boats!"  
Arose a passing cry.  
The soldier-captain answered, 'Swamp  
The women and babes? No, die!'"

Again, in "My Little Boy that Died," what can be more tender and true than this?—

"But yet I often think my boy is living,  
As living as my other children are.  
When good-night kisses I all round am giving  
I keep one for him though he is so far.  
Can a mere grave divide  
Me from him—though he died?"

"So while I come and plant it o'er with daisies  
(Nothing but childish daisies all year round),  
Continually God's hand the curtain raises  
And I can hear the merry voice's sound,  
And feel him at my side  
My little boy that died."

Yet this little poem begins thus:

"Look in his pretty face for just one minute,  
His braided frock and dainty buttoned shoes."

Such contrasts as this may be found in many of the poems, but there is no contrast so great as that between the rest of the book and two poems at the end. One of these, "The Pass of Brander," we do not hesitate to call a masterpiece in its way. There is no mechanical workmanship, no bathos, in this. The sweet, sad story is told as well as it can be told, and every verse is good. Praise also with little qualification can be given to the version of the old story of the fisherman and the sealskin, of which the authoress has made a delightful little operetta in four scenes, full of pretty songs. Here, where she might be expected to break down lamentably, she never even halts. From beginning to end it is musical and full of brightness. Yet between these two beautiful poems is placed the sorriest piece of doggerel in the book. Truly Mrs. Craik's Pegasus is a lazy animal and capricious, but he has wings.

*Men of Mark.* Photographed from Life by Lock and Whitfield. With Brief Biographical Notices by Thomas Cooper. Sixth Series. (Sampson Low.) Enterprises similar to this have been undertaken before now, but none has

been carried out with such a uniformly high standard. Part of this praise is due to the photographers, who have here given us masterpieces of their art as applied to portraiture; but not a little is due to the editor, both for the judiciousness of his selection, and the no less judicious reticence of his biographical notices. We should never have thought that there were so many contemporary distinguished men. Our only complaint is that in the present series art has been allowed unduly to predominate over literature. Out of thirty-six names, there is neither poet, novelist, historian, traveller, nor professor. We have also to thank the publishers for sending us the monthly numbers.

*The Decorative Sisters.* By Josephine Pollard. Illustrated by Walter Satterlee. (New York: Randolph; London: Trübner.) This little book honestly bears its American imprint in two or three places, even to the statement that it is copyright in the United States. But its subject is purely English, and it deserves to be welcomed here. Shortly put, it is a nursery skit upon the present (or shall we say recent) æsthetic craze. To the verses we may pay the compliment that they challenge comparison with those of Mr. Gilbert himself. The pictures are somewhat uneven. But the best are as good as any we have seen this year; and they are skilfully reproduced by some process of chromo-lithography. Altogether, we can commend highly this very innocent and graceful satire.

*Palestine Explored.* By the Rev. James Neil. (Nisbet.) Mr. Neil was for some time Incumbent of Christ Church, Jerusalem, and his acquaintance with the country he describes is consequently far more accurate and extensive than that of the ordinary tourist. The object of the book (which seems to have been well carried out) is to make the reader conversant with the present aspect of Palestine, and the manners, customs, and colloquial expressions of its inhabitants, the author rightly deeming that in this way much light may be thrown upon the Scripture narrative. It is one of the best prize books we have lately seen.

*Six Ballads about King Arthur.* (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) Having read through lately a good deal of verse intended for juvenile minds, we can bear the witness of experts that these "ballads" reach a standard far above the common. The worst that can be said of them is that neither is their subject new nor their source. The volume is handsomely bound; but children nowadays demand more illustrations.

*Tantler's Sister, and other Untruthful Stories.* By E. F. Turner. (Smith, Elder and Co.) Some slight sketches "after Dickens" which will amuse the holiday-keepers at this season. Perhaps the best piece in the book is that which contains the author's reminiscences of his life at Merchant Taylors' before the school had changed its habits and its habitation.

*Lapsed but not Lost.* By the Author of "Chronicles of the Schönberg-Gotta Family." (S. P. C. K.) This is a tale of Roman Carthage and of the trials of the early Christians therein. In it there are some things hard to be understood, but this will not prevent our elder girls from taking a lively interest in the fortunes of Eucharis and Candida and Justin.

AFTER the mass of German fairy tales and Easter legends with which we have been deluged, the choosers of gifts for young people will welcome the late Sidney Lanier's attempt to interest his readers in the Welsh Arthurian tales of in *The Boy's Mabinogion* (Sampson Low). It is something for boys, and girls too, to be able to read the story of Geraint and Enid in its oldest form; and, in fact, in all the

tales they will find themselves in a new world, where their attention is sure to be kept alive.

*Her Father's Inheritance.* By Crona Temple. (S. P. C. K.) A story with a good moral purpose; some love and also some mystery in it. The illustrations (in our copy) occur but twice, and near the end of the book. We wonder why?

*A High Calling.* (S. P. C. K.) A good book for circulation among servants or those who are being trained for service.

*Danger Signals.* By F. M. Holmes. (Longley.) A volume of temperance tales, rather sensational in tone, and with illustrations of the same character.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE regret to hear that Dr. Warren De La Rue has been compelled by ill-health to resign the post of honorary secretary to the Royal Institution.

MESSRS. LONGMANS will publish next week *Maria Wurs and Lorenz Stark*; or, English prints of Two German Originals. The former is a translation of Jean Paul's prose idyll, and is to a great extent autobiographical. The latter is a rendering of Engel's well-known *Charaktergemälde*.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will publish, in the course of January, Book IV. of the *Meditations* of Marcus Aurelius, edited, with a new translation and a Commentary, by Mr. Hastings Crossley, M.A., sometime Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of Greek in Queen's College, Belfast. In his Preface, Prof. Crossley will show the interest of Roman Stoicism for men, and especially Englishmen, of the present day.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will publish next month *Griffin Ahoy*, by Gen. E. H. Maxwell, C.B., with illustrations, comprising a yacht cruise in the Levant, and wanderings in Egypt, Syria, the Holy Land, Greece, and Italy, in 1881.

WE hear that Mr. John Todhunter, author of *A Study of Shelley*, who has just published with Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. a little volume of "Forest Songs," has also finished a drama on the subject of Rienzi.

A FACSIMILE has been made, by the process of photo-lithography, of the remarkable MS. of Marco Polo preserved in the Royal Library at Stockholm. The work has been undertaken at the expense of Baron Nordenfjöld. A limited number of copies have been printed before the plates were rubbed off, and subscribers in this country should address themselves to Mr. Bernard Quaritch. The work is issued in one volume (quarto), bound in the Roxburghe style; and its value is enhanced by an elaborate Introduction from the pen of M. Delisle, of the Bibliothèque nationale at Paris.

WE understand that Mr. N. Bodington, Professor of Greek and Latin at the Mason Science College, has determined to give up tutorial work at Lincoln College, Oxford, and to reside permanently at Birmingham. The latter town is to be congratulated on his decision.

ONE instance of Mr. Browning's quickness of work has been made public, his writing in five days his tragedy of *The Blot in the 'Scutcheon*, of which Charles Dickens said, in a letter to Forster, November 25, 1842,

"I know nothing that is so affecting, nothing in any book I have ever read, as Mildred's recurrence to that 'I was so young—I had no mother.'"

"['I was so young—I loved him so—I had no mother—God forgot me—and I fell.']  
I know no love like it, no passion like it, no moulding of a splendid thing after its conception, like it."

But Mr. Farnivall's addition to his *Browning Bibliography* will state the facts that the poet's tragedy of *The Return of the Druses* was also written in five days, an act a day; and that his three poems of *Love among the Ruins*, *Women and Roses*, and *Childs Roland* were written on three successive days in Paris—viz., January 1, 2, and 3, 1852. Another point of some dramatic interest should be noticed in Mr. Browning's nine "Tragedies and other Plays;" that is, that two-thirds of them observe the classic "unity of time," which Shakspeare neglected in all his dramas except the *Comedy of Errors* (taken from Plautus) and *The Tempest*. Mr. Browning's six time-unity plays are *Pippa Passes*, *The Return of the Druses*, *A Blot in the 'Scutcheon*, *Colombe's Birthday*, *Luria*, and *In a Balcony*, in the last of which we hope to see Mrs. Kendal next spring.

MR. W. M. CONWAY has been engaged for several years in the investigation of the history of wood-cut illustrations in early printed Dutch books. The results of this investigation, which throw considerable light on the early history of printing, will be published in the *Bibliographer*; and the first article of the series, on the first Louvain wood-cutter (1475-83), will appear in the January number.

MR. U. WYMAN, of the firm of Messrs. Wyman and Son, has in preparation a Glossary of the Technical Terms used in Connexion with Typographic and Lithographic Machinery. The work will be published in instalments in the *Printing Times and Lithographer*.

*The Question of Cain*, a new novel in three volumes by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, will be issued by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett in January.

A REPRODUCTION, in cheap form, of Cruikshank's series of telling pictures, *The Bottle*, and of the sequel plates, entitled *The Drunkard's Children*, has just been published by the National Temperance Publication Depot.

THE Braille system of embossed letters for the use of the blind is now so largely practised in this country that the British and Foreign Blind Association, founded in 1868, has decided to adopt these types, instead of Moon's system, in all their publications, among which are several of Shakspeare's plays, *Ivanhoe*, selections from Byron, from Milton, &c., besides educational works. Within the past few months the Association has also published an embossed magazine, with the title of *Progress*, the aim of which is to present the blind with information likely to be specially interesting to them, and also to give short general articles.

WE learn from the *Manchester Guardian* that the Rev. T. E. Gibson, encouraged by the success of his *Cavalier's Notebook*, proposes to issue (by subscription) another work drawn from the rich stores of the Crosby records. This is a diary kept by Nicholas Blundell, of Crosby, from 1702 to 1728, containing many interesting notices of Lancashire families, sports, customs, and theatricals.

MESSRS. AIRD AND COGHILL, an old-established printing firm in Glasgow, are about to issue a new weekly religious journal, to be called the *Christian Leader*.

WE hear that the article entitled "At St. Albans," in the January number of the *Sunday at Home*, is from the pen of Mr. W. Edmund Crothers; and that it will be followed by another on the literary associations of the city.

THE examination for the vacant Professorship of Political Economy in the University of Dublin will be held on January 16 and 17, 1882, in Trinity College, Dublin, and conducted by paper exclusively. The examiners appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows are Mr. Cliffe Leslie and the outgoing professor, Mr. Shaw.

THE inventor of two of the words for which we asked a fortnight ago on behalf of Dr. Murray and the Philological Society's Dictionary—*aphelion* and *perihelion*—has been found by Mr. Wesley, the assistant-secretary to the Astronomical Society. And this inventor is Kepler, who in his *Prodromus* (1596) notices that, though Copernicus showed that the sun (*helios*), and not the earth (*ge*), was the centre of the universe, he went on using the old terms, *apogee* and *perigee*, whereas he ought, of course, to have altered them to *aphelion* and *perihelion*. And these terms in their Latin forms Kepler thenceforth adopts. But the first English user of them is still to seek.

At the request of the Council of the Institute of Bankers in Scotland, Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod will deliver a course of lectures on "Credit and Banking" in Edinburgh and Aberdeen in January next.

AMONG the contents of the January number of the *Century*, will be "The Reminiscences of Garfield," by Col. Rockwell; and "The Reminiscences of Thiers," by Mr. Washburne, late American Minister at Paris, the latter illustrated with an engraving by Mr. Cole after M. Bonnat's well-known portrait, printed in colour. There will also be a little Venetian sketch by Princess Louise.

THE New York *Critic* for December 3 has a portrait of Mr. Emerson, with some very characteristic notes on him by Mr. Walt Whitman. These portraits are a distinct feature of the *Critic*, most of them being far superior to anything attempted in journals, as opposed to magazines, on this side the Atlantic. The *Critic* is a fortnightly periodical, but a newspaper, though it purports to be copyright.

AN American novelty is an illustrated edition of Macaulay's History and Essays, published by Messrs. Estes and Lauriat, of Boston.

THE fifth volume of the library catalogue in connexion with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has just been published at Madison. The addition consists of 585 pages, the four previous volumes numbering 2,491 pages. The whole number of titles, with cross-references, of books and pamphlets exceeds 94,000. In 1876 there were only two societies in America possessing more books than that of Wisconsin—the Worcester Antiquarian Society and the New York Historical Society.

THE teachers of French in England propose to form among themselves a provident association, with which object a general meeting will be held in London, January 12-14. Victor Hugo has already promised to become president of the association.

IN the early part of this month an historic event of some interest took place at Münster, the old capital of Westphalia. The cages in which the bodies of the three Anabaptist leaders, Jan of Leyden, Knipperdolling, and Krechting, were displayed after the storming of the town in 1536 were taken down from the tower of the Lamberti-kirche. This church was built in the fourteenth century, and for some time past the fall of the tower has been anticipated. The cages have been commonly described as made of iron, but our informant tells us that their material is wood. They were found to be in good preservation. By a curious coincidence, one of the workmen employed on the job himself bears the name of Krechting.

It is proposed to collect in the Laurentian Library at Florence all the Dante MSS. which are at present scattered among the libraries of that city, to the number of about 300. For their reception a special room will be built at one end of the long gallery constructed by Michelangelo, in which are still preserved some of the books that formed the original nucleus

of the library, chained to the shelves. It is said that the original plans of Michelangelo have been discovered, showing that he himself contemplated such an extension of the building; and his design, which is for a room of a triangular shape, will be scrupulously followed.

THE Russian novelist N. S. Liéskof is engaged on a new work of fiction, to be entitled *Sokoli Perelet* ("A Falcon's Flight"). The design of this work is to exhibit the change that has taken place in the ideas and aspirations of the Russian people during the past twenty years. The scene is partly laid in a prison for State criminals, but the novel will not bear a markedly political character. It is now twenty years since M. Liéskof published his first romance of Russian life, *Nekuda* ("Nowhither"), the aim of which was to indicate the absence of any legitimate outlet for the exertion of the newly awakened national forces; and in the present work he proposes to show the directions in which these forces have in consequence since then tended.

THE *Euskal-Erria* of December 10 introduces to its readers a new Spanish poet, Don Jose Roure, in a fine ballad, whose chief fault is its length, on Antonio de Oquendo. The theme is a counterpart of Tennyson's *Ballad of the Revenge*, only, unlike Sir Richard Grenville, Oquendo dies full of remorse on account of the brave men whose lives he has uselessly sacrificed to his passion for glory. The same paper announces for publication next year, in Barcelona, Larramendi's inedited "Historia de Guipuzcoa," carefully annotated by Padre F. Fita. The volume forms part of a series—"La verdadera Ciencia Española."

It is announced that the Queen of Roumania will shortly publish, under her literary pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva," an epic poem entitled *Ahasuerus*.

MDME. MITE KREMnitz, of Bucharest, who is well known as an elegant translator of Roumanian literature, will shortly publish (Leipzig: W. Friedrich) a German version of Rouman popular poetry.

M. PAUL LACROIX, better known, perhaps, as "bibliophile Jacob," has just issued the last of the four volumes upon the history of French society since the Middle Ages upon which he has been engaged for the past fifteen years. It is entitled *XVII<sup>e</sup> Siècle: Lettres, Sciences, Arts*; and it is published by Firmin Didot, with seventeen chromo-lithographs and three hundred wood-cuts illustrating the art of the period.

WE are sorry to find that the craze for making Lord Bacon the author of Shakspeare's plays still prevails in America. Here is a Mrs. O. F. Ashmead Windle, "a widow lady of social standing and culture," we are told, in San Francisco, who has printed an "Address to the New Shakspeare Society of London. Discovery of Lord Verulam's undoubted Authorship of the Shakspeare Works," entreating the society to accept her supposed revelation, to enable her financially to come to London, disclose her interpretations of the other plays, publish them, and thus ensure the restitution of the dramas to Lord Verulam. The appeal seems odd to a society all of whose leading members are known ridiculers of the Bacon monomania, and whose founder printed, in 1877, his opinion that all promoters of that theory must either know nothing of Bacon or Shakspeare, or be joking or mad. But still the appeal has been made, and is founded on Mrs. Windle's interpretation of *Cymbeline*, the value of which may be fairly judged from the meaning given by her to the *dramatis persona*, as she calls them:—"MORGAN: My Organ (meaning the *Norum Organum*). GUIDERIUS: As a guide (other-

wise called POLYDORE: Many Ores, The Learned Philosopher). . . . QUEEN: *Second Wife to Cymbeline*: The existing day or generation of British Fame. IMOGEN: Image-in (Imagination depicted);" and so on. In accordance with this scheme of interpretation, the tablet (V. iv. 109) which Jupiter orders to be laid on Posthumus's breast while he sees the vision in his dream, and which tablet Posthumus speaks of as "A book? O rare one!"—this tablet or book is declared to be the First Folio of Shakspeare's plays, committed confidently by Bacon to posterity, in the assurance that Mrs. Ashmead Windle would arise and restore it to him in the face of an admiring world.

WE have received from Messrs. Bentley the first instalment of their new edition of Miss Ferrier's novels. This consists of *Marriage*, forming two volumes. There is prefixed a short notice of the authoress, somewhat overcrowded with quotations, and criticisms, and notes; and Miss Ferrier's own Reminiscences of Walter Scott, which appeared in *Temple Bar* for February 1874. We make bold to congratulate the publishers upon the fitting garb in which they have dressed this "Edinburgh edition." As Miss Ferrier shrank from public gaze in her lifetime, so are her works unfitted to appear, with illustrations, in an *édition de luxe*. A pen-and-ink drawing, or perhaps a *silhouette*, is all that we ask for, if such a thing be forthcoming. The plain type is excellent for reading; and the plain binding is no less appropriate for the use to which such books are destined—to be read and re-read. We have no space to enter upon the comparison that is naturally challenged between Miss Ferrier and her two compeers from the sister kingdoms—Jane Austen and Maria Edgeworth. Suffice to say that her characteristics were profoundly affected by the Edinburgh society of her time; and herein lies the justification of the name—"Edinburgh edition."

MESSRS. T. J. SMITH, SON, AND Co., of Queen Street, Cheapside, have sent us no less than nine of their large stock of diaries, calendars, &c. Out of this lot it will be hard if we cannot find one or two to suit ourselves, and friends to suit the rest.

### THE HYMN OF CHAUCER'S OXFORD CLERK.

"ANGELUS AD VIRGINEM."

HERE are the complete versions. I stupidly trusted to my informant's assurance that the second part of this hymn did not belong to it, and so at first I hastily copied the first part only.

As usual in all these Chaucer matters, Mr. Bradshaw has been ahead of the rest of us. About ten years ago he was so much taken with the complicated stanza, and the remarkable modernness of the tune, that he copied it out several times in modern notation from the two MSS. of it in his Cambridge University Library, both of the fourteenth century, and both giving the music, as the Arundel MS. also does. But he unluckily forgot Chaucer's mention of the Hymn, and that is why we have had to wait till now for its publication.

ENGLISHED (rymes *ababcc, dde, ccc*).

Arundel MS. 284, leaf 154, circ. 1250-60 A.D.

1.	Gabriel fram evene king	
	señt to be maiden swete,	
	broute* þe blisful tidig,	
	And faire þe gan hire greten	4
	"Heil be þu, ful of grace arith!	
	"for godes sone, þis evene lith	6
	"so for mannes louen,	
	"wile man bi-comen,	
	"and taken	9



"fles of þe maiden brith, "ma[n]ken fre for to maken "of senne and deales mith."	12
2.	
Mildeliche im gan andaweren þe milde maiden þanne : 'wicke wise sold iohs berem child with-huten manne ;' þangle seide, "ne dred to nout ! 'þurw þoligast sal ben iwroun "þis ilche þing, "warof tiding "iohs bringe : "al manken wrth about 'þur þi swete chiltunge "and hut of pine ibroun."	16 18 21 24
3.	
Wan þe maiden understud, and þangles wordes þerde, mildeliche, with milde mud, to þangle þis andawerde : 'Hure lordes þenmaiden, iwis 'ios am, þat her abouen is ; 'sneftis me 'fulfurþed be "þi sawe, 'þat ios, ȝithen his wil is, "maiden, with-huten lawe, 'of moder hauer þe blis."	28 30 33 36
4.	
þangle wente a-wel mid þan, al hut of hire sichte ; and þire wombe arise gan, þurw þoligastes mith ; in hire was crist biloken anon, suth god, soth man, ine fles and bon ; and of hire fles ibren was at time, war-þurw us kam god won, þe bout us hut of pine, and let him for us slon.†	40 42 45 48
5.	
Maiden moder makeles, of milche ful ibunden, Bid for hys, im þat þe ohes, at wam þu grace funde, þat þe forȝine hus senne and wrake, and clene of euri gelt us make, and eune blis, wan hure time is to steruen, hus giue, for þine sake, him so her for to seruen, þat þe us to him take.	52 54 57 60
THE LATIN ORIGINAL : "Angelus ad Virginem."	
1.	
Angelus ad uirginem subintrans in conclaue, Virginia formidinem demuloens inquit, "Aue ! "Aue regina uirginum, "celi terreque domina ! † "concupies, "& paries, "intacta, "salutem hominum, "tu, porta celi facta, "medela criminum."	4 6 9 12
2.	
'Quomodo conciperem, 'que uirum non cognoui ? 'qualiter infringerem 'quod firma mente noui !' "Spiritus sancti gracia, "perficiet hec omnia. "ne timeas, "sed gaudeas "secura ; "quod cœstimonis "manebit in te pura, "dei potencia."	16 18 21 24
3.	
Ad hec, uirgo nobilis, respondens inquit ei, 'Ancilla sum humilis 'omnipotentis dei,	28

'tibi celesti nuncio 'tanti secreti conscio, 'consentiens '& cupiens 'uidere 'factum quod audio, 'parata sum parere 'dei consilio.'	30 33 36
4.	
Angelus disparuit, & statim puellaris uterus intumuit, ui partus salutaris, quo circumdatur utero, nouem mensium numero ; post exiit, & inuit conflictum, affigens humero crucem qui dedit lotum soli mortifero.	40 42 45 48
5.	
Eya mater domini que pacem reddidisti Angelis & homini cum Christum genuisti ! tuum exora filium, ut se nobis propicium exhibeat, & deleat peccata, prestat auxilium, uita frui beata, post hoc exilium. Amen.	52 54 57 60
* e and so are overline insertions. † The MS. looks like "sloy ;" but the y is meant for a tailed final s. ‡ The rhyme requires "dominum."	
F. J. FURNIVALL.	

### THE PRESS OF THE "AL-JAWĀĪB."

DURING the late suspension of the *al-Jawāib* for six months the press of that journal has been busy in printing several important Arabic works. Among these are:—

(1) *Majāllatu-'l-Ahkāmi-'l-Adliyyah* : a Treatise on the Ordinances and Proceedings of the Law Courts. Second Edition, with the *imprimatur* of the Corporation of Muslim Shaikhs.

(2) The *Diwān* (*Poemata*) of Abu-'l-Fadhl, with an Appendix containing the *Diwān* of Jamālu-'d-Dīn Yāhya, both treating of the Aesthetics of Morals.

(3) *The Rhyming Prose of the Dove on Human Happiness*, by Shāmsu-'d-Dīn Muḥammad. The hemistichs on each argument are alphabetically arranged.

(4) *The Makāmat* of Jamālu-'d-Dīn on Morals and Science.

(5) *The Makāmat* of Abu-'l-Fadhl.

(6) Six Treatises on Philosophy and the Natural Sciences, by Abu-'Alī ; with an Appendix containing a translation from the Greek, by Hunain-bin-Is-hāk.

(7) Three Opuscles, one on the Coins of Islām, by Takīyyu-'d-Dīn ; another entitled *Gleanings on the Wavy Streaks of Swords*, by Kamālu-'d-Dīn ; and the third, a miscellaneous collection of Poems, Odes, &c., by Yākūt.

(8) *The Sheddings of Flowers by Day and by Night*, or Notes on the Sciences in general, especially Philosophy and Astronomy, by Muḥammad-bin-Jamālu-'d-Dīn.

(9) On the Declensions in Grammar, by Abu-'l-Fadhl-Ahmad, the eminent grammarian.

(10) *A Description of Malta, and an Insight into the Sciences of Europe*, by Ahmad Fāris, the proprietor of the *al-Jawāib*, the first edition of which was printed at Tunis. The same venerable and learned author is carrying through the press his *al-Jāssu-'ala-'l-Kāmas*, an elaborate criticism on the famous Lexicon of al-Fairūz-

ābādī, on which he has been engaged for many years.

The *al-Jawāib*, under the editorship of Salim Fāris, the son of Ahmad Fāris, maintains its pre-eminence as a political and literary journal, as well as a newspaper, over all the Arabic papers published abroad. Its severe animadversions on the invasion of Tunis by the French have added greatly to its influence and circulation among the Muslims throughout the East.

GEORGE PERCY BADGER.

### A NEWS-LETTER IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE.

London July 15. 1703

Sr  
The Ambasad<sup>r</sup> of Ffrance in Switzerland has Represented in peticular to the Deputyes of Bern, & Zurich that he has Ord<sup>n</sup> from ye King his Master to Declare to them his Displeasure at their Opposing y<sup>e</sup> Progress of his Army in Germany, & y<sup>e</sup> if they withdraw not their Troups w<sup>ch</sup> they have put into Lindau, or if they send any more towards the Lake of Constance to y<sup>e</sup> assistance of y<sup>e</sup> Imperialists they shall treat y<sup>m</sup> as Enemies. Upon w<sup>ch</sup> they have resolv'd to return him this Answer. That as they cannot hinder ye King his Master from doing what he shall think is most for his service ; they hope y<sup>e</sup> his Ma<sup>y</sup> will not take it a-miss if y<sup>e</sup> Cantons do y<sup>e</sup> same, & repell forces by forces, as also y<sup>e</sup> they persist in their Resolutions of sending more Troups to Lindau, & in Defending y<sup>e</sup> Imp<sup>l</sup> frontiers.

Since y<sup>e</sup> E<sup>r</sup> of Bavaria has made himself Master of all Tyrol he has resolv'd to enter into Croetia, & to y<sup>e</sup> end has already taken a Pale at y<sup>e</sup> Entrance into y<sup>e</sup> Valley of Basil [?]. At Vienna they push on y<sup>e</sup> affayr of warr & the finances with y<sup>e</sup> utmost application. But y<sup>e</sup> new President of y<sup>e</sup> Chamber is puzzl'd to find out new wayes & means for y<sup>e</sup> maintenance of y<sup>e</sup> Imp<sup>l</sup> forces : In y<sup>e</sup> meantime he has sent an Expre<sup>s</sup> to Italy with a Remittance of 5 or 600000 Ducats for y<sup>e</sup> payment of y<sup>e</sup> forces there.

The Armyes under P. Lewis & Villars continue in their former Posts, & dayly Recounters happen between their Parteyes. And they write from Dillingen of y<sup>e</sup> 11 that y<sup>e</sup> Evening before there happened a Rencontre between two Considerable Parteyes of y<sup>e</sup> Imperialists & ffrench, w<sup>ch</sup> Lasted ab<sup>t</sup> 3<sup>q</sup> of an hour, in w<sup>ch</sup> a great many men & horses were kill'd And a Squad<sup>n</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Enemy flankt the Germans, but were at last beaten into their Camp. The Maresshall de Villars has layd 3 Bridges over y<sup>e</sup> Danube, & has pass'd over most of his Cavalry. The E<sup>r</sup> of Bavaria is arriv'd from Tyrol, & has joyn'd him. The Armyes und<sup>r</sup> M<sup>l</sup> Tabard is upon passng y<sup>e</sup> Rhine at fort Kiel to make an Eruption into y<sup>e</sup> Country of Wortembourg, in ord<sup>r</sup> to open by the Vally of Kinlingen a Communicat<sup>n</sup> with y<sup>e</sup> Army under Villars. But Gen<sup>l</sup> Thungen is in readyness to Oppose him.

The Archduke Charles is Expected very sodainly at Dufeldorfe. A Merch<sup>t</sup> at Liege has undertaken to get his Equipage ready at his arrivall for 15000 Crowns. The Allies have cutt down a wood in ord<sup>r</sup> to attack y<sup>e</sup> ffr : Army in Brabant, & y<sup>e</sup> States having given y<sup>e</sup> D : of Marlborough in y<sup>e</sup> Last Councels of warr a Discretionary Power to fight if he has an Oportunity a sodain Action is Expected.

Edenb : y<sup>e</sup> 7. The House Today proceeded upon y<sup>e</sup> Consideration of such part of y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> Privy Seales Act for secur[ity] of y<sup>e</sup> Kingdom, w<sup>ch</sup> they had not yet [got?] through, and in y<sup>e</sup> first Place Fletcher Laird of Saltoun made a Long and nipping Speech, y<sup>e</sup> Drift of w<sup>ch</sup> was to usher in his 12 Articles of Limitation upon y<sup>e</sup> Success<sup>r</sup> to be chosen by y<sup>e</sup> Convention of Estates after her Maty's Decease or at least some of y<sup>m</sup> to be Inserted in this Act, w<sup>ch</sup> was seconded by Duke Hamilton, who drew an Argument from her Ma<sup>y</sup>'s Lett<sup>r</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Parliament, as also from his grace's & y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> Chancellor's Speeches of an Assurance y<sup>e</sup> if anything was wanting for y<sup>e</sup> satisfaction & security of her People, y<sup>e</sup> Shee was ready to grant it, & y<sup>e</sup> now was y<sup>e</sup> time. This was answer'd by y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>l</sup> [?] Grace & my L<sup>d</sup> Chancellor, y<sup>e</sup> nothing was meant of any Alteration of y<sup>e</sup> Constitution of y<sup>e</sup> Kingdom,

& reminded y<sup>e</sup> House howe fatale such Practices had been to y<sup>e</sup> nation by ending in Blood & Confusion from 41 to 43 & that her Ma<sup>y</sup> intended not to put Limitations upon her Success<sup>r</sup>. Saltoun after this made Base Reflexions, & was like (but he excus'd himself) to be call'd to y<sup>e</sup> Bar. In fine 'twas put to the vote whether Limitations or no to this Act, & carry'd in y<sup>e</sup> negative by 31 voices. The English Russia fleet of about 70 Salls with 7 or 8 men of war their convoy are still in Leith Road. On y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> Cloudsly Showell with y<sup>e</sup> fleet under his Command & near 300 Merchant Ships past by flalmouth for Lisbon &c. Yesterday the Ratification of y<sup>e</sup> Late Treaty with y<sup>e</sup> K<sup>ing</sup> of Portugal pass'd y<sup>e</sup> Great Seale; & I hear the Duke of Buckingham, & y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Pembroke are appointed to Complement the Arch Duke of Austria upon his arrivall. The Queen will set out for y<sup>e</sup> Bath y<sup>e</sup> 6 Prox<sup>o</sup>. They talk y<sup>e</sup> my Lord Portland is going to y<sup>e</sup> Court of Hannover, & will be accompani'd by y<sup>e</sup> Marquis of Hartford. Sir Stephen ffox is marry'd to one M<sup>rs</sup> Hope, a young gentlewoman y<sup>e</sup> was brought up in his family.

### THE CONDITION OF LEARNING IN POLAND AT THE PRESENT DAY.

[We have received the following letter from Warsaw, from a correspondent who compliments us by styling himself a constant subscriber to the ACADEMY. It was written in English; and we therefore print it with such modifications only of language as are absolutely necessary.]

After the closing of the Universities of Warsaw and Vilna in 1830, Poland remained for many years without any institutions for the higher learning, and there followed a long stagnation in the intellectual world. The only labourers left in science were the former students; and the death of each of these made a gap that was not filled up. The universities of Cracow and Lemberg also became Germanised, and the Poles were thus deprived of their last intellectual leaders. Except some young men who had previously studied at these universities, no one occupied himself with writing. During this melancholy period foreign schools supplied our wants in the way of science. Maciejowski, Wiszniewski, a writer of history, Trentowski, a philosopher, Liebelt and Kremer, authors of works on aesthetics, and many others were all educated abroad. Warsaw yielded only a few lawyers—Dutkiewicz, Hube, and Wolowski.

Twenty years ago there came a welcome change. The principal schools in Warsaw were opened in 1862; and about the same time the two universities of Galicia were restored to the Poles. Very soon appeared a group of young students who worked at history, and made their own the masterpieces of foreign literatures. Even some time before this a commencement had been made in publishing the old Polish metrical records—*Privilegia regum, magnorum ducum, bullae pontificum, et jura a privatis data*. The example was set by Bandtke (*Jus Polonicum*, 1831), Muczkowski (*Codex diplomaticus*, 1847), and Helcel of Cracow, who devoted all his life to this cause (*Monumenta et Consuetudines*). Among their followers were Bielowski of Lemberg (*Monumenta veteris Poloniae*, 1865) and Danilowicz of Vilna (*Treasury of Records*, 1860). Many rich nobles also came forward to print the historical documents in their own possession or in the public archives. Thus arose the Museum of Swidzinski, the Library of Myszkowski (1860), and valuable publications of Czartoryski (*Litterae Nuntiorum*, Vienna, 1860), of Prince Lubomirski (*Codex diplomaticus Masoviae*, 1863), of Count Raczyński (*Statuta Ducatus Lithuaniae*, Poznan, 1847), and others containing old monuments of history and law.

The University of Warsaw is divided into the four faculties of medicine, history with phil-

ology, jurisprudence, and natural science with mathematics. The first of these to bloom was the faculty of medicine, perhaps because it had the oldest tradition. The medical faculty at Vilna had been suppressed in 1836, and the Academy of Medicine in Warsaw began to be active again in 1857. In this department the late Prof. Girsztowt did great service. He bought a press, at which were printed many books written or translated by himself; and he founded two professional journals. This encouraged many young men, who followed in his steps and naturalised in the Polish language the rich medical literature of England, France, and Germany. Apart from this, there was also much fertility in original production. We can only mention the names of Luczkiewicz, Dobieszewski, Ohomentowski, Kosmowski, a specialist for the diseases of infants, Bogowicz, and Dobrski, who founded a sanitary journal.

Philosophy, before cultivated by students of foreign universities, began to revive in the path of the positive school. The adherents of Hegel are no more, and their place is taken by new men who have introduced to us the masterpieces of English literature. To this class belongs Father Krupinski, the translator of Bain's *Logic and Education as a Science*. Among the writers on philosophy of the last generation we may mention Ochorowicz, Goldberg, Swienochowski, who abandoned the metaphysical tradition and worked principally in the field of psychology. Canon Nowodworski, Kozlowski, Morawski, and Goluchowski published many philosophical articles from the Catholic point of view. Prof. Struve, of Warsaw, Count Tarnowski and Dzieduszycki, at Cracow, are known by their study of aesthetics; and the first of these has the merit of having encouraged from his professorial chair many young men to the pursuit of philosophy. Lastly, Smolikowski is now writing on the history of philosophy, and Skrochowski and Molicki on psychology.

Historical studies are concentrated in the Cracow Academy of Science, founded by the Emperor of Austria. This institution has a special department for printing old sources and MSS., and to it we owe Szujski's *Liber Epistolarius*, Piekosinski's *Monumenta medii aevi*, Sadowski's *Channels of Ancient Slav Commerce*, and Sokolowski's *Old Ruins in Lelnica*. A celebrated Lemberg collection, *Records of the Bernardines*, contains notarial acts and judicial decisions some centuries old. At Warsaw, the same study has been taken up by Adolph Pawinski, professor in the university and keeper of the archives. He has already published ten volumes of historical records; and to him also we owe a translation of Macaulay's *History of England*. Nor must we omit the following authors of historical works—Kubala (*Historical Essays*), Kantecki (*The King's Father, Poniatowski*), Jarochowski, and Smolka (*Mecislaus the Old and his Epoch*)—who belong to the school of Szajnoch, and, instead of wearying their readers with disquisitions, give them interesting narratives, with the lightness of novels. All these are now living in Galicia, and profiting by the rich archives at Cracow and Lemberg. With them we must mention Zakrzewski, a young professor at Cracow, who has written some monographs about the reformation in Poland; and Prochaska, the collector of original sources. In Warsaw we have Smolinski, who is investigating some curious chapters of our past (*The Nobles in Servitude to the Priests and The Opinions of the Nobles in the Eighteenth Century*); and Plebanski, formerly a professor in the philological faculty.

To the historians of fine art belong Luczkiewicz and Sokolowski. Upon archaeological enquiries are engaged Count Zawisza and Mathias Bersohn, who have spent large sums of money upon excavations. In this connexion we may mention some antiquities dug up near

Plock by the priest Brykozynski and Tarczynski. Among reviewers, we have Count Tarnowski, a professor at Cracow; Father Knapinski, a critic of historical and Biblical literature; Kaszewski, a dramatic critic; and, lastly, Mdme. Konopnioka, a celebrated poetess, whose critical essays appear in the illustrated paper *Klasy*. We may here remark that there is no special organ for criticism, which has to seek an asylum in ordinary periodicals.

The law is very scantily represented. The use of a foreign language in legal procedure has exercised an injurious influence. Although we possess a legal periodical, I am not able to point to a single dissertation worthy of remark. For the history of Slavonian legislation there exists the monumental work of Maciejowski, whose pupil, Bobrzynski, published many interesting treatises about Polish legislation; but with this exception the present generation has produced no legal authors. Burzynski, Laguna, Czajkowski, and Dutkiewicz (a very partial writer) belong to the past. Among earlier writers, special praise is due to Hube for his *Polish Legislation in the Thirteenth Century*. Of students of the modern law, we may cite—Holewinski (civilian), Zielonacki and Okerski (Romanists), Okolski and Rembowski (administrative law), Jezioranski (procedure), and Flamm (commercial law). I may add that Galicia has two celebrated professors, Supinski and Bilinski, whose studies in political economy confer credit on our national literature.

The natural sciences have progressed in recent years, though the only weekly scientific paper is dead for lack of subscribers. Among specialists who have acquired some reputation are Cienkowski, professor of botany; Dybowski and Wrzesniowski, professors of zoology, both living in Russia; Strassburger, professor at Jena in Germany; Waga, Jelski, and Stolzman, famous travellers who have advanced the knowledge of zoology; Girdwayn, an apiarist and observer of bees and their ways; and Rostafinski, Professor of Botany at Cracow. Of the younger scientific men at Warsaw, Milizer and Dziewulski are known by their lectures. Boguski (chemistry), Baraniecki and Gosiewski (mathematics), and Krametski (physics) are known by their writings. Mdme. Zaleska is now publishing a series of papers on the progress of physics in our weekly illustrated paper *Klasy*. Prof. Jurkiewicz has rendered important services to our scientific literature by his translations and by his editorial labours. His latest work is *The Physiographical Review*.

The study of national philology has suffered from the adoption of the Russian language in the schools and the university, and has transferred itself to Galicia. Malecki, the author of an historical grammar, lives at Lemberg; and the Academy of Cracow has a special department for philology, in connexion with which Lucyan Malinowski and some other young men are working. Father Francis Malinowski, who lived in Prussia, and is celebrated for his researches in Sanskrit, was for many years disabled from active work by a painful illness, from which he died last year. His *Critical Polish Grammar* will ever be our boast. Of other philologists, we may distinguish Baudouin de Courtenay, professor at Kazan, a student of Slavonian languages; and Joseph Przyborowski, librarian to Count Zamoycki.

To complete this recital, we must mention some works of general literature—*The Ecclesiastical Encyclopaedia*, edited by Canon Nowodworski, a monumental work, of which fourteen volumes have been published, ending with the letter M; *The Encyclopaedia of Agriculture*, written by competent authorities under the direction of a committee; *The Encyclopaedia of Education*, carried as far as the letter D; and a *General Geographical Dictionary* of

Poland, promoted by Prince Lubomirski and M. Walewski.

Our monthly journals belong to literature, and wear the character of scientific publications. These are the *Athenaeum*, a very serious periodical, conducted at the expense of Spasowicz; the *Biblioteka Warszawska*, a monthly Review of Polish and foreign literature, science, and the fine arts, conducted by a very capable editor, Plebanski; the *Niwa* (cornfield), a fortnightly journal, edited by Godlewski, and devoted to the defence of large landed estates. The two last are supported by the nobility. Besides these, some archaeological and historical monthlies are published at Cracow and Lemberg.

Speaking generally, the condition of learning in Poland seems to be perceptibly improving. Thanks to the liberality of a certain class of Poles who admire knowledge, many useful works have been produced. Authors writing on special subjects can always find the means to publish, and sometimes even receive payment for their labour, which was not the case twenty years ago. Some of our masterpieces have been translated (Maciejowski and Sadowski); others were written in French (Klaczko, Kowalski the astronomer, Lelewel, and Wyzinski); others in English (Krasinski, Szyrna, and Wisniewski)—which has proved of great profit to our national literature. ADAM NIEMIROWSKI.

## SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ALBUM des Artistes Scandinaves: quatorze Dessins originaux, reproduits par Philogravure Dujardin. Paris: Baschet. 30 fr.
- BALLSTREM, E. Gräfin. Im Glanze der Krone. Biographische Skizzen regierender Fürstinnen aller Zeiten u. Länder. 3. Lfg. Berlin: Duncker. 14 M.
- BEAUMONT, E. de. L'Espèce et les Femmes: cinq Dessins inédits de Meissonier. Paris: Lib. des Bibliophiles. 30 fr.
- BOHN, R. Der Tempel der Athena Polias zu Pergamon. Berlin: Dümmler. 2 M.
- DOERFFEL, W. v. A. Ueb. die Verwendung v. Terrakotten am Giebel u. Dach griechischer Bauwerke. Berlin: Riemer. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- FERRAZZI, G. J. Bibliografia Aristotele. Milano: Hoepli. 3 fr. 50.
- FURBERG, J. Ritter v. Die Legende vom heiligen Wendelin in 13 Zeichnungen. Wien: Gesellsch. f. vervielfältigende Kunst. 24 M.
- GABRIAC, le Comte de. Autour du Monde: Inde, Chine, Japon. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 8 fr.
- GURIN, V. La Terre Sainte: son Histoire, ses Souvenirs, ses Sites, ses Monuments. Paris: Plon. 50 fr.
- GUFFRAY, J. Antoine van Dyck, sa Vie et son Œuvre. Paris: Quantin. 100 fr.
- LINDNER, G. Das Feuer. Eine culturhistor. Studie. Brunn: Rohrer. 6 M.
- MAKAS, J. Österreichs Wald-Charaktere. Wien: Gesellsch. f. vervielfältigende Kunst. 30 M.
- MUELLER, H. Die preussische Justizverwaltung. Berlin: Kuhn. 10 M.
- REINACH, J. Les Récoltistes. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
- SAMMEBER, E. Walthar v. der Vogelweide. Laibach: v. Kleinmayr. 2 M. 60 Pf.
- SALCY, F. de. Jérusalem. Paris: V. Morel. 30 fr.
- SEFF, J. N. u. B. Die Felsenkuppel. Eine jüdische u. christliche u. die übrigen Tempel Jerusalems. München: Kallierer. 3 M.
- STIEVE, F. Ueb. die ältesten babylonischen Zeitungen od. Metrisationen u. insbesondere deren Begründer Erh. Michael v. A. tising. München: Franz. 3 M.
- WEDDIGER, F. H. O. Geschichte der Einwirkungen der deutschen Literatur auf die Literatur der übrigen europäischen Völker der Neuzeit. Leipzig: Wigand. 2 M. 50 Pf.

### THEOLOGY.

- BECK, J. T. Vorlesungen üb. christliche Ethik. Hrag. v. J. Lindemann. 1. Bd. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann. 6 M. 75 Pf.

### HISTORY.

- AULARD, F. A. Les Orateurs de l'Assemblée constituante. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.
- JANSEN, J. Geschichte d. deutschen Volkes seit dem Ausg. d. Mittelalters. 3. Bd. Freiburg-Br.: Herder. 7 M. 50 Pf.
- KORTLIN, J. Luther's Leben. Leipzig: Fues. 8 M.
- LEHMANN, M. Preussen u. die katholische Kirche seit 1840. Nach den Acten d. geheimen Staatsarchivs. 2. Thl. 1740-47. Leipzig: Hirzel. 16 M.
- MEURER, F. Kurzgefasste Geschichte Babyloniens u. Assyriens nach den Keilschriftentexten. Mit Beilagen d. F. Delitzsch. Stuttgart: Gunders. 3 M.
- RIEDER, K. Johann III., König v. Polen, Sobieski, in Wien. Wien: Braumüller. 4 M.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ARENDT, R. Technik der Experimentalchemie. 2. Bd. 3. Lfg. Leipzig: Voss. 3 M.
- BRILSTEIN, F. Handbuch der organischen Chemie. 3. Lfg. Leipzig: Voss. 3 M.
- COHN, F. Die Pflanze. Vorlesungen aus dem Gebiete der Botanik. Breslau: Kern. 11 M.
- GEMMEL, A. Neue Beiträge zur Flora der Schweiz. 2. Hft. Aarau: Christen. 1 M.
- HERR, O. Contributions à la Flore fossile du Portugal. Zürich: Wurster. 16 M.
- MEYER, A. B. Ueb. künstlich deformirte Schädel v. Bornéo u. Mindanao im k. k. anthropologischen Museum zu Dresden. Leipzig: Teubner. 6 M.
- PREFFER, W. Pflanzenphysiologie. Ein Handbuch d. Stoffwechsels u. Kraftwechsels in der Pflanze. 2. Bd. Kraftwechsels. Leipzig: Engelmann. 10 M.
- PRITZER, K. Grundzüge u. vergleichende Morphologie der Orkideen. Heilberg: Winter. 40 M.
- ROLPH, W. H. Biologische Probleme, zugleich als Versuch e. rationalen Ethik. Leipzig: Engelmann. 3 M.
- STRAU, D. Die Silber-Flora der Etage H-hi in Böhmen. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M. 50 Pf.
- ZIMMERMAN, R. Anthroposophie im Umriss. Wien: Braumüller. 6 M.

### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- CHÉVREUX, J., P. SAGOT et L. ADAM. Grammaires et Vocabulaires arrouagues, picards et d'autres Langues de la Région des Guyanes. Paris: Maisonneuve. 25 fr.
- CURTIS, E. Alterthum u. Gegenwart. Gesammelte Reden u. Vorträge. 2. Bd. Berlin: Besser. 7 M.
- EWALD, L. Grammatik der Thai- od. siamesischen Sprache. Leipzig: Weigel. 9 M.
- GABELENTZ, G. v. der. Chinesische Grammatik. Leipzig: Weigel. 38 M.
- HEIMICHEN, G. De compositione episodiorum tragœdiarum graecae externae. Pars I. Erlangen: Deichert. 2 M.
- ROMAN, L. de Renart, publié par E. Martin. 1<sup>re</sup> Vol. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie du Texte: L'ancienne Collection des Branches. Strasbourg: Trübner. 10 M.
- SCHENKL, H. Plantinische Studien. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 1 M. 40 Pf.
- STATI epithalamion (Stiv. I. 2). Denno ed. A. Herzog. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 1 M. 80 Pf.
- UHLIG, G. Appendix artis Dionysii Thracis ab G. U. recensitae. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 60 Pf.
- UNTERSUCHUNGEN, philologische. Hrag. v. A. Kießling u. U. v. Willamowitz-Moellendorf. 4. Hft. Antigones v. Karyotes. Berlin: Weidmann. 6 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### AN ORIENTAL BESTIARY.

Wood Green, N.: Dec. 19, 1881.

In the Middle Ages we meet with curious moralisations on animals. The "Exeter-book" (a collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry, edited by B. Thorpe, 1842) contains two specimens of an ancient *liber physiologus*, one on the panther, and the other on the whale (pp. 355-60).

Mr. Thomas Wright published a French translation, by Philippe de Thaun, of the Latin Bestiary of Thetibaldus in "Popular Treatises on Science" (London, 1841); and the present writer, in "An Old English Miscellany" (Early-English Text Society), edited an Early English version (pp. 1-26), together with the Latin original by Thetibaldus (pp. 210-60).

In the introduction to "Popular Treatises," Mr. Wright called attention to the curious Oriental tales that often accompanied these "moralisations," but offered no opinion as to the probable or possible source of the stories. It is not at all improbable that the "moralisations," like the fable, may be traced back, through some source or other, to India. In the *Milinda-pañha*—a work which the editor thinks was translated from Sanskrit—there is a curious series of similes, metaphors, and "moralisations" on animate and inanimate objects, not unlike those we find in our western Bestiaries. They are contained in the *Issatthassa-pañha*\* section (pp. 363-419 of the Pāli text; pp. 536-624 of the Sinhalese translation, ed. 1878), the *mittika*, or index, to which contains many more subjects for moralisation than are noticed in the text. The Pāli collection, however, is much more extensive than our Western ones. The beginning of some of the sentences in the Pāli remind us of similar ones in the Early English Bestiary. Thus, "the hert haveth Kindes two" (l. 307),

\* *Issattho*, not in Childers, means an "arher," and corresponds to Sanskrit *ishvāstra*.

may be compared with "migassa tñi ahgāni gahetabbāni," the term *ahgāni* corresponding to the Old-English *kinde* (or *lage*), Latin *natura*. In the Latin, and other versions derived from it, the moralisations are applied to the Christian, but in the Pāli text to the Buddhist devotee (*yogi*). We cull a few examples from the Pāli version.

The ascetic, or meditative priest, is to observe and imitate the one special quality of the

Ass\* (*ghorassara*, an epithet for *gadrabha*). This animal has not much of a bed, but sleeps on a dust-heap, at the meeting of four roads at the entrance of a village, on a heap of chaff. So the ascetic is to be contented with scanty bedding—with a strip of skin spread wherever he intends to sleep, whether it be on a layer of grass or leaves, or sticks, or on the ground.

The SQUIRREL (p. 368) has one quality to be noted and imitated. When it is attacked by a foe it uses its tail as a cudgel, and with lusty blows puts the enemy to flight. So the *yogi*, when he is attacked by his spiritual enemies (i.e., the evil passions), should put them to flight with the staff of "earnest meditation."

The WHITE ANT (p. 392) has one noteworthy quality. Out of a leaf it makes itself a covering to go all over it, wherein it envelops itself; and, thus sheltered, goes about seeking for food. Even so should the contemplative mendicant go on his begging rounds, with the restraint of moral conduct as a covering (*sīlissainvara-chadanain*), without fear, and unpolluted by the world.

The SCORPION (p. 394) has one quality that should be imitated. It carries its weapon, or sting, in its tail, and goes about with tail uplifted. So the "religious" should possess the sword of knowledge, and in his life should prominently display it. Thus living, he is freed from all fear, and invincible:—

"Nānakhaggam gehetvāna viharanto vipassako  
Parimuccati sabbabhayā, duppasaho ca so bhaveti."

The HOG (p. 397) has two qualities to be noted.

(1) In the hot and scorching time of summer he betakes himself to a pond. Just so should the *yogi*, when his mind is scorched, inflamed, and troubled by the evil feelings of anger or hatred, have recourse to the cool, ambrosial, and pleasant exercise of universal kindness (*mettābhāvanā*).

(2) The hog, having gone to a marsh or swamp, makes a trough in the earth by digging away with his snout, and lies therein. So the contemplative priest, burying his body in the trough of the mind, should be plunged in profound meditation (*dhammanantare*).

The OWL's (p. 403) two qualities are a pattern for the ascetic. (1) This creature is hostile to the crows,† and at night-time repairs to their abode and kills numbers of them. So the "mendicant" is to show hostility to ignorance, and, sitting alone in solitude, he is to destroy and root it out (of his own mind). (2) The owl loves seclusion. Even so should the "religious" delight and rejoice in solitude (for the exercise of meditation).

The LEECH's one noteworthy quality is as follows (p. 405):—Wherever the leech sticks, there it adheres firmly, and sucks blood. Just so should the devotee act; on whatever object (for meditation) his thought fastens itself, there he should firmly fix it, and from that meditation drink in the *clayless sweets of Nirvāna* (*vimuttirasam asakanam*).

The SPIDER (p. 407) has one quality for imitation. It spreads its web and catches and eats every fly that gets entangled therein. Even so should the *yogi* spread the net of "earnest meditation" before the six avenues (i.e., the six senses), and take and destroy every insect-like lust clinging thereto.

As an instance of moralisation on an inanimate

\* *Milinda-pañha*, p. 365. † See Jātaka, p. 270.

object, I take that on the PITCHER (*Kumbho*; p. 414). A full pitcher gives out no sound. Even so the devotee who has attained to perfection in learning, in the scriptures, and in the "path," is not to exhibit arrogance or pride, but, suppressing these, he should, with well-directed mind, be neither garrulous nor boasting. The quotation from the *Suttanipāṭa* that follows this comparison reminds us of our own proverbs, "Still waters run deep;" "the shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb."

"*Sanantā yanti kussubbhā  
Tasmi yāti mahodadhi.  
Yad-ānakani tam sanati,  
Yam pūram santam eva tani.  
Rittakumbhūpamo bālo,  
Bahado pūro va pandito ti.*"

"Loud the shallow brook doth bawl,  
Silent flows the stream that's deep.  
Noise an emptiness betrays,  
Fullness gives no hollow sound.  
Fools half-empty pitchers seem,  
Wise men are the clear, full pools."\*

R. MORRIS.

#### LORD SHERBROOKE IN AUSTRALIA.

Edinburgh: Dec. 19, 1881.

Mr. Barnett Smith's letter in the last number of the ACADEMY quoting Lord Sherbrooke's poem awakened an old memory in my own mind. I was very well acquainted in Sydney with Mr. G. B. Barton, from whose volume, *Literature in New South Wales*, Mr. Barnett Smith has extracted this early poetical essay of Lord Sherbrooke's; and, if I remember aright, I copied out this very poem for Mr. Barton from the pages of the *Atlas* newspaper. I was then a boy just leaving school, with a dawning interest in literature, and, in conjunction with a younger brother of Mr. Barton's, was of some trifling assistance to that gentleman in writing out from early Australian newspapers such notes and extracts as he wished to preserve. In this way I read most of the then Mr. Lowe's poetical pieces, all of which, I think, appeared in the *Atlas* newspaper. The *Atlas* was one of the most ably written journals ever published in Australia, and it may interest your readers to know that Mr. Lowe was the chief among its contributors. I think that, in conjunction with Sir James Martin, now Chief Justice of New South Wales, he was also its editor. Mr. Lowe was at that time one of the leading members of the Australian Bar. His prose contributions to the *Atlas* were, to say truth, very much superior to his poetical efforts. They were, indeed, very trenchant specimens of the "leader," and have been thought little, if at all, inferior to his later contributions to the *Times*. The purpose of the "Australian Frescoes" alluded to by Mr. Barnett Smith is thus described by Mr. Barton: "To make an imaginary painting the means of ridiculing the chief subjects of political satire at the time—an ingenious idea, ingeniously carried out."

ROBERT RICHARDSON.

#### "THE BOOK OF WISDOM."

Oxford: Dec. 20, 1881.

Permit me to say a few words with reference to the review in the last number of the ACADEMY of my edition of "The Book of Wisdom." Mr. Ball has somewhat marred his kindly and appreciative notice by attributing to me opinions which I am not conscious of having expressed, and crediting me with ignorance of which I am only partially guilty. As for "assuming that Solomon wrote Ecclesiastes," I have merely, in quoting a passage from that

book, remarked cursorily that Solomon says so and so; and, as to my affirming that "he is the author of the introduction to the Book of Proverbs," I have said nothing whatever about it. My expression (vii. 20) is simply: "Solomon, we are told, 1 Kings iv. 33, 'spake of trees,' &c." That "David wrote all the psalms" never crossed my imagination, nor can such an opinion be derived from my words: "If it could be proved that any of the psalms ascribed to David were written after his time" (p. 24). The parallelisms between v. 21 and Ps. vii. 13, and between vi. 6 and Prov. vi. 30, are quite close enough for my purpose, even as given in the Anglican version. I was not "unaware" that strophic arrangement, paronomasias, &c., are found in some portions of the Old Testament, and therefore I wrote cautiously of "appliances more or less foreign to Hebrew poetry." For the correction regarding *Memra* I am obliged. I should have called it Chaldee, not Hebrew, and said it was used by the paraphrasts on Scripture, not "in Scripture." For the rest, I am, as Mr. Ball suggests, unacquainted with Syriac and Arabic, and have had to rely upon Walton, Reusch, and Grimm for my knowledge of the readings in those versions. On the points which Mr. Ball has mentioned, I am thankful for being set right by so competent a scholar. Finally, the expression, "rejected . . . as inspired" (p. 39), is perhaps clumsy, but is not a "slip of the pen." It means, of course, rejected as far as inspiration is concerned.

W. J. DEANE.

#### AMERIGO SALVETTI.

South View, Bromley, Kent: Dec. 18, 1881.

The notice in last week's ACADEMY of a despatch of Amerigo Salvetti which Mr. C. Heath Wilson has been studying at Florence makes me think it worth while to remind English readers that they can study Salvetti's interesting letters nearer home, as a complete copy is in the British Museum.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

#### AN ARABIC GRAMMAR.

Combe Vicarage, near Woodstock: Dec. 17, 1881.

In the ACADEMY of to-day Dr. Badger writes thus as to the book "compiled by John Augustus Vullers, and published at Bonn in 1832":—"I am unable to quote the Latin title." It is as follows:—"Grammaticae Arabicæ elementa et formarum doctrina per tabulas descripta."

J. HOSKYNs-ABRAHAM.

#### SCIENCE.

##### MR. RHYS DAVIDS' HIBBERT LECTURES.

*Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by Some Points in the History of Indian Buddhism.* By T. W. Rhys Davids. (Williams & Norgate.)

THIS new volume of the Hibbert Lectures is distinguished by all Mr. Rhys Davids' most characteristic qualities, and they are qualities that make him as lucid and instructive an expositor as he is capable a scholar. These lectures, regarded simply from a literary point of view, are singularly bright and graceful, incisive in criticism, easy and flexible, familiar yet dignified in style, full of suggestive matter suggestively presented, and everywhere lighted up with a fine moral sincerity and enthusiasm for the higher ideals and nobler personalities of the faith described. Mr. Rhys Davids has the insight that comes of sympathy with what may be termed the Buddhism of

Buddha, without any of the blindness that belongs to apologetical or polemical zeal. When he is most the critical scholar, he never forgets that he is handling a religion; when he is most earnest as the interpreter of a religion, he never ceases to be critical and scholarly. His experience everywhere qualifies and directs his critical judgment. Buddhism is to him not simply an intellectual system, Oriental and therefore alien to the normal Western mind, but a religion whose moral ideals he has seen realised. And a moral ideal religiously realised exercises over a reverent nature a charm so strange and so strong that it can no more feel the religion able to create such ideals or inspire such persons to be either profane or unclean. Mr. Rhys Davids' reminiscence (pp. 186, 187) of Yātrāmullē Unnāṇsē is a point of real significance. "There was an indescribable attraction about him, a simplicity, a high-mindedness, that filled me with reverence." That Buddhist monk was, as it were, a necessary condition of Mr. Rhys Davids' right Orientation; without him, or one like him, he would not have been the interpreter of Buddhism we know him to be.

Yet fine in many respects as these lectures are—so fine that it would be easy to exhaust our space in their praise—we confess to considerable disappointment. It is, perhaps, wrong to criticise an author through the expectation formed as to what his work ought to be; but in this case it is hard to resist the temptation. We want to know so much about Buddhism, and Mr. Rhys Davids is able to tell us so much, that we grudge to see him spending his strength on what others less specially well furnished could do. It were beyond our province to discuss the question whether he has read the purpose of the Hibbert trustees aright; but certainly the way in which he could have best illustrated "the origin and growth of religion" would have been by a scientific history of Indian Buddhism. Perhaps no religion has an equal, certainly none has a higher, scientific significance. There is hardly a question connected with the genesis of religious beliefs and customs, the development of doctrines and rites, the organisation of orders and societies, it does not illustrate. It is an instituted religion, created by a great personality, standing in antithesis to an older system, out of which it rose by a process at once evolutionary and revolutionary. How much it and its author owed to this older system, both as regards what was appropriated and what, by way of contradiction and antithesis, they were forced to develop and affirm, is a point that still waits determination, though Mr. Rhys Davids has, by his Pali studies, helped to bring us indefinitely nearer it. Then, there is the action of Buddha on Buddhism, what he positively and personally contributed to it alike by what he said and did and was; and the still more important action of Buddhism on Buddha, idealising him, glorifying him, making him in a system that is not theistic hold the place and fulfil the functions of a God. May not the peculiar ethical spirit of Buddhism, the moral qualities in which it is most akin to Christianity, be due to its apotheosis of a singularly gentle and beautiful human personality? Then, this religion

\* See the Nāḷaka sūta, vv. 42, 43, p. 131, of Fauböll's translation of the Sutta-nipāṭa ("Sacred Books of the East," vol. x.).



illustrates, better, perhaps, than any other, the formation of a body of sacred scriptures, of elaborate systems of doctrine, of clerical and sacerdotal orders, with correspondent modes and instruments of worship, and the behaviour of an historical and instituted faith under such new, modifying, or stimulating conditions as are supplied by time, place, race, and contact with varied alien religions, now inimical and now tolerant. I repeat, then, that nothing could so well illustrate the origin and growth of religion as a scientific history of Buddhism, while, on the other hand, nothing could be less illustrative than a series of selections from its history. For to be significant it must be exhibited in its organic completeness and movement, with its several parts in their vital and reciprocal activity and relations. Of course, the Hibbert Lectures forbade, by their very limits, so great an enterprise; but we should have been satisfied had the attempt been confined to the origin, growth, and constitution of primitive Buddhism. There is no man who could do this better than Mr. Rhys Davids; and he must allow us to say, where he is so well equipped for special work, he does himself injustice when he attempts comparative.

Were this the place, I would fain protest against the English love of "lectures." They are a waste of scholarship; they impose limits and prescribe ends that are an injury to science. They compel scholars to work under conditions that are, to say the least, most unfavourable. No one interested in the history of religions can regard the series of Hibbert Lectures with unmixed satisfaction. It would surely have been better had the scholars concerned been invited to prepare treatises rather than deliver lectures. If we compare the Hibbert series with the Dutch historical works on "*De Voornaamste Godsdiensten*," we may see what difference of result may be effected by difference of conditions. The Hibbert trustees have obtained most eminent scholars; but having to work as lecturers has made it impossible for them to produce works equal in classical or scientific value to Dozy's *Islamisme*, van Oordt's *Religion of the Greeks*, Kuenen's *Religion of Israel*, or Kern's *Buddhism*, now in process of publication. It seems hardly too much to say that, were the conditions of production altered, we should have altered results.

But this general matter has carried us away from Mr. Rhys Davids; to him we return. The first lecture is interesting as containing a statement of his own philosophical position. (The speech of "the gentleman from Gray's Inn" is chiefly remarkable as anticipating the doctrine of Lord Herbert of Cherbury's own *De religione gentiliū*.) He says:—

"It is sufficient for our purpose that the beliefs of the remote ancestors of the Buddhists may be summed up as having resulted from that curious attitude of mind which is now designated by the word animism" (p. 13).

Now "animism" may be an excellent term, possibly, also, an excellent idea, for ethnographic or anthropological purposes, but not at all for historical or philosophical. Where a writer has to be mainly descriptive of real or imaginary societies at a given stage of

culture he can use no handier term than "animism;" but where he must be analytical, discover the actual contents of mind at a given period, and trace its movements and growth under new historical, ethnic, and geographical conditions, the term becomes quite insignificant. The evolution of mind is a rational evolution, a progressive articulation of what may be described as its idea. There is a logical order in the development of the collective or tribal, as of the individual, mind. What the scientific historical enquirer must discover is the living germ or premises from which it starts. And our author finds, when he tries to apply, in the rigorous historical method, the animistic theory to the Hindus, that he has seriously to modify it (pp. 73 ff.). The simple truth is, their religion did not grow out of a belief as to the soul, but rather grew into it. All the historical evidence available goes to show that the theistic were more developed than the animistic beliefs of the Vedic men. The evidence is at once comparative and direct. The affinities of the Indo-European mythologies concern in a far higher degree their theistic than their animistic ideas; and, in the *Rig-Veda*, the doctrine as to the gods is far more highly developed and articulated than the doctrine as to the soul, the hymns most explicit on the latter being apparently also among the more modern. And this is no singular phenomenon. The gods have to Homer quite another reality than the forms or shades of the dead; the former are conceived as active beings, with an organisation of their own, but the latter are not substantial things, rather shadows of the most shadowy sort. Then, too, the Jew was a zealous monotheist long before he believed in the immortality of the soul or its existence independently of the body.

Passing over the second lecture, which deals in a striking and suggestive way with the *Pāli Pīṭakas*, we find in the third several points worthy of notice. Mr. Rhys Davids doubts "whether the doctrine of the transmigration of souls has ever been independently arrived at or generally held among any of the seven races into which the Aryans were subsequently distributed" (p. 74).

How, then, did the Hindus come by it? He says that "it is unlikely" that the Hindus "could have developed such ideas quite independently after their arrival in India" (p. 80), and thinks it probable that they "derived the principle of the idea" from "the pre-Aryan occupants of the valley of the Ganges" (p. 82). Now, it seems to me much more probable that the doctrine was an independent creation than that it was an adoption. Its independent discovery is not at all unlikely if looked at in connexion with the collective or organic movement of the Hindu mind, while it is too radically related to what may be termed the basis of Hindu thought to be borrowed; it is a branch thrown out by the trunk, not grafted on it. The cardinal matter here is the relation of the idea of the soul to the idea of God; once both are developed, each is sensitive to every change in the other. The more a people tend towards conceiving Deity as the immanent and absolute Soul, creating by emanation, the more they tend towards some theory of

transmigration, where the individual soul must continue ever changing its form till it is absorbed into the Absolute. This notion was at the root of the Egyptian as of the Hindu doctrine; their theories of metempsychosis were alike only so far as their ideas of Deity were akin. So with individual thinkers like Plato. His doctrine of transmigration was not as soberly and seriously meant as his doctrines of pre-existence and immortality; it was often but a mythical or allegorical form in which he expressed his ethical idea. But precisely where he speaks most seriously concerning it he is most under the influence of what may be regarded as his generic conception relative to the order or system within or under which man lives. And exactly so in the case of the Hindus. Their collective development was as real and as logical as the development of any individual could be. Between the end of the Vedic age and the period of the Upanishads, the Hindu consciousness had not so much changed as grown into clear and articulated consistency. Deity was so conceived as to involve what we may call the doctrine of the indestructibility or conservation of souls. Thus in the very *Bṛihad Āraṇyaka* to which Mr. Rhys Davids alludes (p. 81), the relation of the personal to the universal soul is explained by the relation of a lump of salt to the sea;—as a lump, it is a thing apart; as dissolved, it is absorbed into the water. The doctrine may or may not have objective validity—that really does not here concern us; but it was reached by a process as natural and logical as that which has resulted in the idea of the correlation of the physical forces. But while the notion of Deity involved the belief in the persistence of souls, the evolution of the sacerdotal order and system determined the particular form under which their persistence was conceived. Mr. Rhys Davids has entirely overlooked the significance on this point of the *Brahmanas*. The *S'atapatha* is of particular importance. It helps us to measure the growth of the sacerdotal idea; it exhibits sacrifices as able to confer immortality on the gods as on man; and shows how performance or neglect of them determines the rewards or penalties that shall pursue the soul in its future course. In one of the legends in this *Brahmana*, Prof. Weber (*Indische Streifen*, vol. i., pp. 20–30) thinks he has found the germinal notion of transmigration. Be this as it may, it is certain that, if the speculative and sacerdotal ideas of the Hindus be regarded in their organic relations and rational progress, we shall find in the one the material, in the other the formal, source of the doctrine in question.

Our space is exhausted, but we have hardly touched the skirts of Mr. Rhys Davids' book. We could have wished to say something of his interpretation of Karma and Nirvāṇa, of his account of the Lives of the Buddha, of his order, and of the later forms of Buddhism. These are all full of suggestive matter, the more so that it is matter we should often like to criticise or qualify before allowing to pass. How beautifully he can both think and write, a single quotation will be enough to show. He thus concludes his exposition of Karma:—  
"The fact underlying all these theories is

acknowledged to be a very real one. The history of the individual does not begin with his birth. He has been endless generations in the making. And he cannot sever himself from his surroundings; no, not for an hour. The tiny snow-drop droops its fairy head just so much and no more, because it is balanced by the universe. It is a snow-drop, not an oak, and just that kind of snow-drop because it is the outcome of the Karma of an endless series of past existences, and because it did not begin to be when the flower opened, or when the mother-plant first peeped above the ground, or first met the embraces of the sun, or when the bulb began to shoot beneath the soil, or at any time which you or I can fix. A great American writer says: 'It was a poetic attempt to lift this mountain of fate, to reconcile this despotism of race with liberty, when the Hindoos said, Fate is nothing but the deeds committed in a prior state of existence.'

A. M. FAIRBAIRN.

### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

CAPT. R. F. BURTON and Commander V. L. Cameron are about to undertake a journey of exploration in the country lying at the back of the Gold Coast Colony, and the Council of the Geographical Society have accorded them a loan of instruments to enable them to make scientific observations.

We need here only record the news about the *Jeannette* received from the Governor of Yakutsk—the loss of the ship, and the safety of the larger part of the crew after undergoing great suffering. Further details of the doings of the expedition during the past two years will be anxiously awaited.

It is understood that the Government have under consideration a plan for the establishment of a meteorological station at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River, in connexion with the project for simultaneous observations in various parts of the Arctic regions adopted by the International Polar Conference.

AFTER the exploration of Wrangel Island last September, the United States steamer *Rodgers* made an attempt to penetrate the ice to the north-east, passing first to the northward of Herald Island, for the purpose of making hydrographic observations. The edge of the pack was skirted, and all openings examined, in the hope of advancing northwards; and on September 19 Lieut. Berry reached N. lat. 73° 44', the highest point yet attained in those seas. Returning again to Wrangel Island, he steamed in a north-westerly direction as far north as lat. 73° 28'. In regard to the reported north-westerly current off Herald Island, Lieut. Berry found that, when the tide was flowing, there was a current to the north-west, and to the south-east with the ebb; but at high and low water no current was perceptible.

On October 26 Mr. John Forrest, whose name is well known in connexion with Australian exploration, started from Beverley, in Western Australia, at the head of a party which is to survey the country between York and Albany for a proposed railway.

M. BLANCHET has lately made a journey of exploration, with two companions, in the region of the Upper Chagres, Isthmus of Panama. The party left Gamboa by canoe, and ascended the Chagres to the confluence of the Chilibri. This stream, which is a tributary from the left, was explored, and afterwards the Guantuncillo, a right affluent, and also the Rio Pinto as far as Capireja. The party then descended the Chagres to the village of San Juan, and returned to Panama by the old road formerly used by the Spaniards in crossing the

Isthmus. During the expedition a large extent of virgin forest was seen.

LETTERS have lately reached Paris from M. de Ujfalvy, giving details of his journey in the Western Himalayas, and the various collections he has made. On returning to Europe, M. de Ujfalvy intends to write an account of their travels as a companion work to her former book on Central Asia.

DR. CREVAUX left France in the latter part of November on another expedition to South America. This time he intends to penetrate into the basin of the Amazon from the south by ascending the River Paraguay and one of its affluents. He is accompanied by M. Billet as astronomer and M. Rangal as draughtsman, and there are besides two other assistants. He intends to make a thorough exploration of the Tapajos tributary of the Amazon, for which purpose he has received a large grant from the French Government. We believe that Dr. Crevaux's account of his previous explorations in the Guianas and the Amazon basin is to be published by the French Geographical Society.

M. ERNEST LEROUX, of Paris, announces the publication of a series of original documents illustrating the history of geography and travel from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, under the general editorship of M. Ch. Schefer, of the Institut, and M. Henri Cordier. As usual with French books that appeal only to a small class, they will be very handsomely got up, and the number of copies will be limited. Four volumes are already in the press—*Giovanni et Sebastian Cabot and Christophe Colomb*, by M. Harnisse; *Le Voyage de la sainte Cité de Jérusalem fait en 1480*, by M. Schefer; and *Odoric de Pordenone*, by M. Cordier.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Quaternary Man in Brazil.*—In a recent number of the *Comptes-rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences, Prof. de Quatrefages gives an interesting summary of our knowledge of the fossil man of Brazil. He concludes that in Brazil, as in Europe, man lived contemporaneously with certain species of mammalia which are not represented in the present fauna of the country. The human remains discovered by the late Dr. Lund in the caves of Lagoa Santa, in the province of Minas Geraes, existed in the Reindeer period. MM. Lacerda and Peixoti believe that the present Botocudo race has resulted from a mixture of the Lagoa Santa type with some other ethnic element; and it seems probable that this old type also survives, variously modified, in the populations of Peru and Bolivia.

At the meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on December 19, the Macdougall-Brisbane prize, awarded biennially for "work most conducive to the interests of science," was presented to Prof. Piazzi Smyth for his paper on "The Solar Spectrum in 1877-78."

PROF. R. S. BALL, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, will on Tuesday, December 27, give the first of a course of six lectures on "The Sun, the Moon, and the Planets" (adapted to a juvenile auditory) at the Royal Institution.

M. BISCHOFFSHEIM's observatory near Nice is approaching completion. The equatorial telescope—probably the largest in the world—will have an object-glass three feet in diameter, and a focal length of upwards of fifty feet. The total cost of the observatory amounts to £100,000.

### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

WE are glad to hear that a memorial to the Secretary of State for India is in course of signature, praying that Mr. Fleet should be commissioned by the Government to carry on his studies on Indian inscriptions. These inscriptions, apart from their palaeographic value, are almost the sole means left to us for the reconstruction of the early history of the country; and Mr. Fleet is the one man now in India who could do the work. We understand that the signatures to the memorial will be headed by that of Sir E. Colebrooke, M.P., president of the Royal Asiatic Society. It is to be hoped that it will meet with favour. In this connexion we may also mention that the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres has just passed a resolution calling upon the French Government to send M. Aymonier to examine the inscriptions of Cambodia.

At the last meeting of the American Philological Association, the Committee on the Reform of English Spelling reported on the "Partial Corrections of English Spellings approved of by the Philological Society" of England on the proposal of Mr. Henry Sweet. The committee found that

"the corrections are made in the interest of etymological and historical truth, and confined to words which the changes do not much disguise from general readers . . . and it recommends the immediate adoption of the following corrections which it therein set forth, [and] which are used in this Report."

Then follows a list of twenty-four classes of changes, or single changes to be made, as

"1. Drop silent *e* when phonetically useless, as in *live*, *vineyard* . . . *engine* . . . *rained*, &c. . . For *women* restore *wimen*. . . Drop *o* from *ow* having the sound of *u*, as in *journal* . . . *rough* (*rat*), *tough* (*tuf*), and the like. . . Drop silent *b* in *bomb*, *crumb*, &c. . . Change *c* back to *s* in *cinder* . . . hence, *once*. . . Write *f* for *ph*, as in *philosophy*, &c."

The Report was approved, so that the changes recommended have now the sanction of the two chief authoritative philological bodies of the English-speaking world.

At a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, M. Renan read a communication from M. Clermont-Ganneau, the learned vice-consul of France at Jaffa. M. Clermont-Ganneau has found in the neighbourhood of Gazer a third inscribed stone, similar to, and in a line with, two previously discovered, which apparently marks the limit of a Sabbath-day's journey from the town. He conjectures that this boundary must have been drawn square. Upon these stones are written two Hebrew words, meaning "boundary of Gazer," and also the following six Greek letters—ΑΑΚΙΟΥ—of which no satisfactory interpretation has yet been given. M. Clermont-Ganneau has also found upon the slopes of Mount Carmel a Phœnician inscription, which is, unfortunately, in very bad condition. All that can be deciphered is two or three proper names, joined together by the words "son of." Probably it represents a dedication, recalling the passage of Tacitus (*Hist.* ii. 78):—

"*Est Judeam inter Syriamque Carmelus; ipsa vocant montemque deumque. Nec simulacrum deo aut templum; sic tradidere majores, aram tantum et reverentiam. Illic sacrificanti Vespasiano.*"

M. Clermont-Ganneau further sent two excellent moulds of the Siloam inscription, one hollow, the other in relief. At the same meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, details were given of the excavations conducted for some years past by M. de Sarzec in Mesopotamia; and M. Oppert took the occasion to say that M. de Sarzec's labours had been more productive than any since the first discovery of Nineveh and Babylon by Sir H. Layard.

AMONG the announcements of Herr Teubner, of Leipzig, is a treatise on the verb *dare* in Latin, as representing the Indo-European root "dha," by Dr. Philip Thielmann, of Speier.

### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, Dec. 13.)

HYDE CLARKE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—The discussion on the Rev. R. H. Codrington's paper on "The Affinity of the Malayan, Malay, and Polynesian Languages" was continued by Mr. A. H. Keane and Mr. Hyde Clarke.—Mr. M. J. Walhouse read a paper on "Some Vestiges of Girl-sacrifices, Jar-burial, and Contracted Interments in India and the East." The great megalithic forms of interment, consisting of kistvaens, or sepulchral underground chambers, formed of four huge slabs covered with an immense cap-stone, surrounded by a circle of standing stones, abound in nearly all the provinces of the Madras Presidency; but, beside these, there is another description of burial peculiar to the region of the Western coast from Malabar to Cape Comorin. This consists of huge mortuary jars or urns, pear-shaped, usually about five feet high by four feet in girth round the shoulders, and tapering to a point at the bottom. They are, of course, thick, red ware, wide mouthed, generally with a rude incised cross-pattern round the neck. These great urns are buried upright in the ground—not in any kist or chamber—and a large flat stone or slab is laid over them, but no circle of stones is ever placed around. They are filled with earth, and contain at the bottom a quantity of bones broken small, some bits of iron, and occasionally a small urn also filled with bits of bone, or sometimes with clean sand, red or white, which must have been brought from a distance.—M. G. Bertin read a paper on "The Origin and Primitive Home of the Semites," which was followed by a discussion.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—(Wednesday, Dec. 14.)

JOSEPH HAYNES, Esq., in the Chair.—Mr. A. J. Ellis read a paper contributed by Mr. Arthur Laurensen, of Lerwick, Shetland Islands, on "The Colour-sense of the Edda," in which he showed the very curious ways in which the idea of colour presented itself to these early peoples, at the same time offering an analysis of their views, many of which will be probably new to Western scholars.—Mr. Karl Blind, who was present, supported most of the views advanced in Mr. Laurensen's paper.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Dec. 15.)

DR. G. G. ZERFFI in the Chair.—Mr. Hyde Clarke read "Notes on the Ligurians, Aquitanians, and Belgi." He argued that the Ligurians and Aquitanians were of the same stock as the Iberians. The Ligurians consisted of fragments of tribes, which never constituted a political power. The Belgi belonged to the same race, and used the same languages. They had been separated from the kindred tribes by the invasions of the Celts, which probably caused a migration to their allies in South Britain. The Celts had, however, obtained the upper hand; but it was most probable that descendants of these peoples now existed in Cornwall, Wales, and parts of Ireland. The names on coins, "Camalodunum," "Verulamium," "Eboracum," &c., showed their conformity with the pre-aryan populations of Europe.—The second paper was by Mr. H. K. Malden, entitled, "History on the Face of England." Mr. Malden contended that history is too often treated in an abstract manner, to the destruction of its living interest. To realise the true life of the past, local geographical study of the scenes where history has been enacted is of the greatest use. All the country, in names, ruins, political and ecclesiastical divisions, is full of lessons and memorials of the past. The very streets of London have been the scene of great events; the names of parishes recall primitive political divisions; the names of counties mark the continuance or decay of ancient kingdoms. Roman, Danish, and Norman invaders have left their marks on the country—transitory marks, which remind us of the littleness of one generation compared with the ultimate value of the whole series.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Dec. 15.)

JOHN EVANS, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Messrs. H. Dannenberg, of Berlin; E. Hucher and G. Schlumberger, of Paris; and Prof. W. Tiesenhausen, of St. Petersburg, were elected foreign members.—Mr. B. A. Hoblyn read a paper on groats of Henry VIII.—Mr. B. V. Head read a paper on the coinage of Boeotia, in which he attempted a chronological classification in successive periods, ranging from about B.C. 600 down to Roman Imperial times. The autotype plates illustrative of Mr. Head's paper were laid before the meeting. They exhibit more than a hundred varieties of coins of the various Boeotian cities. This paper is to appear both in the forthcoming number of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and in a separate form as a companion volume to the *Coinage of Syracuse and the Coinage of Ephesus*.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—(Friday, Dec. 16.)

W. R. S. RALSTON, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. Karl Blind read a paper on "Some Finds in Germanic and Welsh Folk-Lore." The paper dealt with some remarkable relics of an old water-worship which still existed in Shetland and in Wales; and Mr. Blind clearly showed that there still exists many items of yet uncollected folk-lore in our island. Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the paper was that relating to the use of certain words at sea, which were not used elsewhere, and which formed a class-language as distinctive as that found among many uncivilised races.—In the discussion which followed, Mr. Nutt drew several parallels to Mr. Blind's discoveries from the folk-lore of other countries; and Mr. Fitzgerald, commenting on Mr. Blind's statement as to the cat being a water-spirit in Shetland, stated that in Ireland cats were generally tree-spirits.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, Dec. 16.)

A. J. ELLIS, Esq., President, in the Chair.—Notice was given that on February 17, 1882, Mr. B. Dawson would read a paper on "The Aesthetics of Translation illustrated from Different Versions of the Bible," and that Mr. Walter Browne's paper on "Celtic Place-names" would be read on June 16.—Mr. Henry Sweet then read a paper by Mr. Thomas Powell, of Bootle College, Liverpool, on "The Treatment of Borrowed English Words in Colloquial Welsh." He took the consonants one by one, and showed what change each was subjected to in the dialect of his district—East Brecknockshire and West Cardiganshire—which he called "Dimetian," an application of the term to which Prince L.-L. Bonaparte took strong exception. Mr. Powell gave a long list of changed words, including several Early English ones imported centuries ago, the word most changed being "varnish" into "marnis;" "chimney" was "simpie."—An Anglesa man, Mr. W. Jones, gave the variations of these in his dialect, and, at the request of the Council, undertook to prepare a paper on the Anglesa dialect for the society's meeting on June 2.—Mr. Powell was asked to complete his paper by adding the vowel-changes, and it would then be printed in the society's *Transactions*.—Mr. Henry Sweet then proposed for discussion some of the points that had turned up in the new English Grammar which he is now writing. (1) For case, he proposed to restrict the word to changes of form, and to retain the old name, "genitive case," as "a day's journey" was no possessive. (2) For the dative and objective of pronouns, he proposed "oblique case;" as he showed that *me* was a dative, as well as *him*—it had ousted the accusative *me*;—but as *it* was no dative, he thought "oblique" the best name for the non-genitive case of pronouns. (3) He proposed to call the pronouns "general nouns." General proper names they, in fact, were, applicable to any and everything that had been once named. (4) In adjectives, he proposed a class of "general adjectives," to include all the non-qualitative ones, like "all," "some," "every," &c. He will bring forward other like points at future meetings, and Mr. Brandreth has a general paper on the subject for May 5 next.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, Dec. 19.)

COL. YULE, V.-P., in the Chair.—M. Bertin read a paper on "The Origin of the Phœnician Alphabet," in which he pointed out that the

old theory of Gesenius and others explained the forms of these characters solely from the meaning of their Hebrew names; while M. Ballhorn had attempted to derive them from the Egyptian hieroglyphic or hieratic signs, one obvious objection to this theory being that it accepts the Hebrew names as they are, without attempting to explain the changes that must have arisen in the course of time. M. van Dierval, also, had tried to derive the Semitic letters from the Egyptian, but his theory was started at a time when the Egyptian signs were really but imperfectly known. On the other hand, de Rougé and other Egyptologists had derived the Phœnician forms directly from the Egyptian hieratic; but many of these letters were taken from ideograms, the resemblance being often too faint to justify such a derivation. In fact, the Egyptian alphabet does not contain all the sounds required for a Semitic one; while it is tolerably clear that the framers of the Phœnician alphabet took those signs which they thought answered best to the Semitic ones, choosing among the Egyptian ideograms those only the Egyptian pronunciation of which came nearest to the Semitic sound they desired to represent.—Mr. Simpson gave an interesting account of a sculptured tope, represented on an old stone at Dras, near Ladak, which has, curiously, been overlooked by Gen. Cunningham in his description of the same locality. The chief value of the representation of this tope is in its bearing on the form of the topes in the Jelalabad valley and near Peshawar. All the Indian topes, he showed, have round bases; while those on the other side of the Indus have square bases, with stairs, or the remains of them, leading up to the top of the square base, as exemplified in those found beyond the Khyber Pass.—Col. Yule exhibited a Lolo MS., written on red and blue satin, which had been recently sent to him by Mr. Colborne Baber, the present secretary of the Chinese Legation at Peking; and M. de La Couperie gave an account of the meaning of the writing so far as the limited materials at present available admit. M. de La Couperie stated that the MS. contained about 5750 words, ranged, generally, in verses of five words each, though in this the red and the blue sides did not always agree; the writing, however, was not Chinese. M. de La Couperie added that the importance of the discovery by Mr. Baber can hardly be overrated, as it will probably give us the link for understanding the connexion existing between the various members of a family of writing widely disseminated; such as that, for example, on the stone found at Harepa, near Lahore, and with the Rejang, Corean, and Japanese.—The Rev. Prof. Beal briefly stated some conclusions to which his recent studies had led him with regard to the probable meaning of pl. xxviii., fig. 1, in Mr. Fergusson's *Tree and Serpent Worship*, second edition. With these the author, who was present, concurred.

### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Sun," by Prof. R. S. Ball.  
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 7 p.m. Society of Arts: Juvenile Lecture, I.  
8 p.m. Zetetical.  
THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Moon," by Prof. R. S. Ball.  
7 p.m. London Institution: "Old English Country Songs," by Mr. W. A. Barrett.  
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Mercury, Venus, and Mars," by Prof. R. S. Ball.

### FINE ART.

#### DEL MAR'S MONOGRAPH ON CHINESE COINS.

*Monograph on the History of Money in China from the Earliest Times to the Present.* By Alexander Del Mar, M.E., late Director of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, Mining Commissioner for the U.S. Monetary Commission of 1876, &c., &c. (San Francisco.) This *Monograph* would not deserve a notice in the columns of the ACADEMY but for the circumstance that it has been favourably noticed in a contemporary which is usually well informed. The memoir, indeed, is so faulty that it is only surprising that its mistakes should require to be exposed. The author has apparently given himself no trouble to consult those works on his subject

which are available in European languages; Chinese authorities he is quite unable to use. It is true he has consulted Dr. Legge on the Chinese seals found in Ireland, and on the inscription which Dr. Schliemann discovered, and which a Celestial envoy, and also Em. Burnouf, identified as Chinese, but which has proved to be akin to the Cypriote; but Mr. Del Mar apparently knows nothing of the ordinary literature of the subject he has so rashly discussed. He does not seem to have heard of Biot's *Mémoire sur le Système monétaire des Chinois*, or Dr. Vissering's well-known book *On Chinese Currency, Coin, and Paper Money* (Leyden, 1877), or the Baron de Chandoir's great catalogue—the three classical authorities on Chinese monetary history, and, in spite of inaccuracies, the only works to refer to in the absence of native sources. His chief authorities appear to be Forbes's *Five Years in China* (1847) and Martin's *History of China*—the latter cited seventeen times, obviously at second hand since the title of R. Montgomery Martin's book, published also in 1847, is *China: Political, Commercial, and Social*. Mr. Del Mar writes about the Nestorian inscription of Si-ngan fu without knowing what has been said thereon by Bridgeman, Wylie, Pauthier, and Dabry de Thiersant, by whom the suspicions of Voltaire, which Mr. Del Mar shares, have been shown to be entirely unfounded. In the same manner he refers to "the evidence of the Egyptian vases," found in tombs of the Eighteenth Dynasty at Thebes, "upon which no doubt has yet been thrown," when an ordinary acquaintance with the matter he presumes to write upon would have shown him that, so far from the evidence not having been doubted, it has been completely demolished by Medhurst and Stanislas Julien, who proved that the bottles were modern; and by M. Prisse, who obtained from the Arabs a confession that the bottles were never found in the tombs at all. Mr. Del Mar's mistakes are, however, too many to be catalogued. We observed more than twenty gross errors in the first ten pages. Inaccurate translations, incorrect quotations, names cited sometimes in Mandarin, sometimes in the dialect of Shanghai, transcriptions and orthography of the most fantastic description, are among his venial sins. Of his capital crimes, one or two examples are all we care to give. On p. 10 Mr. Del Mar speaks of "the reign of Leshimen or that of his immediate successor, Tai-tsung." These two personages are one and the same. Li She-min was the second son of the founder of the Tang Dynasty, whom he succeeded in 626; his dynastic title is Tai tsung, and his "nien hao" is Cheng kwan. Mr. Del Mar might have avoided this extraordinary display of ignorance by a reference to Meyer's *Chinese Reader's Manual*, where a special article is devoted to Li She-min. Again, Mr. Del Mar is inclined to think that the Roman system of bronze numeraries was imitated from China, for he believes that money existed in the Celestial Empire under the reigns of Fuhi, Shinnung, Hoang-ti, and other more or less fabulous heroes, whose historical position offers no difficulties to our author, who places them "within a century or two" of 2942 and 2687. It is curious that the Chinese annals, on which he bases his belief in a currency existing at this remote, if indefinite, period, make no mention whatever of it. As a matter of fact, a Chinese coinage does not appear before the seventh century B.C. Mr. Del Mar may, perhaps, be surprised to learn that No. 1 among the coins of his plates, attributed to Sung (Shun) 2257 B.C., is a forgery, and a bad one, of a piece issued during the disturbed period preceding the foundation of the Chinese empire, B.C. 221. For the amusing misreading of this forgery by the Chinese vice-consul at San Francisco, Mr.

Del Mar is not responsible; but it is only fair to warn him that it is quite possible to be a consul of China, and even an "American academician," as this gentleman is titled, without being much of a Chinese palaeographer. Indeed, one would hardly go even to a British vice-consul for an opinion on early English phonetics. In Mr. Del Mar's case, however, this particular instance of indiscriminate is merely a solitary example of a fatal lack of judgment. His *Monograph* is a museum of curious blunders. Let us hope, however, that it may have this result—to show how useful for the general history of trade and political economy would be a short, but sound, history of Chinese numismatics.

TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE.

### OBITUARY.

MR. G. E. STREET AND MR. DECIMUS BURTON.

THE announcement within the same week of the deaths of Mr. Decimus Burton and of Mr. George Edmund Street seems almost like a confusion of the centuries. Each was reckoned among the leading architects of his day, but between the two is such a gulf that it requires an effort to believe that both came within one lifetime. An architect, to be successful, must embody in his works the ideal of his own generation. If he be too much in advance he may teach those who follow him, and may even produce, as Pugin did, a complete revolution in his art; but, meanwhile, his contemporaries will not understand, and will probably neglect, him.

It was Mr. Burton's hap to come at a time when architecture was at its very lowest point. Ever since the Renaissance there had been a gradually increasing tendency to make the design of a building a mask rather than a clothing to it. Instead of a design growing out of, and naturally expressing, the practical requirements of a building, it became more and more an independent study, until at last it became a purely academic affair, based only upon certain conventional rules of "taste," and taking no count of the wants of the building, which had to be accommodated to it as best they could. In the days of George IV., the one idea was to make every building—house, church, museum, or whatever it might be—into something more or less resembling a Greek temple, or, if it absolutely refused to be forced into that form, at least to stick pieces of Greek temples on it by way of adornment. Such was the sort of work Mr. Burton was expected to do; and he did it so as to bear comparison with the work of his contemporaries—Soan, Nash, Inwood, and the Smirkes. Some of the terraces in Regent's Park are by him, as also was the now destroyed Colosseum; but his most generally known works are probably the entrances to the parks at Hyde Park Corner. He is not, however, responsible for the monstrous statue placed over the southern one.

Mr. Street, coming a quarter-of-a-century later, was in every way more fortunate in his age. He was just in time to join in the enthusiasm of the Gothic movement, and to profit by its triumph, which he did to the fullest extent. After serving his articles in a country office, he entered that of Mr. (afterwards Sir G. G.) Scott, with whom he remained several years; and, among other things, he worked upon the competition design for St. Nicholas's Church, Hamburg, the most important effort in the revived Gothic which had up to that time been produced. On leaving Mr. Scott, Mr. Street commenced practice for himself, first at Oxford, but he soon removed to London. He became connected with the Ecclesiological Society, where his merit was soon recognised. Unfortunately for his style, he was attracted by the early French form of Gothic, which was

much the fashion here about 1860; and, although his later works show a continual effort to throw off its influence, he never succeeded in doing so entirely. But his designs have more than mere style to recommend them. They have a thoroughness and solid merit which even the wild extravagances, such as are in St. James's Church, Westminster, cannot altogether obscure.

Mr. Street was before all an ecclesiastical architect, and his most important works are, with few exceptions, churches. They are very many, and are widely scattered. Among them are St. Mary Magdalene's, Paddington; St. Philip and St. James', Oxford; All Saints', Clifton; St. John's, Kennington; St. Peter's, Bournemouth; and the new nave of Bristol Cathedral, which last is one of the most successful works of modern times. Another very fine design was that sent in by him for the new cathedral at Edinburgh, in which he aimed at meeting the requirements of a modern cathedral in such a town, instead of making a mere model of a mediæval one. Those who had the selection preferred the conventional type. So this church remains only on paper.

The New Law Courts are Mr. Street's greatest work, and, although it is the fashion now to find fault with them, they are a noble pile; and it is likely enough that the inconveniences of arrangement of which we hear are there, as they certainly are in some other Government buildings, not the fault of the architect, but the result of over-parsimony and ignorant official interference.

In his earlier days Mr. Street was a considerable writer of articles on professional and antiquarian subjects; and he is the author of two books, *Brick and Marble Architecture in the Middle Ages*, and *Gothic Architecture in Spain*.

Mr. Street was a member of the Royal Academy, and at the time of his death was President of the Institute of Architects. He had also received several foreign distinctions. It has been decided that he shall be buried in Westminster Abbey, and the funeral will take place on Thursday next, December 29.

J. T. MICKLETHWAIT.

### EXHIBITIONS.

THE WATER-COLOURS OF MR. SUTTON PALMER.

ACCUSTOMED as we are to rich results from sketching tours, there is yet room for surprise at the harvest of this young artist during little more than five months' work out of doors in Yorkshire, which is now to be seen at Messrs. Dowdeswell's, in Bond Street. The achievement is not, of course, so great as that of Turner's ever-memorable visit to the same county in 1797, when the great artist was but two-and-twenty. Mr. Sutton Palmer, with all his cleverness, is not a Turner; but, nevertheless, it is sufficient to make us hope that such an exhibition of technical skill and refined feeling for various phases of landscape beauty is evidence of an artistic force which will win for its possessor no transitory reputation.

That the collection should be remarkable for variety of sympathy rather than strength of individuality is not perhaps to be regretted in an artist of seven-and-twenty. The more numerous the sources from which a painter draws his inspiration, whether those sources be nature itself or the works of older artists, so much the better for the richness of his own maturity in the end; provided always that his variety be the exhibition of the many-sidedness of his own mind, and not of mere facility in reflecting the lights of others. In Mr. Sutton Palmer's case, it is clear that his versatility is of the higher kind; his drawings show that he has learnt from many other artists the best methods to imitate different aspects of nature, but they all bear witness to close personal study of the aspects themselves.



One of the most favourable symptoms for Mr. Palmer's future is that he can finish as well as sketch, and that he never seeks to make a clever trick of execution do duty for thorough work. Nothing is more noticeable in these drawings than the beauty of his foregrounds. The large-leaved docks and white flowers in his *Sandbach* (63) and the mossy boulders in *The Ure* (46) are marvels of minute and successful execution. In the former, the beautiful disorder of nature is represented perfectly, not by the clever, confused splashing of colour that many use, but by elaborate drawing and artful composition; in the latter, the truth of colour and texture is not more remarkable than the honest labour with which the effects are obtained. On the other hand, such rapidly executed works as his *Wind* (50) and *Cornfield* (60) show that David Cox has not painted in vain for him, and that he does not finish patiently because his broad touches are unmeaning.

Without bearing evidence of any great depth of poetic sentiment, Mr. Palmer's sketches are full of that poetry of the present, the joy in the life and light and colour of nature, which divides living realism from dead. How frequent and various this joy is, the present collection is sufficient witness; and his skill seems to us to be always equal to the occasion of mirroring his delight for our benefit, whether it be in the splashing waters of a spate, the cool light gleaming upon weedy rocks, or the magic silence of a quiet cave. If we add to such effects as these the rich harmonies of swelling moor, the colour-echoes of the wooded stream, the sunbeams shattered by a thousand leaves or pouring silver on the silent sea, we shall not have exhausted the many ways in which Mr. Sutton Palmer can take and give artistic pleasure.

#### THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES.

It is a matter for much regret that the managers of these galleries have found it impossible to sustain that decorative character which was intended to be the *specialité* of their exhibitions. In this, their second, exhibition, Fine Art (or what is so called) reigns triumphant, and there is little except ornamented furniture which represents art specially applied to decoration. The difficulty of defining what is decorative art and what is not, which according to the prospectus is one reason for this change of front, is more theoretical than practical. Given a design for tapestry, it may be hard sometimes to say whether it has those qualities which are essential to effective decoration, but there is no difficulty in describing the purpose for which it is intended. It may be good or bad of its kind, fit for painting on canvas and framing rather than for working with the needle—unfit for anything perhaps; but if you want an exhibition of decorative art it is only necessary to state the classes of design you wish to receive beforehand, and there can be no difficulty in arrangement afterwards. The distinction in the catalogue between "fine" and "decorative" art is a bad one. All fine art should be decorative, and all decorative art fine. What is wanted, and what we hoped these galleries would supply, is an exhibition of fine art applied specially in decoration and ornament as distinguished from fine art which is an end to itself. Such an exhibition, in spite of difficulties and discouragements, we hope that we shall yet see established in the European Galleries.

Meanwhile, although it adds another to the already too long list of such exhibitions, we may be thankful that this collection of pictures is so good. In landscape it is especially strong, both English and foreign. Of those refined scenes of country beauty, softened (almost hallowed) by tender sentiment, with which Mr. Herbert, R.A., fills up the intervals of more

strenuous labour, there are five excellent specimens. In one of these, called *La Guerre—Coast of France*, there is a strange similarity in design to the well-known *Peace of Landseer*. Mr. Oakes, A.R.A., sends a fine work, *The Border Country* (315); and of Mr. Parton's genius *The Still Pool* (323) is a characteristic and beautiful example. The promise of Mr. Walter Shaw is amply sustained in his soundly drawn and painted sea, *Off the Coast of Cornwall* (217), with the waves rushing up and trickling down the truly coloured rocks. By foreign artists the landscapes are also numerous and good. Specially striking are M. P. J. O. Gabriel's *The Polders of Leidschendam* (294) and the *Twilight and Sunset* of M. F. Lamorinière (354 and 355). The latter pictures have also a technical claim to attention, being painted with dissolved amber for a medium. Some works by MM. E. de Schampheleer and J. van Luppen deserve attention; and we must pass over a number of little landscapes both by English and foreign artists which have much merit. Of figure subjects, we have Mr. Millais' fine study for his boy-Raleigh; a very clever scene from Tangiers, by M. A. Bouchet, called *A Negro Melodist*, daring and successful in colour, and full of character; as is also his smaller *Moorish Woman* (349); but the finest work of this class (one which it is worth visiting the exhibition to see) is the *Sale of Objects of Art*, by M. A. Hennebicq (356). In *A Lady of the Seventeenth Century* (238) we have one of Mr. Pettie's grandly drawn and painted single figures. *The Poisoning Scene in Hamlet* (214), by M. L. Valles, is original in arrangement, fine in colour, and striking in expression. There is, however, a touch of over-acting in Hamlet, and Ophelia is uninteresting. These fine works, with others by Messrs. Alma Tadema, F. Goodall, and G. H. Storey; and Miss Clara Montalba's *Funeral at Venice*, which we are glad to see again; some pointers by M. E. de Praters and cattle by M. J. H. L. de Haas; some quiet scenes of Dutch life by MM. J. J. Paling and J. A. Heyermans; Mr. J. D. Linton's rather black, but finely painted, *Red Fan* (302), and others too numerous to mention, make up a very attractive collection.

In the rooms below we noticed some very choice furniture shown by Felix and Wayman, who seem to be reviving *vernís martin* and many other beautiful, but disused, decorative devices, such as the inlaying of figures in wooden panels with ivory, coloured wood, and metal. There is also a very choice collection of enamels (in the Limoges style) by M. Georges Jean, which, for vigour of design, beauty of drawing, and lovely variety of colour, are equally remarkable. Nor must we omit to mention the stoneware shown by the Ceramic Goods Company, which appears to have before it a distinguished future. Fine but stiff in texture when moist, but of extreme hardness when fired, it can be worked with the greatest precision, and is difficult to fracture. It also appears to be easily colourable, so that patterns of the greatest beauty and intricacy can be inlaid like mosaic. Many beautiful specimens of this new work are shown, from tables like inlaid marble to plates in imitation of Wedgwood's jasper ware. There seems to be no reason why this imitation should not be more successful than at present it is, and the new material seems specially suited to produce objects in the style of the famous ware of Oiron.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

LORD LEICESTER's fine bust of Thucydides, which was identified lately by Prof. Michaelis after having stood in the hall at Holkham for more than a century as a representation of Metrodorus, will form the subject of an article

in the January number of the *Antiquary*, accompanied with a wood-cut of the bust.

THE winter exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, which will consist this year of water-colour drawings, together with a complete collection of the works of Mr. Watts, will open to the public on Saturday next, December 31. The press view is on Thursday, and the private view on the day following.

MAJOR A. P. DI CESNOLA's forthcoming work on his collection of antiquities from Cyprus, entitled *Salamina*, to which we have before referred, will be issued to subscribers at the price of one guinea. A few copies are still remaining of the same author's *Photographic Atlas of Cyprus Antiquities*, which was noticed in the ACADEMY of June 18.

In our account last week of the prizes awarded to the students of the Royal Academy, we omitted to mention that Mr. Oscar Alexander Junck obtained the gold medal and travelling studentship (£200) for composition in sculpture, and Mr. James Howard Ince similar prizes for a design in architecture. We are sorry to observe that one of the two travelling studentships for historical painting was not awarded, and that one of the prizes for which there was no competition was that of steel-engraving. Surely, in these days of revival of even the most trivial of "lost arts," this is not to be allowed to sink without a struggle. The fashion which has brought etching to the front will not last for ever; the nearer it approaches its possible perfection the more plainly will it be seen that "sculpture by incision," as brave John Landseer termed it, translates accurately certain qualities of picture and design which the needle can do little more than suggest. The reaction will come, and before long, and then we shall have few, if any, masters left to teach it. It is much the same with miniature painting—one of the oldest and most necessary of arts. Photography has almost killed it for the present, but how much longer will it take us to learn that the best photograph, coloured or uncoloured, is but an unsatisfactory memorial of the dead, to say nothing of the living?

WE hear that a bronze bust of Confucius has been received at the Chinese Embassy in St. Petersburg for presentation to the Imperial Hermitage.

AT the last meeting of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, papers were read upon a bronze anvil which has recently been added to the museum; upon a "knockin' stane," or barley mortar, found at Ballachulish by Sir Robert Christison; upon a hoard of bronze weapons, many of them of peculiar form, discovered several years ago at Killin; and upon some shell-mounds at Lossiemouth, which have yielded many fragments of pottery and some remains of iron and bronze.

AN important discovery of the remains of a very large temple, with a long subterranean gallery supported by three rows of columns, has been made at Saunxay, near Poitiers, by le Père de la Croix; and, at a little distance from the temple, the remains of a bathing establishment. Fragments of sculpture, pottery, pictures, and coins have been dug up.

AMONG the treasures left by M. Timbal to the Louvre is an original drawing by Raphael for the Belle Jardinière.

THE gallery of French sculpture which has recently been opened in the Trocadéro, at Paris, is to be called the Musée Viollet-le-Duc. •

THE leading painters of Germany are already taking measures to be well represented at the International Art Exhibition which is to be held at Vienna next year (1882). Herr von Götz, of Dresden, the President of the German Art Society, has recently paid a visit to Berlin,

in order to present a memorial to Prince Bismarck praying that the whole matter may be placed in official hands.

We learn from the *Courrier de l'Art* that the following exhibitions will be opened this and next month:—At Lyons, exhibition of La Société des Amis des Arts; Nice, exhibition of Fine Arts; Pau, exhibition of La Société des Amis des Arts de Pau; Paris, at the National School of Fine Arts, an exhibition by a rich collector of a thousand water-colours.

THE proposal submitted by M. Turquet to the French Chamber for the sale of some of the Crown jewels, and the employment of the proceeds as a fund for the museums, has been taken up by the new Minister of Art. Only such jewels as have some historic or artistic interest are to be reserved.

AN important discovery has been made by M. Lauth, director of the manufactory of Sèvres. This is a new porcelain that will take some enamels which it has hitherto been impossible to employ in decorating porcelain on account of their scaling at the high temperature required for this description of pottery. These enamels can now be used on porcelain with more brilliant effect than on *faïence*.

SOME of the thirty-three pictures of Courbet, mentioned in our last as about to be sold in Paris, realised large prices, as follow:—*L'Homme à la Ceinture de Cuir*, 26,100 frs.; *L'Homme blessé*, 11,000 frs.; *L'Atelier de Courbet*, 21,000 frs.; *La Sieste pendant la Saison des Foins*, 29,100 frs.; *Le Combat de Cerfs*, 41,900 frs.; *L'Hallali*, 33,900 frs.; and *Le Retour de la Conférence*, 15,600 frs. The total proceeds of thirty-two pictures was 251,990 frs. This would have been largely increased but for the gift to the Louvre of perhaps the most important of all—viz., *Un Enterrement à Ornans*. This generous action of Mlle. Courbet is all the nobler as that lady is by no means rich, and she had been offered a high price for it by a well-known amateur who expressed his intention of giving it to the State. Turner acted in exactly the same way about his *Carthage*, but he was rich. The following pictures, *L'Homme à la Ceinture de Cuir*, *L'Homme blessé*, *La Sieste pendant les Foins*, *Le Combat de Cerfs*, and *L'Hallali* were purchased for the State. Of *Un Enterrement à Ornans* there is an excellent wood-cut (full-page, *hors texte*) in *L'Art* (December 11), as well as an interesting account of the work by M. Eugène Véron. It was exhibited in the Salon of 1851, and created a sensation from the stern thoroughness of its realism. M. Véron rightly refuses to admit the work as one of genius; but of its great merit and its importance in the history of modern art there can be no question.

THE opening of the exhibition of Portuguese and Spanish art at Lisbon, to which we have before referred, has been put off until after the new year.

### THE STAGE.

IT is entertaining to notice the various fashions in which the appearance of Mrs. Langtry at the Haymarket on Thursday has been received by the leading organs of public opinion. While the *Times* expressed itself with extraordinary warmth, and dwelt upon the beauties of the actress with a minuteness of detail generally reserved for art criticism, the *Standard* opined that the efforts of an amateur were unworthy of serious analysis. Other newspapers of influence took a middle course; and, on this occasion, wisdom was, we think, with them, for, while we have every regard for the independence which refused to allow the exceptional position of Mrs. Langtry in "society" to influence in any degree the opinion formed of her when she

sought the suffrages of a larger public, we must yet remember that the lady's natural gifts are of a kind that may fairly count, and that, if she is now nominally an amateur, she will almost immediately be a professional actress. The physical qualities of a player form a great part of his capital on the stage. He trades with these, turning them to their best uses; and it is only from old habit, and from something like a mistaken view of the demands of courtesy, that reference is not much oftener made to them when the results of which they are so much the cause are being discussed. Therefore, even if Mrs. Langtry's beauty had not for several years been a theme of conversation on every omnibus-top in London, we should still venture to take public account of it when she presented herself at the theatre, and to say that not only is it admirable and peculiar, but that it is of a kind that tells distinctly on the stage. This is much to the point; and it is likewise to the point to know that Mrs. Langtry has a voice of excellent quality for the stage. It is a voice of sufficient power; and she has learned to use its power, though possibly not its compass. As an actress, Mrs. Langtry has had, it seems, a good deal of tuition from one of the most thoroughly intelligent members of the profession—Miss Henrietta Hodson; and if she is reproached with having come before the public all at once as Miss Harcastle, and not as a *soubrette*, with only a couple of "lengths" of speech, as a beginner used to do in the old days, it may be asked in rejoinder, Would the public have been better pleased if Mrs. Langtry had come out in the insignificant part, and if the greater had been given to a comedian of years and experience with whom they were already familiar? It can hardly be doubted that the appearance for the benefit of a charity will be followed by a regular theatrical engagement. Mrs. Langtry will in some quarters be grossly flattered; but Mrs. Langtry must work; and the chances are that, if she works hard, the stage will have received a valuable as well as an attractive recruit.

### MUSIC.

#### MR. HENRY LESLIE'S NEW SYMPHONY, ETC.

MR. H. LESLIE, the head of the once famous "Leslie Choir," conducted the concert at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and produced a symphony in D, entitled *Chivalry*. As far back as 1847 he wrote his first work in this the highest form of orchestral compositions, and since then he has published an opera, *Ida*; two oratorios, *Immanuel* and *Judith*; and a quantity of instrumental chamber music, autemns, madrigals, songs, &c. The work heard for the first time on Saturday does great credit to its composer. We cannot say that it possesses any marked individuality of style, or that it is altogether free from reminiscences; but the subjects of the various movements are tuneful and pleasing, the construction of the whole is very clear, and the orchestration shows a skilful and experienced hand. Inscriptions and mottoes help to convey the story which Mr. Leslie seeks to illustrate. The opening *allegro*, "Youth," is put together in a remarkably clear and unlaboured style; in our opinion, it is certainly the best of the four movements of the symphony. The *andante sostenuto*, "Love," begins with a short recitative with muted violins and *pppp* quite à la Berlioz. The first subject forms the love song of the hero; and the second, the lady's response to his wooing. The *scherzo*, "Play," representing a dance or scene of merriment, is not particularly striking; portions of Beethoven's seventh and ninth symphonies and the *scherzo* of Schubert's great duet in C seem to have strongly influenced the composer while writing

this movement. The *finale*, "War, Death, Glory," contains too much of the programme element, and, as abstract music, does not possess sufficient interest. An inscription or short motto is all very well, but, as a rule, we find that music loses in value and power in proportion as the clues given by the composer become more definite. Berlioz' *Symphonie fantastique* is a case in point: the two last movements, owing to their marvellous orchestration, are certainly very interesting and attractive, but as abstract music they are inferior to the earlier portions of the symphony. Mr. Leslie in his work has made judicious use of the *Leitmotiv*: the introduction of the "hero theme" in the *andante* is very effective, as well as that of the love theme in the *finale*. Mr. Marsick made his second appearance, and performed Mendelssohn's concerto. He has already shown his powers as an executant, and his interpretation of this classical work leads us to believe that he will occupy a high position among violinists. Miss Mary Davies was the vocalist, and chose for one of her songs "Absence," from the *Nuits d'Été* of Berlioz, recently performed at a Richter concert.

Mdme. Sainton-Dolby gave a concert last Thursday week at the Steinway Hall, at which three young ladies, Miss Burgess, Miss Townsend, and Miss Florence Wallis, made their first appearance. They are all still pupils of Mdme. Dolby, and the careful and artistic style of their performances testifies to the able and conscientious teaching of that talented lady. The instruction is of no superficial kind; the pupils are thoroughly trained and brought up in a way which will ensure future success if they only possess the voice. The very best teacher cannot achieve wonders without good material, but nothing in Mdme. Dolby's teaching strikes us more than the power she has of developing to the utmost any voice entrusted to her care. The concert pieces for female voices (Schubert's 23rd Psalm and pieces by Cherubini, Macfarren, and Pinauti) were well sung under the firm and intelligent direction of M. Sainton. Mr. John Payne, a very young violinist, gave a marvellous interpretation of Ernst's very difficult variations on a Hungarian air. Miss Coward, with Miss Pedley (violin) and Miss Margaret Gye (piano), performed the Bach-Gounod *Ave Maria* for which they received an *encore*. Miss Woodhatch, Miss Fusselle, and others who have appeared at former concerts contributed to the success of the evening. Mr. Leopold accompanied in an effective manner all the vocal music.

We have received a prospectus announcing the production of Wagner's *King des Nibelungen* at Her Majesty's Theatre next year. This music drama will be performed in four entire cycles during the month of May, under the direction of Herr Angelo Neumann. The first cycle commences on Friday, May 5. Herr Anton Seidl, of the theatre at Leipzig, will be the conductor. Engagements have been made with some very eminent artists; the list already includes the names of Herr and Frau Vogl and Herr Reichmann, opera singers at Munich; Frau Reicher-Kindermann, of Leipzig; Herr Scaria, from Vienna; and Herr Albert Niemann, from Berlin. The scenery, costumes, &c., used at the Bayreuth Festival will be employed at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the final rehearsals will be superintended by the composer. It is a bold undertaking; but the rendering of Wagner's *Ring* in complete form, and on the stage, will no doubt create the greatest interest in musical circles. While speaking of operas, we may as well mention that in the last prospectus issued by the German Opera Company, under the direction of Herren Franke and L. Pollini, one more opera has been added to the list—viz., Mozart's *Così Fan Tutti*. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

No. 504, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Pygmalion.* By Thomas Woolner. (Macmillan.)

THE beautiful legend of Pygmalion and the statue, with its obvious allegory, has always been a favourite with poets, but we should suppose that this is the first time that it has been treated by a brother of Pygmalion's own craft. Mr. Woolner has made a narrative poem of some three thousand lines out of it in blank verse, and it is needless to say that to fill this space he has had to complete the details by a considerable exercise of imagination. We have, at first, a picture of the sculptor, son of a wealthy house, and of his mother's household, especially her twelve handmaidens, all nobly born. One of these stands to Pygmalion as model for the famous statue—a Hebe—and it need scarcely be said how Mr. Woolner gets out of the difficulty of the original miracle. The greatest novelty in the actual construction of his story is that he carries it on long after the transformation scene, as it may, perhaps, be called without irreverence. Pygmalion's happiness, which is, indeed, not yet complete, is to be balanced by calumny and wrong, according to the warning of Aphrodite when she grants him his boon; and this is accomplished by the aid of professional jealousy. There is a sect of "archaics" among the statue-men of Cyprus who are jealous of Pygmalion's social position, and angry at the classical perfection of his work, which they cannot rival. They first spread horrible stories as to the supposed miracle, rationalising it into the murder of his models and the mixing of their blood with the clay. At last they attempt his life. Then there is a further test in the shape of an Egyptian invasion of Cyprus, which Pygmalion, as general, triumphantly repels.

Such is a brief argument, or rather brief heads of an argument, of the poem. We confess that we like the first part better than the last. The episode of the jealousy of the archaics is too long, it lacks interest, and here and there suspicions of a double meaning occur which very likely may not be intended. The fight with the Egyptians is too much after the manner of *Télémaque*—one of those ingenious fights which a heaven-born leader arranges beforehand—the enemy docilely playing exactly the part which he has cast for them. But the earlier part of the poem as far as the miracle (or its substitute) is gracefully managed, and contains a great deal of very good work. One looks with natural interest to the passages describing Pygmalion's actual proceedings in his art, and expectation is not disappointed; while almost everywhere

there are short descriptive passages, showing no ordinary skill in what may be called the plastic part of poetry. This, for instance, is good :—

"Along the shore they saw sun-smitten waves,  
Casting back light from their long shoulder lines,  
Plunge shattering the beach; a whispered hiss  
Following the roar in thrall'd monotony."

The last two lines are remarkably exact, and, if the first has not the elaborate beauty of a famous prose passage in Mr. Swinburne's essay on Blake, it shows the artist's faculty of selecting the determinant parts of a phenomenon. Here, again, is a pleasing description of what may be called, without flippancy, a Greek finishing school—perhaps an institution which the human race has in the particular department not altogether improved upon :—

"Beside her household slaves, and those who won  
Their freedom by their worth, twelve noble maids  
Did suit and service to uphold her state  
And learn from her the management of home.  
All fit observances of time and place;  
All secrets of the loom; skill in the use  
Of warp and weft; their textures various;  
Colours unchangeable, to each one fit.  
Of herbs: knowledge of food and cordial drinks:  
Pastimes, and exercises: when was best  
To lave their lovely bodies in the sea,  
And race, with garments looped, across the lawn.  
Whatever made them prudent, strong, and fair,  
Worthy to wed with heroes and to rear  
A race of children bold and beautiful."

The portraits of the twelve maidens follow, one trait in which must be quoted :—

"... of such an easy pace,  
When at her utmost speed and seen afar  
She looked a drifting cloud."

Sometimes Mr. Woolner makes slips, however, as in his description of Aphrodite rising from the sea when he makes the waves heave

"To a great throne of azure, laced with light,  
And canopied with foam."

Here "laced with light" is excellent, and "draped with foam," or some such phrase, would have been excellent too, but a foam-canopy is not easily intelligible, except in time of storm, which is incongruous. It is, however, very seldom that he goes wrong in any matter of form or colour. It is pleasant to watch in his verse :—

"... the chisel's dainty play  
Softened the valley 'twixt the cheek and mouth,  
Sweetened the laughter rippling through the lips,  
And fine the chin to rarer witchery."

Here is another good passage of some length :—

"The sentence passed; the Judgment now broke up,  
Leaving Pygmalion to his solitude.  
His bitter longing still unsatisfied.  
From noontide's broadest blaze no light for him:  
From spacious clouds, the noontide's chariots,  
Traversing day's eternal dome in long  
White ranges splendid, or receding far  
To ether pale, he saw no God descend.  
When asked, the wandering winds gave no regard  
Adventuring on to wastes remote, unknown.  
The flowers kept fast their secrets why so bright  
And bountiful of sweets. Successive waves  
Told only their own regularity,  
Though ever whispering to the sands they kissed.  
And men in council, or in market-place  
Seemed unto him babbling of emptiness."

It is (at least so it seems to us) in detached passages of this kind that the merit of *Pygmalion* consists. But it should in fairness be added that the portrait of the heroine, Ianthé, which is not so easily illustrated by quotation, has not a little charm. Mr. Woolner is not so much at home in dialogue

as in description, and the passages in which he endeavours to be homely and familiar are not usually successful. In a Homeric hexameter Pygmalion might call his men "rabbits! geese!" without much danger, but the effect is not dignified in English verse, and the general structure and atmosphere of the poem demands dignity. In fact, the chief criticism which we feel inclined to pass on the volume is that it should have ended with its seventh book. Mr. Woolner has an excellent line about

"... those rules of art  
The wise had found inexorably fixed."

One of those rules is, we think, that on such a scene as the quickening of the statue, no matter in what sense, the curtain should invariably fall. GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

*My Journey to Medinah.* By John F. Keane. (Tinsley Bros.)

THIS book is a continuation of *Six Months in Meccah*, a review of which in the ACADEMY of June 4, 1881, p. 409, throwing some doubt on the authenticity of the narrative, was one of the last productions of the late Andrew Wilson. The appearance of the sequel seems to require that the suspicions cast on the earlier book should be either withdrawn or confirmed. For this purpose it will be necessary, to some extent, to look at both books together. The author's account of his qualifications for so adventurous an undertaking as the performance of the Hajj in the disguise of a Mohammedan is not quite clear. It appears, however, that he acquired a "thorough knowledge of the Mohammedan language and customs" (*Medinah*, p. 211) by serving as officer for three years on a vessel carrying a Mohammedan crew. The Mohammedan language seems to be Hindustani, for though the author, in his second volume, appears as conversing freely with Bedawi Arabs, the first volume shows that he had only such Arabic as he picked up on the journey, and he travelled as servant to an Indian Amír, consorting mainly with Indian pilgrims. How he got into such service after landing at Jeddah is not explained. The Arabs would not ask curiously as to his origin in the motley crowd of pilgrims, but to disguise one's English origin in an Indian caravan was much more difficult; and we should have liked to know how he attached himself to his protector, who would certainly not have given him the place he obtained had he suspected him of being a new convert.

Mr. Keane reached Mecca in the month of Ramadhan. On his journey from Jeddah to Mecca, I have only to observe that he represents Haddah as lying between the coast and the first hills. This is an error; it lies between hills in the well-known Baṭn Marr. The other particulars about the route also agree ill with my own observations when I traversed it as far as the marks, some distance on the Mecca side of Haddah, that define the limits of the sacred territory.

After our traveller had been some six weeks in Mecca (p. 35), had formed various acquaintances, and felt at ease about the maintenance of his disguise, the Amír suddenly made up his mind to take a run to

Jerusalem before the great day of Arafat came on. This was a bold undertaking, for the time at his disposal was less than two months, probably less than six weeks, for he got back on the last day of the second month after Ramadhan (p. 68). In the interval, he had seen Cairo and all its sights, Alexandria, and Jerusalem. This was clever travelling, for it would take quite a week to get from Mecca to Cairo, even if everything was timed so as exactly to catch one of the steamers that call at Jeddah; and from Alexandria to Jerusalem is three days' journey in favourable circumstances, but the steamers in winter are not frequent—they cannot call at Jaffa in rough weather—and the road from Jerusalem to Jaffa would be in bad order from the rains. Thus three weeks would be spent in mere travelling, if everything fitted in exactly. But, as a matter of fact, there is no plan of connexion of steamers for such a journey, and the Amīr was very lucky in getting through at all. As it was, he only just got back in time for the essential ceremonies, the omission of which would have nullified his pilgrimage. How he was such a fool as to run the risk of losing his whole journey, as he would have done if he had been another week on the road, is not explained; and the very idea of such a jaunt in the midst of the pilgrimage is a startling novelty, which will surprise everyone who knows Eastern character.

Mr. Keane improved the Amīr's absence by cleaning out the house, which was in a state of filth such as I never saw in an Arab dwelling, and by a sort of flirtation with a middle-aged Englishwoman, who had been carried off, as it seems, from India in the Mutiny of 1858. This episode corresponds to some extent with facts, and to a greater extent with stories current in Jeddah some time after Mr. Keane's visit. Mr. Keane claims to have initiated the enquiries undoubtedly made by the English Government into the existence of such a captive or captives, but the report on which these enquiries were based rested, if my memory serves me, on information conveyed by a fugitive from Mecca, a boy from India who had been kidnapped, and carried off to Mecca, as has not seldom happened under that system of freedom from consular supervision which the English Government thinks due to the religious liberties of pilgrims. I have not the opportunity of referring to documents for this matter, but I have a clear recollection that an account at variance with Mr. Keane's, and containing no reference to him, was given me by those persons in Jeddah who had official knowledge of the facts.

I now pass to the journey to Medinah. Mr. Keane joined the caravan of his protector at Wādy Fātimah, which he describes as four miles from Mecca—the distance of an evening stroll (p. 4). Burckhardt makes it eight hours from Mecca to the Wādy; and from my own visit to the place, when I traversed the Hajj road as far as the shrine called El-Maimūniyah, I judge that Burckhardt may have travelled slowly, but has stated the time correctly. Mr. Keane's description of the place is also very unlike my recollection and notes. Between this point and Medinah our traveller had many surprising adventures

which it is unnecessary to analyse. His journey from the Wādy to Medinah and back occupied thirty-six days, and was begun a month or thereby after the day of Arafat—that is, about the middle of January 1878. This is the cool season, and the heat is seldom oppressive; but our author pictures the journey as more wretched than the Red Sea with a temperature of 100° in the shade. His company were also unfortunate in having to make a continuous march of two nights and part of three days, ending at Rābeh, without an opportunity of getting water. But there is water at Kholais, which is but twenty-one hours from Rābeh, and is a principal station on the road. The track from Kholais is mainly through the maritime plain; and the wild passes described by Mr. Keane as occupying the first fourteen or fifteen hours of the forced march seem to have been temporarily transplanted from some other part of the Hijāz—perhaps from the totally different road described by Capt. Burton.

One is glad to find that at various points in his course our traveller was able to refresh himself with water-melons, and that he found excellent grapes in the markets of Medinah early in February. I was not so fortunate on my visit to the Hejāz as to find these delightful fruits growing out of season. An English guinea, too, turned up when it was required as fee for a Bedawi doctor, who evidently knew the etiquette of the profession. In fact this coin is common in the Hijaz (p. 87). I have searched jewellers' shops for strange gold pieces, but have not met with the old guinea. The Arabs have borrowed the English word, but understand by it the sovereign. Arabia, however, has other marvels in the way of gold. The Amīr purchased in Mecca bars of gold procured in the country. It is true that the Hejāz has auriferous rocks, a fact ascertained some years ago by analysis of specimens sent to England from Jeddah; but they are not worked, and it has not been ascertained whether they could be worked to profit. In Jeddah, however, the mate of a pilgrim steamer might hear enough about these recent experiments to fire his imagination. When I was there the Sherif's agent was very anxious to develop the discovery.

When he got back to Jeddah, Mr. Keane very naturally hurried to a French restaurant, and had a mutton chop with white bread and coffee. There was a sort of decayed hostelry in the town, kept by a Maltese—essentially a drinking shop for the Turks—at the time of von Maltzan's visit in 1870; but even this, I believe, had disappeared when I was in Jeddah, less than two years after Mr. Keane. Certainly a French restaurant, capable of serving a mutton chop and white bread, could never have found customers; and, if such a place had existed, a visit to it would have effectually betrayed the disguise of our pilgrim. Finally, Mr. Keane visited the consulate, where he had left his secret on going up country. The secret must have been well kept to this day, for, though I lived for many weeks in the house of the gentlemen with whom Mr. Keane had to do, I never heard a word of it.

W. R. SMITH.

*The First and Second Battles of Newbury and the Siege of Donington Castle during the Civil War.* By Walter Money, F.S.A. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THE dedication of Mr. Money's work to the Earl of Carnarvon, "under whose auspices the Falkland Memorial, raised to record the names of those who fell fighting in their country's cause, was successfully completed and inaugurated," is likely to frighten away those who, like myself, hold that memorial to be a gross libel upon the memory of one of the most beautiful characters of English history. By associating Falkland with the combatants on his own side only, those who raised the memorial have contrived, as far as they can, to put out of sight the large-heartedness of the man, and to substitute for it that partisanship in which Falkland found himself so ill at ease, though his intellect was not so far in advance of his contemporaries as to reveal to him the secret which is now open to all who have eyes to see, that the cause of England was not entirely to be found in either of the opposing armies.

Fortunately, Mr. Money has his feelings well under control. He has undertaken to tell the story of the two battles of Newbury, and not to write the history of England; and, when he once warms to his work, his admiration of a good soldier is too strong to allow him to consider on which side the service is rendered. Nowhere has the stern devotion of Essex to the call of duty been brought out more clearly than in these pages. The taciturn general who, as d'Ewes informs us, rode out to Edgehill, carrying with him his coffin, his winding-sheet, and his funeral scuteons as mute symbols of his readiness to die, if need be, for his country, had nothing histrionic about him; and at Newbury he compares favourably with the gay and gallant Cavaliers, who are evidently Mr. Money's favourites.

In one respect Mr. Money is admirably qualified for the work which he has undertaken. He has spent all his life close to the scene of the two battles, and it is understood that he has been helped by his experience as a volunteer in entering into the details of military tactics. The book is handsomely illustrated with photographs, and is a contribution of real value to the literary history of the great Civil War.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

*Norsk, Lapp, and Finn.* By Frank Vincent. (Sampson Low.)

THIS book is written by an American, and dedicated to Mr. H. M. Stanley, "the greatest of all African explorers." Here, too, its key may be found. The author describes in a "smart" manner what may be termed the Scandinavian Grand Tour—from Denmark through Southern Norway, and by the usual coast route to the North Cape. Like other tourists, he saw the midnight sun, and returned over the Kiølen Fiellen to Piteå, on the Gulf of Bothnia, visiting the mining district of Dalecarlia, and thence taking steamer to Gefle and Stockholm. Finally he crossed into Finland, and finished the summer's wanderings at St. Petersburg. We cannot



honestly say that these glances of his at a great extent of country increase the world's stock of knowledge respecting a part of it which has already been described by a thousand wayfarers. Mr. Vincent apparently took the Falls of Niagara and a monster New York hotel with him as the standards of comparison by which Scandinavia was to be tested. He deals in a characteristically pleasant way as he passes onwards with nature, man, and manners, until we are tempted to utter admiringly the words which Bon Gaultier attributes to his countrymen when Dickens travelled through America—

"Don't he beat all natur hollow? Don't he foot it like a 'coon'?"

Of course Mr. Vincent saw the Vikings' galley of which we have lately heard so much; and, after Bergen and Trondhjem, he thinks it worth while again to describe Torghattan and demolish the pretensions of the Maelstrom—which, by-the-way, one of his own countrymen has more than anyone else exaggerated. His account of the trawls used in the Loffoden fisheries would amaze the skipper of a Dogger Bank smack—"long lines, sometimes extending a mile or more along the ocean, and having short lines with baited hooks attached to them." He does full justice to the boldness of the mountains, the clear atmosphere and waters, and bestows much commendation on the Arcadian innocence of the Norwegians. They are the blameless Hyperboreans of the ancients; but as for their manners at the table, he cannot away with these. They have "the appetite of tigers, and make disagreeable noises with their mouths." Evidently Mr. Vincent never supped at the "Mitre" with Dr. Johnson. But more; they hold their forks like pens, and rival the professional knife-swallowers of Bombay; suck eggs out of the shells, and "when spoons are furnished a public dish" (whatever this may mean) the Norwegian prefers using his own. The Swedes are even worse behaved. They "rise from the table, run to the sideboard, take a morsel with their fingers on anybody's fork at random, and return to their seats, eating as if shipwrecked at sea." The less said about table-napkins the better. Memories of Delmonico again overcome Mr. Vincent. But, considering the hospitality which he everywhere found, he should scarcely have allowed himself the sarcasm that these are "loyal subjects of one who is called king of the Goths and Vandals." We should think, too, that King Oscar, whose literary abilities are considerable, would scarcely appreciate Mr. Vincent's delicate compliment—he "would make an excellent 'special' for the New York press."

The Lapps whom the author met at the North Cape and its vicinity are harmless, semi-civilised dwarfs, much like the Samoyedes, their Siberian neighbours, and devoted to blubber and strong drink. They purchase their wives—a custom not altogether unknown in more civilised countries. The race is rapidly dwindling, owing to the practice of polyandry, neglect of cleanliness, and love of alcohol. Mr. Vincent dwells with much pleasure on the universal education of the Swedes. Both Sweden and Norway, indeed, exhibit praiseworthy zeal in compulsory instruction. In 1877 he shows that ninety-eight

per cent. of the Swedish children between eight and fifteen years of age were under instruction. There is a good account, too, of the barrows round Upsala, which the author compares with the achievements of the American mound-builders. Indeed, the chapters devoted to Sweden are as full as the two on Finland are scanty. They form the best portion of the book.

It was scarcely generous of the author to affirm that Capt. Nares's Polar Expedition "resulted in almost complete failure," after the honour which Capt. Stephenson paid to Capt. Hall of the *Polaris*. At all events, our Arctic Expedition of 1875-76 planted the British flag in the highest latitude which man has ever reached. And Mr. Vincent is too often flippant, not to say profane, when touching on sacred subjects. The amusing rapidity of his judgments may be gathered from what he saw at Gefle—"a church and a gaol; from this I inferred that the good and bad elements in the population must be equally mingled." It is absurd to rail at an Ethiopian for being black, and much licence may reasonably be accorded to Americans in the matter of language and style; but Mr. Vincent is herein wholly unreasonable. Every here and there we have come upon deliciously "tall" writing—as, for instance, his reflections at the North Cape; while he commits numerous outrages upon English. Charms are "loaned" to landscapes; a farmer "rents" him a skiff; the natives are "garbed" in such-and-such a dress. We hear, too, of "necropoli," "alcoholic bibacity," and "the fortuitous fate of Absalom;" while, most puzzling of all, "life is made to acquire a little aureole of its own." After this we hardly know whether to dissent from the closing words of Mr. Vincent's Preface.

"If the sequel proves that I have failed to weave my materials into a volume having a value more than fleeting, I shall have the sorrowful conviction that I have fallen behind-hand since my early Oriental tours."

M. G. WATKINS.

*Studies of Modern Mind and Character.* By John Wilson. (Longmans.)

MR. WILSON has prefixed to this volume a short extract from Mr. Mill's *Dissertations and Discussions*, defending, or rather justifying, the re-appearance, in a permanent form, of articles originally contributed to periodicals, on the ground that such a prospect will cause the articles to be written with more care, and with less reliance on their anonymous and fugitive character. This plea may certainly be regarded as sound, and even as superfluous. Anything really worth reading is worth reading twice; and few things are more uncomfortable than hunting up the back numbers of periodicals, even where it is practicable to do so.

It is quite consistent with this view to maintain that the defects, avoidable and otherwise, of periodical writing become very prominent in a republication of this kind. The editorial pruning and chastening, however essential to the size and character of his magazine, is apt to leave the individual essays rather more colourless and demure than, in

independence, they would have been. Signs are not wanting in this volume that Mr. Wilson can be caustic and pungent, as well as grave, if he chooses. But, on the whole, the book, though it cannot be called dry, is well-informed rather than interesting. In point of style, indeed, it leaves much to be desired; and, as might be expected, this is particularly the case with those of the essays which appear for the first time. With all respect to Mr. Wilson, it must be said that the eighth essay, "Through Anarchy to Caesarism—Napoleon the Uncle," would have been the better for editorial supervision. On p. 294, for instance, we learn that Napoleon throw himself on the army and the country,

"neither of which he had any difficulty in inspiring with the same contempt for the corrupt pentarchy at the Luxembourg, which he himself had impatiently dissembled for years till the pear was ripe, as he saw it to be after his return from Egypt, for transferring into his own hands their unpopular sovereignty—a transfer made by perhaps the most bungled of *coups d'état* that ever was struck—but which could not be so bungled as to be unsuccessful!"

"Able editors" would surely have made short work—or, at any rate, shorter work—of these tangled and ungainly clauses.

But, in other respects, the book suffers from being too much in the form of "the quarterlies." There must be some mystic virtue in the time-honoured method of reviewing five or six books, more or less on one subject, in one essay, by short extracts from each of them, strung together by a thin thread of historical or biographical summary. But, whatever be its merits, it has one great demerit. You do not get enough of the books to judge of them, nor of the reviewer to judge of him; the books are jostled, like the fragments of a kaleidoscope, into a motley pattern, while the reviewer appears and disappears and re-appears, bodingly and at intervals, like the "Ahnfrau" in Grillparzer's play, with which England has recently been diverted and alarmed. One feels inclined to cry for one half-hour of Macaulay—with his twenty lines about the book under review, ten about its author, and then thirty pages of rapid and brilliant sketching of the subject or period from any and every source of information. Time was when quarterlies were bright as well as learned, and pungent as well as prophetic.

The first essay in the book—"Guicciardini and his 'Golden Maxims'"—is an extremely appreciative estimate of the causes of Italian decadence in the sixteenth century, from "spirited, if ill-organised, autonomy to a dull level of spiritual and secular despotism" (p. 2). And the parallel between Guicciardini and Machiavelli (pp. 22-29) is full of useful, if not very profound, reflections on the "mind and character" of each. It is well to remind us, as Mr. Wilson does, that Machiavelli's disrepute is largely owing to a very exceptional virtue of his—candour. Most politicians in troublous times have probably said to themselves that you cannot accurately observe, in practice, the distinction between faith and perfidy, mercy and cruelty, &c., though you must "keep as much credit as you can for virtues which you cannot always afford to exercise." Such at least was the

accepted practice of the age of Machiavelli; he, for his part (and Guicciardini, as Mr. Wilson shows us—pp. 21, 22—pretty well agrees with him), conceiving that even bad principles, if they worked towards success and order, were better than none, formulated this doctrine in writings which have “damned him to everlasting fame,” not for being worse than his neighbours, but for being bolder and more candid. The following essay, that on Giordano Bruno and Galileo, seems rather slight and sketchy. Of Giordano Bruno it tells us just what everyone knows—that he began as a monk, revolted against the monastic and ecclesiastical life, travelled widely through Europe, and was finally burnt by the Inquisition at Rome. But of his actual writings, of the quality and tone of his fervid imagination, Mr. Wilson gives next to no account, referring us only to German histories of philosophy (p. 44) as having given Bruno a distinguished place. But this is just a case where two pages of literary description would have been worth this intolerably vague reference ten times over.

One interesting fact is given by M. Berti, in his account of Bruno's death, which may be commended to the apologists of religious suppression and oppression. When obstinate heretics, like Bruno, “vivo igne cremantur, eorum lingua alliganda est, ne si libere loqui possint, astantes impiis blasphemis offendant.” Such was the Christianity of the Inquisition in Bruno's time. It is not recorded, I believe, that the priests of Moloch gagged their victims before burning them.

“Surely your race it was that He,  
O men, signed backwards with His name!  
Beholding, in Gethsemane,  
Bled the red bitter sweat of shame!”

Perhaps the pleasantest reading in Mr. Wilson's book is the essay on Swift. Without any attempt at whitewashing or panegyric, he recalls the attention of those whose ideas of Swift are based on Macaulay's disparaging estimate and Thackeray's saddening judgment to the truer and kindlier view of Mr. Forster, that in his better days Swift had “something else than water on the brain and misanthropy in the heart.” We should have been spared many subsequent Irish troubles had more persons felt towards Ireland as Swift, Burke, and Sydney Smith felt.

The essay on “Junius and Francis” is a less temperate and balanced performance, being vitiated by a certain animosity towards the cause that Junius represented. It is one thing to see grave faults and slanderous tendencies in that great writer; another thing to talk of his writings as only a “succès de scandale,” and as “fixing infamy on any man” known to be their author; of “assassin pens” and “outrages of that arch-libeller.” That Francis' motives were mixed, and some of them mean, is likely enough. But it is impossible to read Mr. Trevelyan's recent *Life of Fox*, even after making every allowance for its Liberal bias, without recognising the substantial justice of Junius' cause. An encroaching Court, propped up in its designs by men like Sandwich and Bute, was withheld from doing irreparable damage to the Constitution in no small degree by that patriotic, though truculent and unscrupulous, pen.

The rest of the volume, with the exception of a short and graphic sketch entitled “Bismarck, Prussia, and Pan-Teutonism,” is entirely occupied with French history and politics, ranging from the outbreak of the French Revolution to the war of 1870. In this part of his work Mr. Wilson seems thoroughly at home; he is moderate and impartial; he can see the virtues as well as the vices of the Napoleons, the faults as well as the calamities of Louis XVI. and Louis-Philippe. In the “Reign of Terror and its Secret Police” he is strenuous in his denunciation of the sanguinary and incompetent faction and its subordinate spies and desperadoes, who did more to discredit the cause of freedom and popular government than its avowed enemies have ever been able to accomplish. If anything, he makes too much of the paradox—more apparent than real—of a despicable and sanguinary minority grasping and retaining supreme power. The truth is that the party of law and order and quiet are, in one sense, never united effectively; their very virtues paralyse them. Add to this, that in France at the time of the Revolution the old landmarks and standards, to which such persons might have rallied, had been in large measure abolished before they or others were fully cognizant of the imminent anarchy; and we shall, I do not say disagree with Mr. Wilson, but contemplate this period with something less of surprise.

Perhaps, however, amid our own agrarian troubles we shall find Mr. Wilson most interesting when he describes the land question in France, and discusses small tenures and their subdivision under laws of heritage. He is by no means so confident of the present and future results of this system as Mr. M. Arnold has shown himself. He thinks, with M. Léonce de Lavergne, that the forced subdivision of moderate-sized properties (p. 378) leads to debt, restlessness, forced sales, and general uneasiness of the agricultural body. It is to be noted, however, that no evidence is adduced of any widespread discontent in rural districts from this cause. Indeed, M. de Lavergne himself calls the system “the flesh and blood of France,” thinks it a sacred ark, and at the same time a growing evil. If this be so, the state of France is that described by Tacitus, “*nec vitia nec remedia pati possumus*.” But then the popular belief of the contentment, stability, and loyalty of the agricultural class in France conflicts strangely with these theories. Perhaps the truth is that Mr. Wilson hardly allows enough for a certain shrewdness of the French rustic—“*abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva*”—as when he pleads that litigation would swallow up the whole value of a £20 plot of land, not seeing that the recognition of such a fact is within reach of the possessor and his rival or rivals, who are not unlikely to “act accordingly.” And with Mr. Arnold's larger view, be it right or wrong, that considerable inequalities of condition are bad all round and for everybody, Mr. Wilson hardly deals at all.

One further criticism may be made on Mr. Wilson's style, which is, that he tends to use language which may be defined as the bastard classical. Such, for instance, are Baron Haussman's “*edilical exploits*” (p. 356),

“German longanimity” (p. 435), “*acephalous Jacobinism*” (p. 271). All these are ugly compounds, and admit of periphrasis, or of synonyms less painful to the eye and ear.

E. D. A. MORSEHEAD.

#### NEW NOVELS, ETC.

- A Heart's Problem.* By Charles Gibbon. In 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)  
*Faith and Unfaith.* By the Author of “Phyllis,” &c. In 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)  
*The Silver Link.* By Mrs. Houstoun. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)  
*Two Rival Loves.* By Annie L. Walker. In 3 vols. (F. V. White.)  
*The Squire's Heir.* By Ralph Neville. In 2 vols. (W. H. Allen.)  
*Arthur Middleton.* By Alfred E. Knight. In 2 vols. (Newman.)  
*The Woodleighs of Amescote.* By Mrs. Mortimer Collins and Percy Cotton. (Sonneschein.)  
*Under the Shield.* By M. E. Winchester. (Seeley & Co.)

MR. GIBBON'S new story is fresh and charming—very slight as regards plot, but admirably worked out. It might be styled a love idyll, for such indeed it is, and he must be an old ourmudgeon who could not get interested in the loves of Maurice Calthorpe and Mabel Cuthbert. But, although the novel contains few incidents, these are quite of an unusual type. We shall not reveal them, as our readers will doubtless search them out for themselves. It is long, however, since we have read a little story which delighted us more than this. What makes it still more pleasant reading is the fact—sufficiently well known, indeed, to all who are familiar with Mr. Gibbon's work—that the author is a true literary artist, and writes a polished and graceful style.

The author of *Phyllis* was one of the most promising of all the new school of novelists. The story now before us—*Faith and Unfaith*—is distinctly superior to three-fourths of the fiction published, and yet somehow we cannot say that it registers the advance we expected. But on matters of this kind opinions will differ, according to the point of view from which novels are regarded. There are, of course, various kinds of excellence. One will excel in plot, another in character-drawing, a third in literary finish. *Phyllis* had the unusual merit of betokening promise in all these directions. As regards plot, the present novel is more than its equal. The incidents in *Faith and Unfaith* are of a most painfully exciting kind, and the narrative is bright and lively throughout. But the characters have scarcely that distinctiveness of individuality which we found in the two heroines Phyllis and Molly Bawn. Yet we confess that they are such as to have awakened very great interest in us. It is chiefly in regard to style that our objections would lie against the present novel. It is not written in so natural a manner as its predecessors. Then, too, the author has shown an inordinate passion for quotation. In

moderation, this cannot be objected to; but the quotations, chiefly poetical, in these three volumes must amount to several hundreds, we believe, if fairly counted. The work ought to run Mr. Southgate's *Many Thoughts of Many Minds* very hard, especially in the matter of quotations regarding the passion of love. But, when all has been said, *Faith and Unfaith* is an excellent novel. The author is unquestionably clever, and has, no doubt, still before her a very successful career. We only wish that we never had a harder task set us than reading her stories. It is because she has powers which are by no means common that we are anxious to see them fully and fairly developed.

*The Silver Link* is not a pleasant book. Several of the characters are given to the use of very strong language, and in some parts of the narrative such expressions as "d— fool," "d— silly," are plentiful. Now, we are far from saying that these phrases are not an accurate representation of the conduct described, but the style of the tap-room is not attractive when too much obtruded. We counted seven good round oaths in the first volume, ten in the second, and eight in the third; besides such compromises as "Gad!" "By George!" &c. The plot of the book is certainly remarkable, and we shall not attempt to analyse it. But there is too much about fortunes being taken by fraud by those who have no right to them; and a great deal also turns upon many of the characters being the descendants of a colonial murderer. A Colonel L'Estrange, afterwards Lord Kingsberry, figures conspicuously; he is utterly destitute of honour, and does not seem to possess a single redeeming quality. There are two or three good individuals thrown in as foils, but they fail to make *The Silver Link* a favourite with us. We have some pity and sympathy for Clarice and her suffering mother; but that is all. The story, on the whole, appears to us as unsatisfactory as it is extraordinary. It is nothing like so good as the author's previous work, *Recommended to Mercy*.

Miss Walker writes spiritedly, and, as it seems to us, also writes well. *Two Rival Loves* is certainly a better and more entertaining work than the majority of novels which come from the press in such rapid succession. It turns upon the rightful inheritance to a large property known as Summerwood. Hugh Marston is the son of a widow in the possession of the estate; and, with the utmost conscientiousness, he sets about trying to dispossess himself of it because he has heard that, in consequence of what happened many years before, his family are not entitled to it. We have often heard of struggles to obtain possession of an estate, but our readers will be specially interested in this account of a struggle how to get rid of one. There is a very pretty young widow of an uncle of Hugh Marston who figures prominently in the novel; and it is she and her child whom Hugh believes to be the rightful heirs. But, as Hugh in the outset has fallen desperately in love with the bewitching widow, we see that everything must of course end happily. This

is the merest skeleton of a plot which deserves unravelling right through, and anyone who takes up the book cannot fail to be strongly interested in it.

What with the campaign of Napoleon in Italy and the fierce doings of the United Irishmen in Ireland, the reader of *The Squire's Heir* cannot complain of dullness. Mr. Neville writes about Ireland as though he knew something of the country and its people. The subject he has chosen may not seem very inviting, and yet there is a capital love-story interwoven in it; and we have followed with much interest the course of the deeply tried passion of the dashing Colonel Baskerville, volunteer in the First Consul's army, for the daughter of the Earl of Hallington. After the war in Europe, and before peace is concluded, Baskerville foolishly returns to England. He is betrayed, thrown into prison, and condemned to death for serving under Napoleon. Orders are given for his execution; but, although the soldiers are actually making ready to fire, we know, of course, that the doomed man will be preserved to his beloved Edith, and surely enough the reprieve arrives in the nick of time. Mr. Neville has some strong prejudices—or convictions, perhaps we ought to say. One is against bad champagne, and the other is against the law as administered in this country. We are wholly with him as regards the former, if only partially so as regards the latter. However, with regard to the story as a whole, we have no doubt it will be much appreciated. After many days, we have the satisfaction of seeing villainy punished and virtue triumphant in the most thorough-going manner. The book has not been "read" so well as it should have been. We have "in terrorum;" "dernier resort" (one s); the word "propriété" appears without its legitimate accents; and one of Napoleon's generals figures as Devoust. It would not be fair probably to debit these errors to the author.

In the case of Mr. Knight's story, what can criticism do in the face of a Preface, "intended particularly for the hypercritical and the censorious," and consisting simply of the famous passage beginning, "The quality of mercy is not strained"? Abjured in the outset to temper judgment with mercy, we have tried to take the most favourable view possible of this novel. Regretfully are we obliged to confess that our honest opinion must be expressed in one word—rubbish! Let any person go through the first two chapters of the book, and then say whether he does not agree with us. We have carefully read the whole, and find that robbery, insanity, and murder run riot to an unparalleled degree. We are hurried on from crime to crime in the most bewildering manner. The whole thing is entirely destitute of literary finish, and is at the same time fearfully and wonderfully constructed. If Mr. Knight be a very young man, we regret to speak in a way which will doubtless seem harsh to him; if he be not young, there is no excuse for a work of this kind.

Mrs. Mortimer Collins and her collaborator have written a very pleasant and graceful story in *The Woodleighs of Amscote*. It is a

pity, however, that the work, handsomely got up in all other respects, should be disfigured by some of the worst illustrations we have ever seen. The figures closely resemble tailors' blocks, though we are not sure that this is not a little unjust to the tailors' blocks.

*Under the Shield* is a religious story, and we wish all religious stories were written in the same simple and natural way. There is a sterling value in books of this kind, and we can conceive no more healthy reading for children. Without cant or affectation, Miss Winchester's latest story inculcates virtue, manliness, and true nobility of character.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

#### FOREIGN LITERATURE.

*Le Public et les Hommes de Lettres en Angleterre au dix-huitième Siècle.* Par A. Beljame. (Hachette.) This large and well-filled volume deserves, beyond all question, the praise due to the most accurate and laborious sketch of a period of English literature yet produced by any Frenchman. M. Beljame has undertaken to trace the formation of a public for literature in England; and he has attempted this by making a minute examination of the literary history, first of Dryden, then of Addison, then of Pope. The almost incredible diligence which he has bestowed on his subject is shown by an array of citations from the obscure as well as the well-known authors of the time, the value of which, as testimony to the point, can be estimated only by one who has worked in the same field. An Englishman may perhaps wish that such an anthology from the least creditable part of English literature had not been presented to a foreign audience, but he cannot but do justice to M. Beljame's industry. From his conduct of his general thesis we rather dissent, for we hold that it was Dryden in his later years and when he was in disgrace who really established the direct connexion between the professional author and his public, and that Addison only indirectly furthered the work, while Pope, by the obloquy which, for personal reasons, he threw on his brother men of letters, positively threw it back. M. Beljame, too, seems to us altogether to over-estimate Pope's "indépendance d'écrivain et la fidélité avec laquelle il s'attache à sa profession." On these points, as well as on his comparative estimate of Addison and Steele, and his judgment on some incidents in the life of Dryden, we could break a lance with him. But it is not too much to say that there is no sketch of the lighter literature of England between 1660 and 1740 to be found in English of half the minuteness, accuracy, and fullness of this book. It has a bibliographical appendix of considerable value; and it is not unworthy of notice that M. Beljame seems to have kept up with the latest authorities on his subject up to the time of his going to press, magazine and review articles of quite recent date being laid under contribution.

*Geschichte Castiliens im 12. und 13. Jahrhundert.* Von Dr. F. W. Schiermacher. (Williams and Norgate.) This is an excellent history of its kind, written almost entirely from nearly contemporaneous Spanish and Moorish Chronicles. It gives a lively picture of all external events of the time. The wars and conquests, the quarrels and reconciliations of kings and nobles, the great events of ecclesiastical and political history, are vividly and accurately outlined. As a picturesque history in the style of Prescott, but written with a far wider knowledge of Arabian as well as of Spanish authorities, we can give it very high praise,

But the question will occur, is such a history at all the highest kind of history? We care comparatively little nowadays about the details of the many bickerings and quarrels, say, between Queen Urraca and her husband and son. The mere fact that an Archbishop of Santiago oppressed his tenants, and that they rebelled against him, is of little worth, however prettily the incidents are told; we want to learn how he oppressed them, in defence of what rights or supposed rights they resisted and rebelled, in what forms and under what law they held their property in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The reader will learn from this History that Northern Spain and Portugal were at this time a mosaic of kingdoms; but he will hardly guess that they were a mosaic of nations and of peoples also. Such facts are eagerly discussed by the best Spanish writers, lawyers, and economists of the present day; but Dr. Schiermacher, while trusting to Dozy, Gams, and other foreign writers, whether through ignorance or an ill-founded contempt, completely passes over, and makes no use of, these valuable studies, with the exception of Gayangos. Yet by anyone who wishes to read history otherwise than as an authentic romance the want will be deeply felt. More than any other chroniclers the Spanish require to be interpreted by one who can sometimes read between the lines, and who is swift to gather hints of what the life of the real nation was behind the robe of the ecclesiastic, the Court of the Sovereign, the castle or tent of the baron and the soldier. Meanwhile, to the general reader who would turn away from any deeper study, Dr. Schiermacher presents a brightly coloured picture of the surface of Spanish history in the period of which he treats, far more trustworthy than can be found elsewhere; and this is perhaps all that he intended to give.

*Ansichten über Aesthetik und Literatur von Wilhelm von Humboldt. Seine Briefe an Christian Gottfried Körner (1793-1830). Hrsg. von F. Jonas. (Berlin: Schleiermacher.)* Herr Jonas, in seeking materials for a Life of Christian G. Körner, applied to Frau von Bülow, daughter of Wilhelm von Humboldt, for the loan of Körner's letters to her father; they were not in her possession, and have for the present disappeared, but she granted permission to Herr Jonas to publish the letters addressed by Humboldt to Körner. These form a series, often interrupted, extending from the period of the first to that of the second French Revolution. They are, as the title of the volume indicates, almost wholly of a speculative and critical character. Kantian ideas are applied by Humboldt to the philosophy of art; and poetry, epic and dramatic, classical and modern, the theatre, music, dancing, painting, furnish materials for comment. Many passages, as is natural, refer to writings of Goethe and Schiller, but of personal talk or gossip there is a scanty supply. In Goethe, Humboldt saw more of the "artist" than the "poet," and more of the epic than the lyric poet; he notices the want of a certain rhythm in Goethe's style; he held that Goethe's poetical genius invited or condemned him to the study of natural science, as Schiller's in like manner obliged him to pursue philosophy. From one passage we infer that Kant did not inspire his intellect, in true German fashion, with beer. "Philosophy," Humboldt goes on, "is always loftier than poetry. For Schiller and Goethe always drank beer, and Goethe drinks it still [1830] without shame, even when people are present."

*Zeiten, Völker und Menschen. Von Karl Hillebrand. Band V. Aus dem Jahrhundert der Revolution. (Berlin: Oppenheim.)* Herr Hillebrand's collected essays increase in multitude, if not in profundity or brilliance. The

present volume rambles from Montesquieu to M<sup>me</sup>. de Bémusat, and is easy and pleasant reading for a leisure hour. It has nothing very remarkable, but it is very readable, and readable books are not very common in German literature. Herr Hillebrand may claim that he is popularising in Germany the essay, which has long existed as a literary form in England and in France. He occupies almost solely in Germany the ground which, among ourselves, is held by the large class of essayists of whom Mr. Hayward would be admitted to be chief.

*Petőfi's Tod vor dreissig Jahren. Jókai's Erinnerungen an Petőfi. Zusammenge stellt von K. M. Kertbeny. (Leipzig: W. Friedrich.)* This brochure may be useful to some Petőfi students, as it collects into one work various biographical and other data hitherto scattered through many publications. But it certainly omits to furnish any interesting information about the great Hungarian's life or death that has not been printed and reprinted *ad nauseam* in all the leading journals of his own country and of Germany. Indeed, the larger portion of this one hundred paged pamphlet is devoted either to the glorification of Maurice Jókai, the novelist—who surely does not need such patronage—or to an exposition of its aggrieved editor's method of dealing with impatient authors, sceptical critics, and an ignorant public. That Petőfi's genius would have remained unknown outside Hungary but for M. Kertbeny's efforts may be true; but his continuous proclamation of the claim will not blind foreigners to the fact that very many other translators popularised the poet in their countries independently of, and even anterior to, this editor's advent. Besides a recital of M. Kertbeny's rights and wrongs, the book contains references to Petőfi's death; a very ill-advised publication by Jókai on the poet's "enemies;" a few interesting bibliographical items, and parallel specimens from some translations of Petőfi's lyrics. With respect to the poet's presumed death on the battle-field of Schécsburg little or nothing is told; and even the plan of the battle promised on the title-page is not given, although where it may be purchased is mentioned. In lieu of any fresh information on the point, Dr. Lengyel's oft-told tale of the fight is furnished; and—apart from the fact that that does not altogether dispel one's reasonable doubts as to the ultimate fate of Petőfi—it has been so frequently reprinted that it is difficult to discover the reason of its present publication, or, indeed, of the whole brochure. After a few lines devoted to the reprinting of well-known matter referable to the pseudo-Petőfi who have from time to time disturbed the Hungarian nation by their alleged appearance, Maurice Jókai follows with a paper on "Petőfi and his Enemies." It is not very gratifying to see the veteran romancer, at this epoch in his career, unearthing the slight literary squabbles or transient ebullitions of temper of his renowned countryman thirty years after their supposed occurrence, in order to fill a few pages of M. Kertbeny's pamphlet. Petőfi's anger could kindle quickly as stubble, but as speedily burned out; and it would have been anything but gratifying to him to have seen pilloried in print as his "enemies" the names of his boyhood's friend Albert Pákh, the venerated Vörösmarty, and even Jókai himself. And it is an unseasonable, if not a cruel, thing now, to say that the poet hated Kossuth solely because the general was his rival for the nation's affection, and that he deemed every political rival a personal enemy. The publication of this section is a grave mistake, and he could not have been a friend of Jókai's who suggested it. The succeeding division of this curious medley contains some interesting, if to be relied on, bibliographical information with respect to the rarity of the earlier, and sales of the most

recent, editions of Petőfi's poems. About twenty native editions are stated to have been published, with a gross sale of 100,000 copies. The first "people's" edition, of 30,000 copies, was published this year, and is said to have been sold out in a few months; and the second enlarged edition is now going off well. It is doubtful whether the representative poets cited by M. Kertbeny—"Goethe, Byron, Béranger, Victor Hugo, Leopardi, Poe, or Pushkin"—could claim so great a native popularity thirty years after death. There is a strange Appendix to this pamphlet, containing an account of a soi-disant "Doppelgänger" of Petőfi that appeared to Herr Bathó. The story is by Jókai, the recounter of nearly all the anecdotes current about the poet.

*Registres des Comptes municipaux de la Ville de Tours: publiés avec notes et éclaircissements par J. Delaville le Roulx. Vols. I., II. (Paris: A. Picard; Tours.)* France is looking up her municipal records. To the names of Giry, Faigiez, A. Germain, and other recent labourers in this field we now have to add that of the able young archivist of Touraine, who, with a praiseworthy enthusiasm, has undertaken to edit the long series of accounts still preserved at Tours. Not many French cities possess so complete a set of municipal accounts as the ancient capital of the Turones; beginning in 1358, they continue almost without interruption to the present time. Starting thus from a period when the movement for defined rights and a constitution among the towns was already acknowledged, the student of the origin and early growth of municipal life will find little here to help him. But for the internal state of France during the troubled times of the fourteenth century the volumes before us are highly interesting. The position of the bourgeois was already settled, their power and self-government were such that the Crown now turned to them for local aid in defence of the country against the English. Touraine at this time lay between the possessions of the French and English kings; as a bulwark, therefore, against the latter it was most important to keep up her strong places. By royal order in 1356 the old Tours and its important neighbour, la Martinopole, were united under the authority of six sufficient bourgeois, to be chosen yearly by the inhabitants. "à gouverner le fait des fortifications et defenses d'y celle." Full powers were given to these "élus" to use the revenues of the town for this purpose; the first page of the account 1358 (the form of which is repeated yearly, declares it to be that of the general receiver "des prests, treuz [? creuz], fermes et imposition ordonnez et imposez pour le fait du gouvernement, cloeson, et fortification de la ville de Tours, baillie à lever, accensez et affermez par" the "élus." Every page of the earlier years shows the pressing necessity felt for pushing on these works; money was raised in every way, by the sale of wine, by loans from the trades and from individuals, by sums levied on the parishes, even to the purchase of a house because it would be cheaper to use the stone in it than to buy other material. As might be expected, several details of value to the general historian occur in these interesting accounts. How the inhabitants gave octroi in 1360 for the wars, also for the redemption of their King, Charles V.; again in 1361, to pay Jehan and Etienne de Fourques, who were gone to England to be hostages for the King; how a few years later they taxed themselves to reward Oliver de Guesclin, brother of the great Bertrand, for his gallant deeds. The treaty between Tours and the English and Gascons of Vézetz, September 1360, gave rise to various items of expenditure such as "à André des Bordes, pour pain et vin qui fu donné de par la ville à plusieurs Engleis de Verez, qui estoient venus pour traiter avec



les gens de la ville." Touching evidence of the despair of the inhabitants appears in 1359, when they paid a priest "d'avoir servi la ville ou mois de janvier derrenier passé, en prient Dieu qu'il la vousist sauver," and when in November they paid a salary for ringing for the town morning and evening. They could not even pay their deputies to the States-general held in May that year without borrowing, and the deputies had to bear part of their expenses after all. The organisation thus begun continued as the municipal government, and we shall look with interest for the succeeding volumes of these accounts. The present issues bring us to 1331. M. Delaville le Roulx has adopted a method of compression to avoid needless repetition and inordinate length; where numerous analogous items occur together, omitting mere formulæ, he gives a *précis* in small print. The eye at once detects what is original matter. The numeration of the paragraphs and a good Index to each volume render the work at once available to the student. The editor greatly adds to its value by appending documents and notes drawn from various archives, illustrating the history of local families, the wars in Touraine, the dissensions between the town and the ecclesiastical authorities, and other matters referred to in the text. Copies of initial letters and a plate of seals decorate the book.

M. FR. BONNARDOT, formerly *archiviste* of Orléans, one of the editors of the fine edition of *Le Livre des Métiers* of Etienne Boileau published under the auspices of the municipality of Paris in 1879, sends us his *Essai historique sur le Régime municipal à Orléans*, just printed by the Société archéologique et historique de l'Orléanais. The paper gives a sketch of the municipal organisation, election of officers, privileges, &c., of the city, founded on documents from 1389-1790 preserved in the archives. Orléans possesses no charter, and the writer does not deal with concessions made before 1389, because they concern commerce, not "communal administration nor political liberties." It is a pity the author did not go farther back; we want to know more about those early grants to boroughs. M. Bonnardot finds that the royal influence was little felt up to 1569; after that time the power of the central authority increased daily.

A VALUABLE monograph upon the most eminent of the Tyrolean Minnesingers, and indeed of all the Minnesingers of his age, has just appeared at Innsbruck—*Hugo von Montfort*, von Dr. J. E. Wackernell (Wagner). The author has fully utilised the immensely increased material bearing on his subject, and his work entirely supersedes not only the slighter labours of Uhland, Gervinus, and Wackernagel, but also the more elaborate essay of Weinhold; while the comparatively recent edition by Bartsch bestows more attention on the text than on the life and characteristics of the writer. Dr. Wackernell is indeed able here and there to bring the text of Bartsch nearer to the Alemannic German in which the knight of Bregenz wrote; but his labour appears to have been chiefly spent on the four elaborate dissertations which occupy nearly half the volume, and which deal respectively with Hugo's life, with his style, personality, and character, with the condition of the MSS., and with his language and *Metrik*. We may add that the author combines with the utmost German thoroughness a strong, nervous, and often lively style.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

In the middle of January Messrs. Longmans and Co. will bring out two volumes, by Dr. Bain, of Aberdeen, on *The Mills, Father and Son*. The volume on James Mill is an exhaustive biography; that on John Stuart Mill gives a full criticism of his writings and character, together with personal recollections and some important family documents.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD AND Co. will publish early in the new year a *Life of Victor Emmanuel*, by Mr. Edward Dicey. The volume will form one of the "New Plutarch Series" of biographies, and will contain a portrait drawn and engraved by Mr. Thomas Scott.

MESSRS. WILSON AND McCORMICK, of Glasgow, announce for publication at an early date a new volume of poems, chiefly lyrical, to be called *The Praise and Blame of Love, and other Verse*. The book is the joint work of two new writers.

MESSRS. F. V. WHITE AND Co. will publish very shortly a new novel in three volumes, by Florence Marryat, entitled *Phyllida*.

THE unique, careful, coloured pen-drawing of Old London Bridge in Shakspeare's time, contained in Pepys's Collection at Magdalen College, Cambridge, has long been one of the choicest rarities that antiquaries have desired to see reproduced. That object has been now attained. Through the kindness of the Pepys librarian, the Rev. F. Gunton, and the skill of Mr. Griggs, a most successful chromo-photolithograph of the old vellum drawing has been made for the third part of Mr. Furnivall's edition of Harrison's *Description of England in Shakspeare's Day, 1577-87*, for the New Shakspeare Society, which will contain seven other engravings of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century street and house architecture. As this choice Pepys bridge view will be folded in four in Mr. Furnivall's book, the society's committee have resolved to issue an extra unfolded copy to every member for framing or keeping in a portfolio. The view, which looks up the river, shows the Tower and two wheels of the London water mills on the north, the roof of Becket's chapel, which faced eastwards, the fine Nonesuch House with its gilt pillars, &c., the drawbridge, Southwark Gate Tower, with fourteen traitors' heads on it, the Southwark Corn Mills, &c.

MR. WALTER RYE has just produced the fifth portion of his invaluable *Fines relating to the County of Norfolk levied in the King's Court from 3 Richard I. to the End of John*. The work condensed into the seventy-seven pages of this part is enormous, and the general deductions drawn by Mr. Rye in his Introduction are of great importance to the general historian of England. He has compiled comparative lists of the Christian or fore names in the fines levied in his period in Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire, and shows how much larger the Scandinavian element is in Norfolk. He has also shown how many more small freeholders there were in that county than in any other, and how few Norman proprietors. He has given a list of 400 field names arranged under their last syllable—grave, wong, wro, &c.—another list of twenty nicknames, a digest of 303 fines, and two full Indexes of names and places: a capital bit of work. We are glad to hear that Mr. Rye means, with his usual generosity, to continue the publication of these "Fines" at his own expense.

MR. ARTHUR KINGLAKE, of Hains Hill, Taunton, has projected a new quarterly publication, to be called the *Prisoner*, which will be issued some time during the coming year. It will be devoted to the discussion of subjects to which Mr. Kinglake (who is, by-the-way, a brother of the author of *Eothen*) has actively

given many years of a long life—such as subjects affecting the amelioration of the condition of prisoners, the state of our gaols, the progress of "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies," and of industrial schools, &c. So much attention has been called by recent books to questions concerning our prisons and to various phases of "prison life" that such a publication is likely, we think, to meet with the support and encouragement which its genial projector deserves.

MR. O. H. HERFORD, of Trinity, one of the winners of the prize for the *Hamlet Quartos Essay*, has put forth the syllabus of the twelve lectures on Shakspeare that he has lately delivered at Penrith and Carlisle under the Cambridge Local Lecture scheme. The syllabus shows that Mr. Lowell's question, "Can anything fresh be said on Shakspeare?" (that is worth hearing) must be answered in the affirmative. Mr. Herford's sketches prove that he has taken both a more general and a more searching view of Shakspeare's art than has yet been attempted by any English writer, and that when, after future deliveries, the lectures are perfected and published, our best Shakspeare critics will have to look to their laurels.

WHILE Miss Jackson was collecting the materials for her *Shropshire Word Book* (reviewed in the ACADEMY of December 10) she became acquainted with many of the curious superstitions and ancient customs still lingering in that county, and formed the resolution of compiling a companion volume on *Shropshire Folk-Lore*. Ill-health has unfortunately prevented her from carrying out her design; but the notes which she has accumulated have been handed to Miss Charlotte S. Burne, and the work will appear under her editorial care. It will be published in London by Messrs. Trübner, and the subscription price will be 7s. 6d. for small, 10s. 6d. for large paper copies.

MR. JOHN HEYWOOD, of Manchester, who has just issued to subscribers *Notes and Corners of Lancashire and Cheshire*, by Mr. James Croston, announces that he has a second series in preparation. The same publisher will also shortly bring out a re-issue of *Lancashire Folk-Lore*, compiled and edited by Mr. John Harland and Mr. T. T. Wilkinson.

THE Cambridge University Browning Society has put forth its rules. "The object of the society shall be the study of modern literature, and especially the works of Robert Browning." The meetings are to be general—at least twice a term—and special, weekly, every Friday, (a) for members of the university, (b) for members of Girton and Newnham Colleges, the women's colleges. There is no limit on the number of members; the terminal subscription is 2s. 6d. The committee consists of twelve members; the vice-presidents are four; and the president holds office for three years.

*Much Ado about Nothing* was the play for criticism at the meeting of the Clifton Shakspeare Society on December 17. Mr. O. H. Sanders sent a Report on the instrumental music. The following papers were also read:—"Beatrice," by Miss Florence W. Herapath; "Dogberry and Verges," by Mr. J. H. Tucker; "On Certain Expressions used by Beatrice," by Mr. Francis F. Fox; "A Medley from *Much Ado about Nothing*," by Mr. J. W. Mills; and "On the falling in Love in *Much Ado about Nothing*," by Dr. J. E. Shaw.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has offered to the city of Pittsburgh the sum of £50,000 sterling for a free library, on the single condition that the city shall appropriate £3,000 per annum to its maintenance. Mr. Carnegie is a native of Dunfermline, in Scotland.

M. MILLET, a brother of the late distinguished

artist, is the originator of an idea for using thin panels of natural woods for the covers of books—veneers, such as have long been used for furniture and wall decoration. These veneers are cut so thin that over one hundred are needed to make a pile an inch high.

THE date of the annual public meeting of the Académie française for the award of the *prix de vertu* and of the prizes in literary competitions has been changed from the beginning of August to the last Thursday in June.

AUGUSTUS GREGUSS, Professor of Aesthetics at the University of Budapest, has just brought out a collection of his shorter metrical pieces under the title of *Greguss Agost Versei*. It will be remembered that Mr. Greguss is the author of a critical Life of Shakspeare, alluded to in a former number of the ACADEMY (September 27, 1879), and that he is the Magyariser of *Timon of Athens* and *Measure for Measure* in the "Shakspeare Minden Munkái" (complete works of Shakspeare), published at Budapest by the Kisfaludy Society.

AMONG recent Russian publications a third edition of the collected works of G. P. Danilevski deserves notice. It will consist of four volumes, and is to include the author's latest productions. The historical romances and tales will be arranged in chronological order. M. Danilevski, in some prefatory remarks, explains that the modern tales were derived from actual observation. The first of these, *Biéglie v' Novo Russi* ("The Fugitives of New Russia"), was completed during the author's labours as a member of the commission for improving the condition of the peasantry. The prototypes of most of the characters in these sketches he had met with on the estuaries of the Don or on the shores of the Sea of Azof. The same thing is true regarding the heroes of the historical romances. He had studied them in historical documents or the traditions of a bygone age—sometimes in a few lines of correspondence, sometimes in memoranda interpolated between the leaves of a calendar or inscribed in a collection of poems. M. Danilevski promises to enter more fully into these details in his personal reminiscences should the latter ever be written.

WE have received the first two parts of the *Novissimo Año Cristiano y Santoral Español* (see ACADEMY, November 5, p. 346). The Introduction, by the Padre F. Fita, with its well-chosen illustrations, is well worth the perusal of all interested in Spanish ecclesiastical archaeology. The work is in folio, and is a fine specimen of Spanish typography. Beside engravings in the text, a highly coloured chromo-lithograph of Murillo's *Saint Anne and the Virgin*, and a lithograph of Ribera's *St. Bartholomew*, accompany these parts.

A. HARTLEBEN, of Vienna, will shortly publish a *History of Printing*, by Karl Faulmann, which will, it is promised, throw much fresh light on the personality of Gutenberg and on the early history of the art. At the same time the author has not neglected to record the latest improvements of modern printing. The Austrian Government has undertaken to defray the cost of publication.

THE *Revue de Géographie* has a paper by M. Oberbonneau upon a subject no less unpromising than the condition of literature at Timbuctoo. We are told that no commodities of trade are in greater demand throughout the Soudan than Arabic MSS., which are specially sought after by Muhammadan pilgrims. Nor is this desire for learning a new thing. Spanish chroniclers state that in the fourteenth century Timbuctoo boasted a flourishing university, with libraries and professors, which excited the jealousy of the Sultan of Morocco, who destroyed the whole. It appears that an Englishman,

Mr. Jackson, has conceived the idea of searching in the Soudan for Arabic translations of the Greek and Roman classics. The same hope, it may be recollected, was aroused the other day by the news that the French had occupied Khairwan.

*Das Basler Jahrbuch* for 1882, edited by R. Waackernagel and A. Burckhardt, contains some interesting contributions to the history and biography of the city and canton of Basel. There is a curious account of the journey of an embassy from Basel to Strassburg to greet Queen Marie-Antoinette; the history of the two fortresses of Farnsburg and Pfeiffingen; and an essay by S. Vogelín, on the "Cosmographie" of Sebastian Münster, Professor of Hebrew at Basel in 1532. Among the miscellanies there is a copy of the regulations for patients at the "Gesund-und-Heilbad Neu-Schauenburg" in 1762.

UNDER the title *Ophelia ein poetisches Lebensbild von Shakespeare zum ersten Male im Lichte ärztlicher Wissenschaft*, Dr. Hirschfeld, a physician of Danzig, studies a celebrated case of mania succeeding melancholia which had previously engaged the attention of Drs. Bucknill, Kellogg, and Connolly. His conclusions are in the main identical with theirs. The flowers which Ophelia distributes need not, he says, correspond with the names given to them by the distracted girl; they may as well be straws and stalks and leaves. "Oh, how the wheel becomes it," translated into the German "O wie das Rad dazn klingt," Dr. Hirschfeld takes for an illusion of hearing, apparently not aware that "the wheel" is explained by most critics as referring to the burden or refrain, "Down, a-down, a-down-a." Perhaps the most interesting piece of criticism that has been written on Ophelia's lunacy is the notice given by Dr. Brigham and Dr. Kellogg of Ophelia, or her American double, as she appeared in the Utica State Lunatic Asylum:

"Here is Ophelia, past cure, past hope, sitting at the piano and singing the songs of Moore . . . and, though the snows of some sixty winters have settled upon her head, she still bears traces of that extraordinary beauty for which she was once celebrated. The causes, too, of her insanity are known to have been similar to those of the Ophelia of the poet—namely, domestic sorrow and blighted affections. At times she is obscene; though, like her great prototype, apparently as unconscious of this now as she is of all her early sorrows. She decks herself fantastically, constructs the most curious and fantastic things, and will sit at the piano and with much taste sing the songs of brighter days together with her own strange and wild improvisations."

WE have lately received the annual Reports of four free public libraries. That from Manchester naturally occupies our attention first, with an issue of close upon one million volumes during the twelve months. The total number of books purchased or presented in the past year amounts to 13,156, including such valuable works as the Reports on the voyage of the Challenger, Dr. Badger's *Arabic Lexicon*, and Mr. Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. The average number of persons who entered the library and its several branches is 7,797 on each week-day and 3,025 on each Sunday. Next comes the adjoining town of Salford, where, as we have before announced, a fine picture gallery is in course of formation by private munificence. We remark that the reference library here suffers from inability to purchase new books—an inability which it is hoped that a new Act of Parliament will remove. Cambridge and Cardiff are smaller towns, but they each show improvement during the year. But, as regards Cardiff, it is not quite satisfactory to notice that the increase is almost entirely in the class of fiction. We have had the curiosity to make calculations showing the proportion which the issue of works

of fiction bears to the total issue from the lending departments at each town. The following are the results:—Salford, 79 per cent.; Cardiff, 71 per cent.; Cambridge, 66 per cent.; Manchester, 64 per cent. For the great difference between the first and last on this list some explanation ought to be forthcoming. We are catholic enough to regard all and any reading as a better thing than no reading; but the reading of novels at the public expense is another matter.

Correction, pp. 472, 473.—Obauser's *Angelus* is from Arundel 248. In l. 36 of the English, *hauer* should be *haus*; in ll. 3, 4, 60, &c., the MS. initial *p* is for *h* (as was stated before); l. 2, read "maide" for "maiden;" l. 7, cut out "so" (the line is 2-measure); l. 43, for "hire" read "hir." In the Latin, put ! at the end of l. 5; in l. 6 read "dominum" with no stop: it is the accusative after *paries*; l. 16, for *noui*, read *uoui* (*vovi*).

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have on our table:—*Plutarch's Lives*, translated by Aubrey Stewart and the late George Long (George Bell and Sons); *Words of Garfield*, compiled by W. B. Balch (Sampson Low); *The New Man and the Eternal Life: Notes on the Reiterating Amens of the Son of God*, by Andrew Jukes (Longmans); *Living Truths for the Head and Heart*, by the Rev. Charles D. Bell (Nisbet); *The Last Supper of our Lord and His Words of Consolation to His Disciples*, by J. Marshall Lang (Edinburgh: Macniven and Wallace); *The Great Problem; or, Christianity as It Is*, by a Student of Science (Religious Tract Society); *A Manual for Co-operators*, prepared at the request of the Co-operative Congress, edited by Thomas Hughes and Edward Vansittart Neale (Macmillan); *Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*; Subject Index: Vols. I. to LVIII. Sessions 1837 to 1878-79 (Published by the Institution); *Abraham Lincoln, the Type of American Genius: an Historical Romance*, by Rufus Blanchard (Wheaton, U.S.A.: Blanchard); *Iams Old and New: Winter Sunday Evening Sermon-Series for 1880-81*, delivered in the First Baptist Church, Chicago, by George C. Lorimer (Chicago: S. O. Griggs and Co.); London: Trübner); *Texts and Margins of the Revised New Testament affecting Theological Doctrine briefly Reviewed*, by G. Vance Smith (Published by the British and Foreign Unitarian Association); *Bible Stories written in Easy French for Beginners*, by M<sup>me</sup>. Paul Blouët (Hachette); *The Chrysanthemum: its History, Varieties, Cultivation, and Diseases*, by D. T. Fish (The Bazaar Office); &c., &c.

OF new editions we have received:—*The Sea Abroad*, by the late Dr. John Hill Burton (William Blackwood and Sons); *The Biography and Typography of William Caxton*, by William Blades (Trübner); *Hogan, M.P.*, by the Author of "Flinders, Tatters, and the Counsellor" (Macmillan); *The Undiscovered Country*, by W. D. Howells, "Low's Select Novels" (Sampson Low); *A Book of the Play: Studies and Illustrations of Historic Story, Life, and Character*, by Dutton Cook; Third and Revised Edition (Sampson Low); *Wilhelm Meister's Travels*, translated from the later and enlarged edition of the German, and edited by Edward Bell (George Bell and Sons); *The Vedic Religion; or, the Creed and Practice of the Indo-Aryans Three Thousand Years Ago*, by the Rev. K. Macdonald (Nisbet); *On Music: Education and Vocal Culture*, by Alberto B. Bach, Second Edition, Enlarged, with a Lecture on the Equalisation of the Voice (William Blackwood and Sons); *The Whole Art of Marbling, as Applied to Paper, Book-edges, &c.*, by C. W. Woolnough (George Bell and Sons); &c.

*Cause of Colour among Races, and the Evolution of Physical Beauty*, by Dr. Wm. Sharpe; New Edition, Revised and Enlarged (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons); &c., &c.

We have also received the *Calendars* of Melbourne University; of the University College of Wales; of Trinity College, London; and of Queen's College, London.

### A TRANSLATION.

HORACE, LIB. II., CAR. 16.

(*Otium divos rogat in patenti  
Prenus Aegaeo.*)

BEFORE the Aegean billows driven,  
When clouds have made a moonless night,  
And hid the stars' unerring light,  
For rest the sailor cries to heaven.  
For rest the Thracian warrior bold,  
For rest the quivered Medians sigh;  
Ah, Grosphus, rest they cannot buy  
For gems, or purple robes, or gold.  
Nor wealth of kings, nor liot's sway,  
Can soothe the pangs that rend the breast,  
Or lull the wretched cares to rest  
That round the fretted ceilings play.  
Who the bright old salt-cellar prize,  
Live with glad heart on frugal fare;  
Nor fear nor sordid greed can scare  
Light slumber from their closing eyes.  
Why do we boldly aim so high,  
When soon we shall be done with time?  
Why leave our homes for foreign clime?  
Who from himself and home can fly?  
Care haunts the galley and the throng  
Of horsemen when they face the foe—  
Far fleetest than the fleetest roe,  
Or gale that sweeps the clouds along.  
Now mirth be thine, nor care to know  
What the dark future veils the while;  
Temper thy sorrow with a smile:  
The happiest fate is dashed with woe.  
Death soon laid famed Achilles low;  
Long pined Tithonus ere he died;  
What Fortune hath to thee denied  
Perhaps she will on me bestow.  
Around thee low Sicilian kine,  
A hundred flocks thy pastures graze,  
The fleet steed in thy chariot neighs,  
And robes of richest dyes are thine.  
To me a truthful fortune gave  
To till my little fields in peace,  
To woo the lyric muse of Greece,  
And let the spiteful rabble rave.

GEORGE R. MERRY.

### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

In the *Cornhill Magazine* for January, Mr. Payn finishes his clever story, "A Grape from a Thorn." Mr. Grant Allen continues his series of papers on botanical evolution, and discusses "The Colour of Flowers;" as usual, he puts a good deal of scientific knowledge into an extremely readable form, and makes many ingenious suggestions. A. L. answers the question "How the Stars got their Names" in a sense adverse to the philological theory of Prof. Max Müller. He maintains that "the Greeks received from the dateless past of savage intellect the myths and the names of the constellations," and the animal character of the celestial sphere is accounted for by the consideration that it is a reproduction of the world of the savage. J. A. S. contributes a pleasant picture of Italian life under the title "A Gondolier's Wedding," in the festivities of which he shared. "A Bit of Loot" is a reminiscence of what followed in the capture of Delhi, and may interest those who wish to know the sentiments of Anglo-Indians.

The current number of the *Numismatic*

*Chronicle* is almost entirely filled by Mr. B. V. Head's "History of the Coinage of Boeotia," for which we design a separate review. The notices of books, which make up the rest of the number, include a review of Messrs. Keary and Grueber's Guides to the Italian and English Medals in the British Museum exhibition, wherein the following curious remark occurs:—

"By the publication of these two works, the Trustees of the British Museum have at length done something towards making known to the public at large some of those hitherto neglected works of art which have remained for years safely stowed away in the innermost recesses of the Department of Coins and Medals."

Considering that the department in question has brought out some fifteen volumes of official catalogues and guides, besides numerous unofficial memoirs and lectures, the sneer might as well have been spared. And as to "stowing away," the coins and medals are only hidden from those who will not take the trouble to ask to see them.

THE *Revista Contemporanea* of December 15 contains an analysis and criticism, by A. Charro-Hidalgo, of José Echegaray's new drama, *Haroldo el Normando*. Except in the poetic beauty of certain passages, it is declared to be inferior to *El Gran Galeoto* of the same author, though fully equal to many of his former pieces. Luis Barthe, under the title "A Bibliographical Curiosity," gives an account of the *Liber de Divitiis*, sometimes attributed to Pope Sixtus III., but written probably by a disciple of Pelagius. The theories of this specimen of early Christian socialism are singularly reproduced in some of the Communistic ideas of the present day. Rodriguez Ferrer continues his description of the mines of Almaden, and Becerro de Bengoa his chapters on modern electricity.

### WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND ASHBURNHAM HOUSE.

EVEN among students of archaeology, few are perhaps aware how much is yet remaining of the monastic buildings of Westminster Abbey. In spite of damage done at the time of the suppression of religious houses, and the alterations which were made to fit the domestic buildings of the monks for their new use as houses for the College of Prebends, enough still remains, easily traceable, to make Westminster the most perfect example of a Benedictine plan yet existing in England, Canterbury even not excepted (see pamphlet by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., *Notes on the Abbey Buildings of Westminster*).

At the west, facing Dean's Yard, there is the long line of cellarer's buildings and guest-houses, with the abbot's house reaching up to the west walk of the cloister. On the south of the cloister the refectory and misericord; on the east the chapter-house and range of common-rooms, with the monks' dormitory over them. Farther eastward the small infirmary cloister, surrounded by apartments for sick and aged monks; and east of this again the ruins of the Norman infirmary chapel. The three canons' houses which the "Public Schools Act" handed over for a nominal sum to Westminster School occupy the site of, and protect, while they partially conceal, some of the most important and interesting parts of the monastery. The first of these to fall vacant—Ashburnham House—is now in the possession of the school. Apart from the value and interest of the house itself, the site, including the garden, contains remains of every century from the eleventh to the eighteenth—a very epitome of the architectural history of the place.

Dr. Scott and other members of the school have repeatedly denied that anything of interest exists in or about Ashburnham House—a denial

which, it may be observed, very forcibly shows how little qualified they are either to understand or respect what has fallen into their hands. I will therefore give a list of the various periods of work contained in the house.

Eleventh century.—The lower part of the whole north wall of the refectory, with its early Norman arcading.

Twelfth century.—The eastern rooms of the misericord (or refectory, where meat was allowed); these are worked up into the eastern part of Ashburnham House and the adjoining building, also doomed to pass into the possession of the school.

Thirteenth century.—The west gabled wall of the end of the misericord forms part of the west of Ashburnham House; and in the kitchen a large part of the north wall of the misericord can be seen, with a lancet window and door of the same date.

Fourteenth century.—The whole of the upper part of the refectory wall, with its fine late decorated traceried windows.

Fifteenth century.—Various doors and windows in the western part of the house.

Sixteenth century.—Other windows, and a door in the same part of the house.

Seventeenth century.—The main part of Ashburnham House, with its magnificent staircase, and a fine chimney-piece in what was once the main entrance hall. This is the work of Inigo Jones.

Eighteenth century.—Panelling in various rooms, and an arched recess, richly ornamented, probably designed by Ware, a pupil of Sir C. Wren.

It has also been frequently asserted by members of the school, first, that the house is not the work of Inigo Jones, and, secondly, that it has no special beauty to recommend it. That Inigo Jones was the designer is, I think, proved, not only by the fact that the work bears all the characteristic marks of his design, but also by the evidence of the Mr. Ware mentioned above, who, in or before the year 1730, not a hundred years after the building of the house, published a book of engravings in which the staircase is shown as a specimen of Inigo Jones's work. He gives also a drawing of the arched recess, without any architect's name, as was his habit when the design was his own.

The beauty of the house is perhaps a matter of taste, but more intelligent architectural critics than the school authorities appear to be have pronounced it one of the finest interiors in London, and a priceless specimen of a great architect's work.

The desire of the school governors to turn what was founded—and for long flourished—as a day-school into a boarding-school will almost necessarily involve the destruction of all that is above described. Space will not permit me even to mention the other important parts of the Abbey which will pass into their hands with the other canons' houses. A memorial is being prepared by Sir Henry Cole, C.B., Mr. William Morris, Mr. Penrose, and others praying Parliament to appoint a commission for enquiry into the matter.

The promoters of this petition are actuated by no feeling of hostility towards Westminster School, or any special desire to be the champions of the Dean and Chapter, but are simply urged to move in the matter by the belief that the Abbey buildings are practically safe in the hands of the Dean and Chapter, while any part that is allowed to become the property of the school is almost necessarily doomed to injury or destruction. Surely every student of mediæval history or lover of archaeology must feel that the matter is not one to be passed by with indifference or without a struggle to prevent so serious an encroachment on the most valuable of all our national monuments.

J. HENRY MIDDLETON,





*Lucretius.*

"Storm in the night! for thrice I heard the rain  
Rushing; and once the flash of a thunderbolt—  
Methought I never saw so fierce a fork—  
Struck out the streaming mountain-side, and  
show'd  
A riotous confluence of watercourses  
Blanching and billowing in a hollow of it,  
Where all but yester-eve was dusty-dry."

F. J. FURNIVALL.

---

"RARE" IN THE SENSE OF "UNDERDONE."

Nebraska College, Nebraska City, Neb., U.S.A.

The *New York Tribune* informs us that Mr. Edward Freeman, in his visit to this country, was puzzled by none of our American words and phrases except the word "rare," applied to meat in the sense of "underdone," or "half-cooked." And it adds that he at once accepted the use when shown that it had the authority of Dryden.

If this be true, the "English" historian must be somewhat easily satisfied. The passage from Dryden ("Baucis and Philemon") speaks of new-laid eggs "roasted rare." To cook eggs "rare," or "rarely," is a provincialism of Danish origin, which still lingers in some parts of England. It means to cook them so that the white is still fluid, many persons holding that a new-laid egg, especially, loses all its peculiar excellence of flavour if boiled or roasted till the white is firm. *Røre*, "to move," and *rørliq*, "moveable," "not set," are the Danish sources of the words.

An ancestor of the founders of the younger city of Boston who retained his Danish provincialisms, if asked how he liked his eggs done, might reply "rarely;" but we have no authority for supposing that he would use the same word to describe an underdone beef-steak or mutton-chop, whatever his descendants may do.

CHARLES J. GEDGE.

[Since reading the above letter in print, we have noticed, in Elia's essay on *Christ's Hospital Five-and-Thirty Years Ago*, "mutton . . . rotten-roasted or rare;" and we have been informed that "rare" is used of underdone meat in the dialect of Bristol—a dialect, we may add, that has many peculiarities both in glossary and in pronunciation. Perhaps some of our readers can throw more light upon the matter. —ED. ACADEMY.]

---

THE SEXTON'S WHEEL AND THE LADY FAST.

Eton College: Dec. 28, 1881.

A paper which has been communicated by the Rev. W. H. Sewell, the Vicar of Yaxley, to the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society may be interesting to some of the readers of the ACADEMY.

Antiquaries have been puzzled to suggest a probable explanation of two wheel-like objects found in the churches of St. Mary at Yaxley and at Long Stratton. The theories which have been started to explain them are either unsatisfactory or unsupported by evidence.

It has been reserved for Mr. Sewell to make the discovery that the unknown objects are "sexton's wheels," which, it appears, were used in pre-Reformation times to determine on which of the six Lady Days a penitent should keep the Lady Fast. The pamphlet, which is marked by research and careful reasoning, is published by Messrs. Gorse and Co., of Norwich.

FRANK H. RAWLINS.

---

FRESCO PAINTING IN ENGLAND.

Trenton Villa, Leamington.

The highly interesting notice, in the ACADEMY of November 26, of Mr. Armitage's frescoes at St. John's Church, Islington, reminds me of the exhibition of cartoons in Westminster Hall

in 1843, when we were all hopeful of seeing mural painting, in the grand style of the great masters, adorning the walls of the new Houses of Parliament. In 1844 or 1845 an exhibition, professedly, of frescoes took place in the Hall; I say, professedly, for I was assured at the time that few artists had grappled with the difficulty of completing their work on the wet plaster. But among the frescoes were two or three studies of heads—I think larger than life—by the brothers James and George Foggo. I was then intimate with them, and knew that they had carefully studied the manipulation of the Old Masters and, as far as could be learned, the materials they used. They had also taken counsel with chemists and with practical men relative to the properties of the several kinds of lime and sand used by the mason, bricklayer, and plasterer.

The heads shown in Westminster Hall were studies for a large composition illustrating a scene of early Christian martyrdom. So confident were the artists of the stability of their work that, seeing the rough surfaces disguised with dust—with which the air was always laden—James Foggo went early one morning and washed the frescoes with several pails of water; dashed at them in the way Lancashire housewives, as they say, "dag" their cottage windows. This rough ablution cleansed without disturbing the surface.

I had lost sight of these fresco heads for about twenty years when, happening to go up to the collection of pictures at the Pantheon in Oxford Street, I saw the large work for the first time, I forget in what medium; but placed near it I recognised the fresco heads, quite as fresh as when I first saw them.

I submit that it would be interesting to know if they are still unchanged; what lime, sand, and pigments were used, and what was the technique of their production.

W. H. J. TRACE.

---

THE REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

St. Lawrence, Ventnor, I.W.

In the ACADEMY of August 27 I took the liberty of offering some reasons in support of the advice of the American Committee to adopt uniformly the rendering "Holy Spirit" instead of "Holy Ghost." Permit me now to do the same as regards two more of their suggestions. One of these was that the marginal rendering "through" should be put in the text uniformly in place of "by" when it relates to prophecy—a change affecting a class of passages. The other was that a similar change should be made in three particular instances—viz., John i. 3, 10, 17.

The Revisers have given us some corrections of this kind. Thus, in Matt. i. 21 they have substituted "spoken by the Lord through the prophet" for "spoken of the Lord by the prophet." And in Heb. i. 2 they have altered "by whom also he made the worlds" into "through whom also he made the worlds."

But the American Committee, observing how frequently, when prophecies are mentioned, *aid* is preferred by the sacred writer to *aid*, obviously because it involves the idea of intermediate agency, which *aid* of itself does not, desired that the same accurate mode of rendering should be adopted uniformly. By this method another advantage would be gained. If "through" was put into the text there would be no occasion for any marginal rendering at all.

And they seem to have had reason on their side. For though it is well understood that a prophet is only an intermediate agent, and therefore it may be unnecessary always to indicate that fact, yet, since it is perfectly easy to do so in English by the mere choice of the

preposition most nearly corresponding to the Greek, it is hard to see why it should not be done. If it was worth while, which I am not denying, to alter "Lord, is it I?" into "Is it I, Lord?" it was surely quite as much worth while to alter "the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ," into "the law was given through Moses; grace and truth came through Jesus Christ."

Dean Alford felt that this change was desirable, for he introduced it into his own translation, though, with singular inconsistency, he did not apply the same obvious principle to vers. 3 and 10 in the same chapter.

Judging from some expressions in the Revisers' Preface, it would appear that they thought they might possibly be censured for alterations of this kind. They say, "Many changes have been introduced in the rendering of the prepositions, especially where ideas of instrumentality or of mediate agency, distinctly marked in the original, had been confused or obscured in the translation." And then they go on to say, "We have, however, borne in mind the comprehensive character of such prepositions as 'of' and 'by'—the one in reference to agency and the other in reference to means, especially in the English of the seventeenth century; and have rarely made any change where the true meaning of the original as expressed in the Authorised Version would be apparent to a reader of ordinary intelligence."

But it is the very rarity of such changes in the Revised Version which more needs justification. They have left passages unaltered where "ideas of instrumentality," &c., "distinctly marked in the original," had been "confused or obscured" in the translation. The "comprehensive character" of the word "by" in such cases is not its defence, but its condemnation. It comprehends a wrong meaning as well as a right one, and, unfortunately, in many passages the wrong meaning will be precisely that which it first suggests. Unless there is something in the context to correct that first impression, readers will fail to gather from it any idea of intermediate agency at all. It may not be absolutely incompatible with the true sense of the original, but it will not, of itself, at all suggest it. So far from doing that, it will rather lead the mind away from it.

Thus, most people will gather from the statements "all things were made by him" and "the world was made by him" neither more nor less than this: that the Word was the Maker of the universe. But this, *without limitation*, is not at all what the evangelist means. What he asserts is that all things came into existence *through*—that is, through the agency or instrumentality of—one whom he calls "the Word." Be it granted that by that expression, abstract as it is, he means a person. But he is not intending to ascribe the origin of the universe to the *will* of that person as its *first cause*. It is pre-supposed that the word is someone's word, and that someone is God, the Father Almighty.

Now, well known as this may be to scholars and theologians, it certainly is not likely to be gathered by persons of "ordinary intelligence" from either the Authorised or the Revised Version. It can scarcely be doubted that the Evangelist chose the word *aid* rather than *ek* or *di* of set purpose. It is as if he had said in Latin "*per ipsum*" rather than "*ab ipso*." The Vulgate rightly translates him by "*per ipsum*." Our translators put aside what he of set purpose wrote, and insist on preferring an ambiguous word to the unambiguous one which he himself chose. They efface a plain indication of his thought.

While on this subject let me call attention to precisely the same ambiguity in our present commonly received version of the Nicene Creed,

Few hearers of that Creed probably are aware that there also we ought to have "through whom all things were made" instead of "by whom all things were made," the preposition in the original Greek being *διὰ*.

It is exceedingly difficult to get any reform in these things. All the more must one regret that the Revisers have not more fully availed themselves of the opportunity to remove causes of misapprehension which might so easily have been taken out of the way. The very excellency of their work in other respects will, it is to be feared, give a sort of sanction to its blemishes in this. For it must be owned that in every page—I had almost said in every verse—they have given us some improvement or other. But in these two important passages—viz., John i. 3, 10—they have allowed some consideration, we know not what, to hinder them from placing in the text the most definite, most unambiguous and unequivocal, and, indeed, only adequate representative of the original Greek which our language affords.

So seem to have thought the American scholars. So also must have thought no insignificant minority of the English Revisers themselves, as would appear from the fact that, though we do not find the right word in the right place, we do now find it in the margin. In the Authorised Version there was not even that consolatory alternative.

CLEMENT B. HUE.

#### THE ENGRAVINGS IN THE "MAGAZINE OF ART."

London: Dec. 28, 1881.

In reference to the very complimentary demand (ACADEMY, December 17, 1881) for the name of the engraver of *Leaving Home* in the December issue of the *Magazine of Art*, it may interest your readers to know that the cut is the cut, not of any one engraver, but of Messrs. Cassell's atelier, and that, like so much of our best work, it must on this account remain unsigned.

We find it best, I may add, when we wish to secure a faithful interpretation of a certain work, to entrust the execution of various parts of it to various hands. This we did with *Leaving Home*, and the artists responsible for its production must share the praise you so kindly bestow on the result of the collective endeavour.

THE EDITOR OF THE "MAGAZINE OF ART."

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Jan. 2, 5 p.m. London Institution: "Comets," by Prof. R. S. Ball.  
7 p.m. Institute of Actuaries: "The Rates of Fatal Accidents," by Mr. W. H. J. Whittall.  
8 p.m. Victoria Institute.  
TUESDAY, Jan. 3. Royal Institution: "Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune," by Prof. R. S. Ball.  
8 p.m. Shortland.  
8.30 p.m. Zoological: "A Description of the Skeleton of *Dinornis parvus*," by Prof. Owen; "List of the Birds collected by Mr. Stolzmann in North-eastern Peru," by M. L. Taczanowski; "Description of New Genera and Species of Phytophagous Coleoptera," by Mr. Martin Jacoby; "The African Mungos," by Mr. Oldfield Thomas.  
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 7 p.m. Society of Arts: Juvenile Lecture, II.  
8 p.m. British Archaeological: "St. Malburga, Abbess of Wenlock," by Mr. H. Syer Cuning; "Discoveries in Reddenham Park, Andover," by the Rev. O. Collier.  
THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Solar System further considered," by Prof. R. S. Ball.  
7 p.m. London Institution: "The Essay in the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. Henry Morley.  
SATURDAY, Jan. 7. Royal Institution: "How we learn Facts in Astronomy," by Prof. R. S. Ball.

#### SCIENCE.

*The Brain and its Functions.* By J. Luys, Physician to the Hospice de la Salpêtrière. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

THE object of the present volume of the "International Scientific Series," as stated by

the author in his Preface, is "to carry the data of contemporary physiology into the hitherto uninvaded domain of speculative psychology." He asserts that, as the result of his own investigations and those of other physiologists, "there is, from this time forth, a true physiology of the brain, as legitimately established, as legitimately constituted, as that of the heart, lungs, or muscular system;" and that

"this range of studies, so new and so attractive, should properly belong to the physiological physician, and to him alone. Henceforward he may claim as his peculiar patrimony that special domain of the nature of man concerning which speculative philosophy has for so many centuries so long and learnedly harangued."

The remark that first suggests itself on reading these passages of the Preface is that there is a certain exaggeration in saying that psychology is "hitherto uninvaded" by ideas derived from physiology. But if the science of physiological psychology is at length as well established as the other branches of physiology referred to above, this exaggeration may be passed over; for, although it has often been contended that such a science is possible, no one has succeeded in doing more than making suggestions towards it and working out small portions of it in detail. It must, at least, be admitted that M. Luys has, with great consistency, made the attempt to construct a purely objective science of the functions of the brain which shall be complete in itself. Whether the attempt has been perfectly successful or not remains to be discussed.

Some will refuse to make the assumption without which such a science cannot be conceived—namely, that there is exact correspondence between each mental process and some physical process in the organism. Unless this be granted, it is evident that, though physiology and psychology have relations to one another, yet it is not possible to construct an objective science of the functions of the organism which shall be co-extensive with the subjective science of psychology. But most investigators now see that any other view of the relations of physiology and psychology is inconsistent with the generalisations of physics; that a mental state cannot be thought of as the "cause" or "effect" of a physical state without making an exception, for which no reason can be given, to these generalisations.

When this is admitted, however, there is still a dispute between those who approach the study of the functions of the brain from the physiological and those who approach it from the psychological side. The psychologists say that in describing the functions of the higher nervous centres physiologists have to content themselves with translating the most general laws of psychology into hypothetical physiology. On the other hand, some physiologists—as, for example, M. Luys, in one of the passages quoted—seem to think the science of the functions of the brain is destined to supersede psychology.

From a purely scientific point of view, there is no doubt that the psychologists are right. Even if the physiology of the brain were equally certain with empirical psychology, its speculative importance would not be

greater; and it is not equally certain. But the exaggerations that are perceived in some of the works of physiologists may be explained as a consequence of the practical view of science which "the physiological physician" must take. His aim is to infer from observation, laws, or even approximations to laws, which can be applied to the treatment of mental disease. Since it is chiefly on the use of drugs and on hygiene that he must rely, the objective science becomes much more important to him than the subjective science. Subjective psychology, also, has its practical applications; for example, in educational methods founded on the laws of association. But these do not come within the sphere of the physician.

The merit of this book of M. Luys is the consistency with which the attempt is made to formulate a law of nervous action corresponding to every psychological law. But, when we consider the details of the book, the expectations raised by the Preface are not quite fulfilled. A scheme of the physiology of the brain is drawn up that may be accepted as correct in outline. But, even if we take all the statements of M. Luys as established facts, we have still nothing more than the beginnings of a science; and, when some of these statements are compared with those of other investigators, we see that those who have not made experiments for themselves must at present take a rather sceptical view of nearly every portion of the physiology of the brain. There is not yet a body of scientific knowledge on this subject that can be regarded as the common property of all physiologists.

The first part of the book deals with "The Anatomy of the Brain." M. Luys claims to have made some histological discoveries by a method that consists in reproducing photographically (instead of by making drawings) a series of sections of the brain substance previously hardened in chromic acid. After the anatomy of the brain has been explained, an application of it to physiology is made; it is assumed that where there is similarity of structure there must also be similarity of function. By arguments derived both from normal and from pathological anatomy, it is shown that the amount of cortical substance in the cerebral hemispheres is in some proportion to the degree of intellectual development; it is also shown that the corpora striata and the optic thalami must serve as intermediate organs between the cerebral hemispheres and the lower parts of the brain. Beyond this, scarcely anything can be regarded as proved. M. Luys argues in favour of a view accepted by many physiologists, that the optic thalami have for their function to transform the impressions derived from the organs of special sense into the physical equivalent of sensation, and transmit them to the higher centres—those of the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres—to be "intellectualised;" and that the corpora striata transform these impressions, which are afterwards "reflected" from the centres of the cortex, into the kinds of vibration that are the normal antecedents of muscular contraction. There are, however, many pathological facts that are inconsistent with this view. As regards localisation of functions in certain "cerebral areas," M.

Luis quotes the experiments of Fritsch, Hitzig, and Ferrier. But the researches of Goltz have rendered the existence of "sensory centres" and "motor centres" in the cortex of the hemispheres less probable than it was before; and, apart from this, the observations of the former investigators are consistent with more than one theory.

The remaining two parts of the book deal with "the general properties of the nervous elements" and "the evolution of the processes of cerebral activity." Each of these parts is divided into three parts, and this division depends on an idea that is applied by M. Luis to every part of the physiology of the brain. This idea is that the complete physical process, both in the cell, or "nervous element," and in the brain considered as a whole, may be divided into three phases, the first of which depends on the "sensibility" of the nervous elements, the second on their "organic phosphorescence," and the third on their "automatism." The term "automatic" is used by M. Luis in a sense for which "reflex" is the best equivalent, and not as in some text-books of physiology, where it is used in its etymological sense of "self-moving;" or, rather, the actions called spontaneous are included by him under "reflexion," because ultimately all action on the external world is only the transformed expression of impulses which the organism receives from without. But he does not make the distinction very clear between purely reflex actions and actions that are apparently spontaneous. The term "organic phosphorescence" is one of the numerous attempts to describe the physical fact corresponding to memory. Each nerve cell is capable of receiving impressions from the external world in virtue of its "sensibility;" it continues in the state into which it was thrown by an impression when the impressing object is no longer present, just as a phosphorescent body remains luminous for some time after the light to which it is sensitive has been removed.

In a complete exposition of the functions of the brain it is necessary to make some suggestion as to the meaning of personality and will on the physical side. Personality is explained by M. Luis as being, on its physical side, a consensus of the elements of the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres. Perturbations of the notion of personality, which appear as a consequence of disturbances of "sensibility," are described; and it is argued from these pathological phenomena that the sense of personal identity is not indecomposable, but is a complex fact. The will is "the regular expression of the human personality, seized on and impressed by an old or recent excitation from the external world, and carrying back to the external world the different states of its sensibility in emotion in the form of motor manifestations." It is further argued that the cerebellum contributes an element to every volition that manifests itself externally. But this is one of those physiological theories that are not completely verified; and, with regard to the whole of this portion of the exposition of the physiology of the brain, it may be said that, though some of it is sufficiently plausible, there is still need of verification. T. WHITTAKER.

### THE COLLÈGE DE FRANCE AND THE SORBONNE.

THE following is the list of public lectures to be delivered at the Collège de France and the Sorbonne during the current year. Each professor lectures on two days in the week. In respect of variety of subjects, and the unremunerative character of many of them, comparison with the courses of lectures given in our own universities would be superfluous.

#### COLLÈGE DE FRANCE.

1. M. Ad. Franck (de l'Institut).—The respective rights of the individual and the State.
2. M. Laboulaye (de l'Institut).—History of political theories in the eighteenth century; the *De Legibus* of Cicero.
3. M. P. Leroy-Beaulieu (de l'Institut).—The systems known by the name of collectivism; public revenue and taxation.
4. M. Alfred Maury (de l'Institut).—History of England and the migrations of its inhabitants.
5. M. A. Réville.—The religions of Mexico, Central America, Peru, and China.
6. M. Ch. Blanc (de l'Institut).—Decorative art and the Renaissance in Italy.
7. M. Léon Rénier (de l'Institut).—Latin inscriptions.
8. M. O. Rayet (suppléant).—Greek inscriptions.
9. M. Grébaut (suppléant).—Egyptian archaeology.
10. M. Oppert (de l'Institut).—Assyrian archaeology.
11. M. Renan (de l'Institut).—Semitic inscriptions; the Psalms.
12. M. Deffrémery.—Arabic.
13. M. Barbier de Meynard.—Persian.
14. M. Pavet de Courteille (de l'Institut).—Turkish.
15. M. Hervey de Saint-Denis.—Chinese literature.
16. M. Foucaux.—Sanskrit literature.
17. M. Rossignol.—The *Heracleidae* of Euripides.
18. M. Havet (de l'Institut).—Cicero.
19. M. G. Boissier (de l'Institut).—Horace.
20. M. Ch. Levêque (de l'Institut).—The *Laws* of Plato.
21. M. Nourisson (de l'Institut).—Modern theories of nature and of life; Spinoza.
22. M. Gaston Paris (de l'Institut).—Romances of the Round Table.
23. M. E. Deschanel.—French literature in the seventeenth century.
24. M. G. Guizot.—The historical plays of Shakspeare.
25. M. Paul Meyer.—Dante's *Inferno*; the poetry of Provence.
26. M. Chodzko.—Dramatic literature among the Slavs.
27. M. M. Bréal (de l'Institut).—Comparative grammar.

#### SORBONNE.

1. M. Joly (suppléant de M. Caro).—The method and principles of comparative psychology; the *Timæus* of Plato.
2. M. Waddington.—Greek philosophy.
3. M. P. Janet (de l'Institut).—The philosophy of Spinoza; the ethics of Kant and Fichte.
4. M. Egger (de l'Institut).—Greek literature.
5. M. Girard (de l'Institut).—Apollonius Rhodius; the *Persæ* of Aeschylus.
6. M. Martha (de l'Institut).—Roman oratory under the Republic; the *De Finibus* of Cicero.
7. M. Benoist.—Vergil, *Aen.* ix.; Lucretius.
8. M. Oroulé.—French moralists.
9. M. Lenient.—French poetry in the nineteenth century.
10. M. Lichtemberger (suppléant de M. Mézières).—The theatre of Goethe.
11. M. Gebhart.—The religious drama in Italy in the Middle Ages; the *Orlando furioso*.

12. M. Bouché-Leclercq.—Religious institutions of Ancient Rome.

13. M. Laviisse.—History of the formation of the Prussian state; the royal power in France in the Middle Ages.

14. M. Pigeonnet.—Political economy of the kings of France since Henri IV.

15. M. Himly (doyen).—Geography of America.

16. M. Georges Perrot (de l'Institut).—Archaeological remains in Asia Minor and the coast of the Black Sea.

#### Cours complémentaires.

17. M. Alfred Rambaud.—Diplomatic relations between France and Russia in the eighteenth century; history of the nineteenth century.

18. M. Bergaigne.—Sanskrit and Sanskrit literature.

19. M. Darmesteter.—French literature in the Middle Ages.

Conférences.—MM. Joly, Oarrau, Croizet, Riemann, L. Havet, Lantoin, Gazier, Beljame, B. Zeller, Ch. Graux.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE statement which has been made that the Royal Geographical Society are about to despatch an expedition to the snowy range of Equatorial Africa, and thence to the Victoria Nyanza, is exceedingly premature, not to say incorrect. At the time of the great agitation in favour of African exploration in 1876-77, the Council seriously considered the advisability of exploring two routes to the Victoria Nyanza—one from Mombasa, by Kilima-Ndjaru, to the south-east shore of the lake, and the other from Formosa Bay, along the valley of the River Dana, by Mount Kenia, to the north-east corner; and we believe that the late Mr. Keith Johnston was most eager to undertake the exploration of this region. But the idea was given up, owing to the hostility of the Masai tribes, and the inadequacy of the funds for such an expedition. All that has been done at the present time—in consequence, probably, of the suggestion of the British Association—is to enquire of Mr. Joseph Thomson what would be the probable cost of such an expedition, and whether he would be disposed to undertake it. As his relations with the Sultan of Zanzibar are said to be somewhat strained, owing to his inability to find coal where it does not exist, Mr. Thomson will probably be glad of an opportunity of distinguishing himself in a field where other travellers have failed to accomplish much.

DR. F. LAFITTE and other enterprising Frenchmen at Sfax are promoting a plan for penetrating into the interior of Africa, by which Bornu, Wadai, and Darfur may be reached from the north by means of a service of caravans starting from Jerba, in Tunis. They will thus be able to open commercial relations with the richest part of the Soudan, while the various railway projects on the western side would open but a limited area to commerce.

DURING the past season the *Willem Barents*, under Capt. Brockhuysen, made her third voyage to the Barents Sea, in pursuance of the plan advocated by Dutch geographers for the investigation of rules, by which, they hope, Franz Josef Land may be reached; but this year the abnormal condition of the ice seriously interfered with the carrying out of her instructions. Capt. Brockhuysen met the pack in N. lat. 69°, south of Jan Mayen Island; and, after following the ice-limit for a considerable distance to the east-north-east, he failed to discover any openings. After a visit to Vardö, he made another attempt, and succeeded with much difficulty in making his way through the ice to the south of Spitzbergen. He again

returned to Vardö, and then proceeded eastward to Novaya Zemlya, where early in August he failed in an attempt to get through the south strait into the Kara Sea. He then followed the west coast up to the Matyushin Shar, meeting with no ice until he got to the eastern end of this strait, where an impenetrable mass of ice, some two miles broad, was found. Returning to the Barents Sea, Capt. Brockhuysen steered north for the Orange Islands, but was unable to get beyond Cape Maurice; and thus his third attempt to enter the Kara Sea was foiled. He next examined the eastern ice, and found the southern limit in N. lat. 78°, E. long. 65°. He followed it for some twenty degrees to the westward without finding an opening. The *Willem Barents* was finally compelled to leave the ice in about N. lat. 76°, E. long. 33°, owing to the prevalence of southerly gales; and, after touching at Hammerfest, returned to Amsterdam.

DR. BEHM has received from Dr. Emin Bey a report on an exploration of the mountain region to the east of Latuka, first made known to us by Sir S. Baker. It is accompanied by a map based upon surveys made by Mr. F. Lupton. The publication of this report will be awaited with some impatience by geographers, for the region with which it deals is at present a blank upon our maps. Dr. Emin appears to have gone to Monbutta, which has recently been placed under his government. He had heard nothing of Dr. Junker at the time his latest letters at hand were despatched.

THE authorities of the German Foreign Office have expressed their willingness to assist in the formation of a Museum of Commercial Geography at Berlin, and the German consuls in various parts of the world are to be invited to co-operate in the work.

SIGNOR G. B. RICCARDI, who is already on his way to Cairo, is about to undertake a scientific expedition in North-eastern Africa, chiefly in Shoa and Abyssinia.

SIGNOR MANCINI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has consented to grant to the Italian Geographical Society the necessary funds for maintaining their staff at Let-Marafia, in Shoa.

AN elegant edition of two hitherto unpublished letters of Christopher Columbus, and one of Amerigo Vespucci, has just been issued, in a limited number of copies, by Augusto Zerri at Rome. Both letters of Columbus are addressed to King Ferdinand. The first is dated February 6, 1492; the second, which is undated, gives interesting particulars about the discovery of Hispaniola. The letter of Vespucci is addressed to Card. Ximenes, and enumerates a list of goods which would, in the opinion of the writer, find a market in the New World.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Discovery of Prehistoric Remains in the Valley of the Marne.*—The current number of M. Cartailhac's *Matériaux pour l'Histoire primitive de l'Homme* opens with an interesting paper by M. E. Chouquet on the discovery of stone implements in a ballast-pit worked by the Chemin de Fer de l'Est near the village of Chelles. At the base of the section is an old alluvial deposit formed of sand pebbles and boulders, cemented into a hard conglomerate. This deposit contains the remains of *Elephas antiquus*, *Rhinoceros merckii*, *Cervus belgrandi*, two species of *Bos*, and a horse between *Equus stenonis* and the existing species. M. Ameghino has lately found bones of the cave bear, the hippopotamus, and the *Trogontherium*. With this fauna are associated stone hatchets of the Achulean type, and a variety of flakes and scrapers. Above the old alluvial conglomerate comes an extensive series of gravels, sands, and marls, with imple-

ments of the St. Achene type near the base; but this type disappears as we ascend the section, and gives place to Monsterial implements, with numerous small flakes and nuclei. The deposits indicate first a warm period, then a temperate climate, and towards the close a lower temperature, when the reindeer found a congenial home in the valley of the Marne.

THE death is announced of two English geologists, each of more than local reputation, though each had devoted himself mainly to the study of the geology of, and to the promotion of scientific societies in, his own neighbourhood. Mr. Edward Binney, of Manchester, of whom an appreciative notice appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of December 22, was, perhaps, best known for his monograph (not yet completed) on the "Structure of Fossil Plants found in the Carboniferous Strata;" Mr. Charles Moore, of Bath, for his discovery of the teeth of the Triassic mammifer *Microlestes*, and of Liassic shells in lead veins traversing the carboniferous limestone. Both were indefatigable workers, and encouragers of work in others.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

DR. A. BURNELL, the eminent Sanskrit scholar of Southern India, writes to us that his MS. of the Talavakāsa Brāhmaṇa, which he was fortunate enough to discover in 1878, has reached Prof. Whitney in America, who, he hopes, will be able to extract something of value from it. Dr. Burnell himself, whose health compels him to winter at San Remo, is giving some of his attention to the dialect spoken at that place, which is an interesting variant of the old Genovese dialect. (See Dante *De vulg. li. i. c. 10* and Trevisano's *Poetica*, 1529, f. III. b.) He proposes to get a good Italian scholar of the town to draw up a brief account of it, with some specimens, to be printed for private circulation.

*The Unicorn: a Mythological Investigation.* By Robert Brown, Jun. (Longmans.) In his discourse on the unicorn, Mr. Brown has given us a pleasant, instructive, and original little book. It was a happy thought to impress heraldry into the service of mythology, and show how the arms of England are the last embodiment of an old Aryan legend. For Mr. Brown the unicorn is originally the moon-goddess with the crescent horn; and he brings together a vast amount of apt illustration to prove his case. In reading his book we cannot but be struck by the abundant stores of solid learning it displays and the attempt of the author always to refer to the latest and best authorities. We are led easily and pleasantly on from one point to another, beginning with the art of primæval Babylonia and ending with the Scottish unicorn introduced by James I. as the sinister supporter of the royal arms. Even the three-legged ass of the Bundeheh is not forgotten, but ingeniously made to explain the well-known arms of the Isle of Man. The explanation is supported by a coin of Metapontum, on which the place of the three legs is taken by three crescent moons. In the "lion and the unicorn both fighting for the crown" of our nursery days Mr. Brown finds a far-off echo of the contest waged in the mythopœic age between the solar lion and the silvery crescent of the moon. Without entirely committing ourselves to Mr. Brown's theory, we may say that he has made out a good case for it, and collected in support of it a large number of peculiarly happy illustrations. If his book does no more than excite research into the origin and history of the figures and phrases of heraldry it will have performed a good work. We must not forget to notice the Scandinavian unicorn, carved on the horn of Ulf, which

appropriately forms the frontispiece of the volume.

In a pamphlet entitled *Les Dialectes du Pamir*, Father van den Gheyn has called attention to the researches of Prof. Tomaschek, of Graz, on the little-known languages of that early home of the Aryan race. The results are sufficiently interesting, not to the comparative philologist only, but to the students of human history as well. The languages are Iranian in type, but present many curious phonetic and grammatical peculiarities. Thus in Ohignani and Sarikoli, two languages in which Prof. Tomaschek sees the scanty remains of the ancient tongue of the Sacae, the sun is called *kher* or *khr*, which explains the statement of Plutarch that Kyros meant the sun. The assertion must have been derived from some traveller or Macedonian resident in Bactria. In the Pamir, as in Europe, the speakers of Aryan dialects are divided into two strongly marked physiological types. The Galtchaks or Galchaks are the representatives of a fair race, with light hair, blue eyes, and large, round skulls; while the Tadjiks are all dolichocephalic. Father van den Gheyn does not seem acquainted with Major Biddulph's book, published in India last year, on the *Tribes of the Hindu Kush*, which gives a fuller account of the manners, customs, characteristics, and, above all, languages of these tribes than can be found anywhere else. In fact, that volume is indispensable for a study of these interesting outlying of the Aryan family. Major Biddulph divides the Hindu Kush tribes into four groups, the first consisting of the Galtchaks, the second of the Ohitral and Shiah-Posh tribes; while the third includes the Shins and other broken tribes of the Indus, Swat, and Kuner valleys; and the fourth the semi-Aryan Yeshkuns or Burish of Hanza, Nager, &c.

*A Manual of Hindu Pantheism*, by Major Jacob, Inspector of Army Schools (Trübner and Co.), is a translation, with copious notes, of the well-known Vedānta-sāra, a popular summary, very modern in date, of the later Vedāntist system. This little work is stated in the Preface to be designed for the use of missionaries, and the author takes great pains to show the folly of the philosophy which his book is intended to explain. It would not, however, be easy to find a more authoritative statement than that in the Vedānta-sāra of the form of belief which, more than any other, influences at the present time the majority of Hindus; and Major Jacob has succeeded as well as is perhaps possible in putting into English its almost untranslatable phrases. The original has been edited three times in India; and the translator does not trace its history, or enter upon any discussion as to its date or authorship.

Vols. ii. and iii. of the *Annales du Musée Guimet* have just appeared together. Vol. ii. contains a translation into French of Prof. Max Müller's first paper on Sanskrit texts discovered in Japan, originally published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*; and it is here followed by a translation into French of the Chinese version of the Sanskrit Buddhist tract which is contained in Prof. Max Müller's paper. M. Paul Bégnaud gives a further instalment of the metrical work ascribed to Bharata, one chapter of which was published in the first volume. All these articles are short. The greater part of the bulky volume is occupied with a translation by M. Léon Feer of Osoma Körösi's often-quoted analysis of the Tibetan Buddhist scriptures, which originally appeared in vol. xx. of the *Asiatic Researches*. The valuable notes and complete Indices added to this translation give to it the merit of a new edition of Körösi's authoritative work, which we are glad



to see thus made more accessible to European scholars. It is not generally known that vol. xx. of the *Asiatic Researches* is still on sale at the publishers'. Vol. iii. of the *Annales* consists of a translation into French, by M. L. de Millvne, the director of M. Guimet's museum at Lyons, of Emil Schlagintweit's "Buddhism in Tibet," a rather superficial book already well known in England.

*Etudes sur le Droit celtique: Le Senchas Mór.* Par H. d'Arbois de Jubainville. (Paris: L. Larose.) This essay contains much that is interesting and useful, side by side with some things that, if true, are not novel. Under the former head falls the examination of the relation of the *Senchas Mór*—to which the author is disposed to assign a very high antiquity—to other portions of the old Irish literature, particularly the mythological literature; the remarks on the measures of value, and their origin (pp. 26-28); and on certain features of Irish mythology. The conclusions on this last subject stand occasionally in need of the support of additional evidence—as that "Partholan paraît être un doublet de Niobé" (82); or the description of the mythical races, the *Tuatha Dé Danann* and the *Fomores*, as "les puissances solaires et celles de l'Océan." There are some interesting observations on the old Irish god or hero, *Lugh Lámh-fada*; and M. d'Arbois calls attention to a possible connexion of the harvest festival called after him, *Lughnasadh*—a name which the author does not seem to know yet survives in Ireland—with an ancient Gallic celebration on the same date at *Lugdunum*, or Lyons. These, however, are all matters merely incidental to the writer's subject. As regards the relation of the *Senchas Mór* to other old legal systems, M. d'Arbois de Jubainville does not refer to the able study of the same question by Sir Henry Maine in the *Early History of Institutions*. Sir Samuel Ferguson also has treated the Irish Law of Distress; and we may be allowed to refer to an article in *Fraser's Magazine* for April 1878, "The Laws and Customs of the ancient Irish."

THE part of *Anglia* just issued completes the fourth volume of this useful periodical by collection, under the direction of Prof. Brautmann, of reviews and notices of books. Prof. R. P. Wülker takes the opportunity of Lieut.-Col. Lumsden's recent translation of *Beowulf* into modern rhymes to bring together in account of the versions and translations of *Beowulf* that have appeared in England, Germany, France, and America since the first edition by Thorkelin in 1815. Grundtvig was the first who gave the entire substance of the poem (not a translation) in a living tongue (Danish) in 1820; in Germany the first attempt to give its contents was made by H. Leo, in 1839. In England, Conybeare, in 1826 (to be excellence of whose part translation Prof. Wülker does justice), and Kemble, in 1837, brought the great epic before their countrymen. Since then we have Wackerbarth, Thorpe, Mr. T. Arnold, and Col. Lumsden, the last of which is pronounced to be a good and readable work. The French know it through Lotkine's prose translation of 1877. Interesting as showing in what directions Germans are taking up English literature is Prof. Wülker's notice of the contents of vol. iii. of Kölbinger's *Englische Studien*, 1880. Besides the *Beowulf*, the most considerable article is by Dr. J. Koch, on the publications of the Chaucer Society for 1879 and 1880, having special reference to the textual value of the MS. of the minor poems now existing, from Mr. Furnivall's estimate of which he gives reasons for some disagreement. Dr. Eugen Eichenkel treats of Mr. H. Lawin's text of the Middle-English "Poema Morale." Other notices deal with Prof. H. Morley's "Library of English Literature," M. J. Darmesteter's

*Macbeth* for French students, and with the German editions of Prof. S. Bugge's *Studien über die entstehung der nordischen götter- und heldensagen* and J. Storm's *Englische Philologie*.

## FINE ART. ART IN FLORENCE.

Florence.

Two interesting and beautiful mural paintings by Sandro Botticelli have been, it is said, lately sold here to the French Government. I examined these works last spring, and found that, although usually described as frescoes, they are, in fact, executed in distemper. The Cav. Milanese, in his last edition of *Vasari*, thus describes them:—

"In the Villa, now the property of the Cavaliere Dottore Lermi, under Careggi, two paintings have been discovered within a few years which had been hidden under whitewash. In one is represented a young woman of the family of the Albizzi, to whom four beautiful damsels, who represent Virtues, offer flowers which she receives into a napkin held by both hands. In the other picture, a youth of the family of Tuornabuoni is conducted by a female before the seven liberal arts symbolised by seated women. These pictures are in a ruined state, are somewhat defective in the drawing, but are full of grace in the actions of the figures and the expressions of the countenances."

These mural paintings are in a very dilapidated condition; and it is desirable to consider whether the rule which regulates the purchase of pictures for national collections, that they should be in perfect condition, is also applicable to the acquisition of mural paintings. No such rule is held to in collecting ancient statues for museums; if it had, we never should have possessed the Elgin marbles. So far as specimens of mural painting are concerned, it is quite as difficult to obtain these in good preservation as works of antique sculpture. It is evident that in a national collection, besides the usual pictures on panel or canvas, there ought to be, if it is possible to procure them, examples of mural paintings also. Without these a collection is undoubtedly imperfect, being without the works in which the Old Masters excelled, and in which their great powers are best seen. It may be held to be certain that no picture which is entirely repainted should be purchased, unless there is some certainty that the fictitious covering can be removed; but there is little or no risk of mural paintings offered for sale being repainted. The injuries to which these have generally been subjected are the following:—The action of damp; mischief done by the populace, such as chipping, scratching, and writing over them; attempts at cleaning by ignorant quacks, who have disturbed and considerably removed the distemper colour with which all the great masters retouched their frescoes; damage done by devotees allowed to lay their hands on or kiss the pictures; smoke of lamps or candles; and, finally, cracks or breaks in the plaster involving the scaling off of colour. Mural pictures are not the less instructive to artists because they have suffered from these accidents. The works of Botticelli, seriously damaged as they are, not only exhibit much of the gracious beauty and sentiment of the eminent master, but are very precious as examples of a beautiful method of mural painting once so prevalent, now little used except in Italy. It appears to me that these pictures have replaced others of merit, for in one of them I could trace the outline of a well-drawn figure which is no part of Botticelli's design. His method of preparing his work may be inferred from minute examination of these fragments; it is also remarkable that he obtained tone and harmony by superimposing colour upon colour as the "frescante" did—an operation requiring infinite dexterity in a tempera painter.

The removal of mural tempera pictures is a difficult operation, but is now done with less risk than formerly. Frescoes, wherever they are much retouched in tempera, require equal care; and, as it was the invariable custom of the artists of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries so to retouch their mural pictures, they have been susceptible of injury when taken down. The tempera varies in capacity of resistance to damp. For instance, Michelangelo's retouching on the ceiling of the Sistine is easily removed with a wet finger; where yolk of egg was used to distemper the colours it varies in strength in the same pictures by the same artists; they had no fixed rule of proportion—sometimes using less, at other times more—and where they used it copiously it resists damp, but it darkened more in the course of years. The risk incurred in the removal of mural pictures has sometimes prevented their sale even when it has been very desirable to purchase them. It is therefore of importance that it should be known that by an improved process they may be taken down with comparatively little danger.

A plank sufficiently long is placed across the front of the mural picture at its lowest extremity at a distance of a quarter-of-an-inch from the surface of the painting; it is made fast, and cemented at the ends and along its base. The space between it and the picture is then filled in with melted sulphur. A second plank is placed above the first, and is treated in the same way; and the process is repeated till the whole face of the picture is covered with a couche of sulphur supported by planks. The intonaco is then detached from the wall, or the wall itself may be removed from the back of the painting, which is then cemented to a copper wire trellis supported by an armature of iron. The planks and sulphur are then removed, and the fresco is uncovered in excellent condition, the tempera being quite undisturbed. I venture to express a hope that there will be in future less timidity in the acquisition of mural pictures for our own national collections.

A bust by Donatello representing Niccolò da Uzzano has been purchased for the national museum here, from a member of the Capponi family, for, it is said, 27,500 frs. It is executed in terra-cotta, and is coloured apparently with oil paint. For truth to nature, for skilful modelling, for evidence of the highest genius on the part of the sculptor, this bust is certainly one of the greatest works of a great age of art. Its realism is united with what the Italians call "il terribile." This quality in the works of Michelangelo is ever associated with ideal treatment of form. The "terribile" of Donatello, on the contrary, gives grandeur to a representation of nature unsurpassed in its truthfulness. It is the speaking likeness of a very plain old Florentine, with, it may be said, a forbidding countenance coarsely marked and almost fierce in expression; yet Donatello has made it one of the grandest portraits in the world.

The pavement of the Chapel of the Medici is to be completed with inlaid marbles. However unhappily ugly this edifice may be in its architectural design, it is wonderful in its way for its walls of pietra dura, and it is certainly right to finish it. It may be suggested that it would be desirable to place a lantern of appropriate design on the summit of the Cupola.

Signor Nerino Ferri, the Keeper of the prints and drawings in the Florence gallery, has just published a very instructive catalogue, which will be of great service to artists and strangers. It contains that part of the collection usually exhibited. The entire collection, founded by the Card. Leopoldo de Medici, consists of 28,000 drawings, to which there has been added that of the Cav. Santarelli, numbering 12,460, his free gift to the gallery. CHARLES HEATH WILSON.

### TAPESTRY PAINTINGS AT MESSRS. HOWELL AND JAMES'.

THIS, the second, exhibition of a new, but well-established, minor art shows considerable progress in *technique*. We must still wait to see whether the colours employed retain their brilliancy long enough to secure a lasting popularity for it. At present it would seem to meet a distinct want for the decoration of large spaces permanently or temporarily, and to answer all the same purposes with precisely the same effect as worked tapestry, except that some of the colours, notably the reds and the blues, have not the same force. This is evident here in the remarkable copy by Miss Chetile of a piece of tapestry from Welbeck Abbey, representing *Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh* (33). But a more subdued scale of colour (if harmonious) will answer generally as well, and often better; and such panels as M. Leroux' *Hunting Scene* (46), M. Trinocq's *Dutch Scene after Teniers* (42); and the copy by Miss Fripp and Mrs. Danyell of a piece of tapestry from the Uffizi presented by Catherine de Medici to the Florentine Government, about 1550, could scarcely have greater decorative value. Merely viewed as a means of preserving satisfactory copies of perishable masterpieces of the needle and loom, the art is of importance. No better example of its usefulness in this respect could be given than Mrs. Henry McDowell's copy of the *Europa* from Buckingham Palace (66), the original of which was presented to H.M. the Queen by Louis-Philippe. This work carried off the "Princess Mary" prize for the best copy of a piece of tapestry. It has fallen to the lot of the same lady to carry out the design of one famous old artist from the original cartoon. Whether the six designs by Teniers at The Hall, Burley-on-Hill, were ever worked the catalogue sayeth not, but we understand that they are in black and white; so that the very successful colouring of this panel is supplied by Mrs. McDowell, whose own talent for decorative design is shown in the border.

But, however excellent and useful copies of existing works may be, the interest of an exhibition must always centre in the original work it may contain; and there are a good many examples of this here of no mean merit, giving we think, distinct indication of the cultivation of the decorative sense in England, not only by professionals, but amateurs. The "Princess Mary" prize for the best original work for a lady amateur has been awarded to Miss Helen Jackson for three charming single figures of children, each of which forms a panel of a folding screen. The other prizes for amateurs were gained by Misses Mayo, Keller, Turk, Augusta M. Reid, and Samuda, and Mme. la Comtesse de Brémont.

A true sense of the special conventions required by the material and purpose of tapestry is shown in Mr. Rylands' *Pastoral Panels* (1) and *May Day Procession* (150), to which was awarded the gold medal for the best original decorative work by a professional. To the works of Miss Chetile and Miss Fripp, which also gained prizes, we have already alluded. The prizes for designs fell to Mr. E. Page Turner, Miss Julia Pocock, and Miss West. To Mr. Page Turner's work we called attention at the last exhibition; and his design of a *Feat of Arms* in the reign of Edward III., with its good balance without formality, its fullness without confusion, its originality and perfect keeping both in border and central design, shows a rare decorative faculty.

The talents of Miss Pocock and Miss West, the one for drawing pretty figures and the other for charming arrangements of fruit and flower, are seen here not only in their prize designs, but in the decoration of panels of a

new material called English lacquer. This promises to be a successful invention for panels of doors and cabinets, as it has special properties of its own. One of the most important of these is that ordinary oil colours can be employed, so that the scale is practically unlimited. The painting is perfectly protected by a colourless glaze or varnish, which is "fired" in a kiln of such low temperature that the colours are not affected. The *plaques* of lacquer on which the painting is executed are made in a variety of good tertiary tints. They can also be most effectively enriched with gold.

We are glad to see that the capabilities of tapestry painting have been recognised by at least one artist of distinction. The design shown by Mr. Herkomer is scarcely sufficiently finished to talk about, but the conception is original and the female figure sweet. The average merit of the rest of the exhibition is high; and in mentioning the names, among amateurs, of Mrs. Grey, Miss Barratt, Lady Payne Gallwey, Miss Noble, Miss K. Passmore, Miss Catherine Bell, Miss Annie Salter, and Miss Farmer; and, among professionals, of Messrs. Han and Doerr, who were awarded prizes for the best foreign professional work; of Mme. Mazerolle, M. Jules Grenié, Mme. d'Alby Galli, Miss F. Lewis, Mr. Lewis F. Day, and Mr. Donlevi, we wish to call attention to good work without comparative depreciation of others.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE annual winter Exhibition of "Old Masters" at the Royal Academy opens to the public on Monday, January 2; the private view is to-day.

M. PH. BURY, the newly appointed inspector of fine art, is at present on a visit to Belgium, where he has been delivering a lecture on "Feudal Japan" in several of the large towns. On Sunday and Monday he will lecture at Brussels on "The Life of Bernard Paliessy" and on "Benvenuto Cellini."

WE have seen an interesting *remarque* proof of M. Rajon's etching of Mr. Seymour Lucas's *Toper*, which is now publishing by Messrs. Tooth, of the Haymarket. Mr. Seymour Lucas is not addicted to beauty in the humanity he depicts, but rather to character; and it is character alone that he depicts in the *Toper*. The stalwart, middle-aged man here represented as in the enjoyment of his cups would appear to be well seasoned to the pleasure. He is, indeed, thoroughly soddan, but yet of inextinguishable joviality. He balances himself with difficulty, but he does balance himself. The troubles of the world are of little account to him; he has purchased a temporary immunity from disturbance. This is a remarkable study of vulgar character, or of a character from which vulgarity is not far removed. Thus much about a subject seemingly uninviting. As regards the etching, it is the work of an artist who has of late trifled too much with his reputation, but he has not trifled with it here. It is not by much of the work that he has lately executed that M. Rajon could have established his celebrity. Some of it might, indeed, fairly contribute to fritter that celebrity away. The present etching, though, is skilfully executed, without either undue haste or fruitless elaboration. These *remarque* proofs, which are a very modern invention, are distinctly curious. They sometimes display upon the margin of the plate dainty little work far more precious and interesting than any contained within the plate-mark. It is so in this case. There are several heads, one in pure profile, another in *profil perdu*, all of them delicately executed, lightly sketched in. There is likewise, in the margin,

the suggestive accessory of a rough tavern bench, bearing on it the goodly jug of *grès de Flandre*. The plate is on several accounts noteworthy, though not, in its theme, attractive.

THE Great Temple of Karnak has suffered serious damage from the inundation. Prof. Maspero is on the point of starting for Thebes in order to examine the condition of the ruins. He is also about to arrange for the immediate excavation of the Great Temple of Luxor, having obtained the sanction of the Egyptian Government for the carrying out of this important work, which was long desired by the late Mariette-Pasha. A heavy indemnity will have to be paid to the fellahs, whose village is almost entirely built in and upon the ruins. The local mosque will also have to be pulled down—a task of some difficulty, and requiring delicate management.

AN important work by a Russian artist, M. Simakof, entitled *A Collection of Central-Asiatic Ornaments*, will shortly appear. The author, who accompanied one of the Russian scientific expeditions, has brought together in this work a series of illustrations of art objects met with by him in Turkestan, Tashkent, Bokhara, Khiva, and other localities in Central Asia. They include specimens of ornamental work in wood and stone, textile work, majolica, jewellery, &c. It is expected that the fullness and artistic execution of this collection will attract the attention of European artists and connoisseurs.

THE King Collection of Gems has been presented by Mr. John Taylor Johnson to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York.

Two pictures by W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., have created a sensation in Paris. They are his famous *Hard-hat* and a portrait of a lady, both of which are to be etched on a large scale, the artists chosen being M. Champollion and M. Léon Gaucherel respectively. They will be published by M. Rouan.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions a paper was read from M. de Longpérier upon two Syracusan coins upon which he identified representations of the Delphian Pythia. One had on its obverse a head of Apollo; and on the reverse a woman, with her garments blown out by the wind, holding a tablet in one hand and a branch in the other. As far back as 1838 Cavedone had argued that this woman must be the Pythia. The second coin, which likewise came from Syracuse, bore only a head, which has hitherto been taken for that of a Bacchante. But, from its resemblance to the other, M. de Longpérier urges that this also is the Pythia.

THE Instituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere of Milan announces a prize of 8,000 lire (£320) for a biography of Leonardo da Vinci, which must show research into the original documents preserved at London and Paris. Four years are allowed for the work, which may be written in Italian, French, English, German, or Latin.

WE hear that about 120 large boxes have recently arrived at the Berlin Museum, containing portions of the Pergamum sculptures, and that as many more boxes are on their way. Among the sculptures already received are the reliefs from the portico of the Temple of Athene.

AT the inaugural meeting for the season of the Archaeological Institute at Rome, a paper was read on a tomb recently found by the Prince del Drago on his estate of Acqua Bollicante. The actual sepulchre closely resembled those of the Catacombs; but in front had been erected a monument with marble pillars and rich decoration. Inside was found an unburned skeleton, with terra-cotta ornaments on which are inscribed charms against evil spirits in Greek characters.

THE picture by Rubens, of *The Miracles of St. Benedict*, from the collection of the late M. Tencé, of Lille, was sold the other day at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris. It was bought for 177,000 frs. (£7,000) by the King of the Belgians for his private gallery, in which there is already an admirable copy of this masterpiece by Delacroix. The French Minister of Fine Art is said to have given a commission up to 170,000 frs.

AN important work on the masterpieces in the Pinakothek at Munich is announced. It will be published by P. Kaeser, and will include forty-eight etchings by Prof. J. L. Baab. Three parts, each containing four plates, will appear yearly. The text will be supplied by Herr von Reber, the Director of the gallery.

MDLLE. COURBET has promised to give two more pictures by her late famous brother to the Louvre, in recognition of the interest shown by the Government at the late sale of his works.

CHRISTOPHER BÜHLER, the heraldic painter of Bern, whose works have earned him repute throughout the Continent, has been elected a corresponding member of the Italian Academy for Heraldic Science and Art. Herr Bühler designed the lace embroidery worn by the Princess Victoria of Baden at her marriage with the Crown Prince of Sweden, described as a marvel of modern textile art. Two hundred workwomen at Hirschfeld, in Silesia, were engaged for four months in its execution. The original, painted in water-colours, was the joint work of Herr Bühler and the poet of *The Trumpeter of Sickingen*, J. V. von Scheffel. A copy of it is published in the *Deutsche Graveur-Zeitung* of Berlin.

THE latest number we have received of *The Etcher* shows how potent has become the influence of Méryon over English etchers. *The Old Houses at Landernean*, by Mr. Thomas Riley, is a careful sketch from the locality indicated, very likely; but its inspiration is derived, or so we deem it, from the great French etcher. Only his practice can have suggested such a theme. But Mr. Riley is far from being merely imitative. There is draughtsmanship and there is composition in his work.

A RECENT number of *L'Art* contains one of Lucien Gautier's fine etchings of Paris, and a full-page wood-cut of *Tobias and the Angel* after Antonio Pollaiuolo, from the picture at Turin, which is similar to that in the National Gallery.

*Decoration* (Sampson Low), the second volume of the new series of which is just completed, has improved since its commencement. It still gives us a great deal too much of Mr. Moyr Smith; but there is also an abundance of good designs by other hands, and the last number has a very pretty poem called "The Plant of Winter Love," by D. S. MacColl. It is not, however, nearly up to the level of its American contemporary, the *Art Amateur* (New York: Marks), which is a marvel of variety, beauty, and cheapness. The *Art Amateur* does not, however, confine itself to decoration, and is ably written and edited.

THE following exhibitions will open in March 1882:—At Lille, an international exhibition of industrial art, held by the municipal authorities; at Bordeaux, the thirtieth annual exhibition of the Société des Amis d'Art of that place.

## THE STAGE.

### HIGH COMEDY AT THE LYCEUM.

I AM glad that it is with the comedy of *Two Roses*—with the revival of Mr. Alberty's most successful piece—that Mr. Irving has come back to London. There are several reasons

why the revival is a wise one. In the first place, the piece itself deserved to be seen again. It is one of half-a-dozen really valuable additions to stage literature which we have received during the last twelve years; it is one of the few stage pieces of which the intellectual rank equals the intellectual rank of a good novel or a good poem. You feel that its author is not a mere student of stage mechanics, nor even a brilliant satirist of the passing whim. He has studied humanity as well as scenic arrangements, and his satire is not directed wholly to love nor wholly to sunflowers. Again, among serious pieces, *Two Roses* is one of the very few which are free from the artificiality of French suggestion. French comedy on its own ground is of course unequalled, but when French comedy has been the inspiration of English drama, English drama has had an unwholesome time of it. *Two Roses* is English from the beginning. And then as concerns Mr. Irving, who plays the principal part in it, the revival is welcome and sagacious. Success is cumulative; and a semi-fashionable public, whose eyes were not quite open to the real merits of the actor's performance when it was given eleven years since in a much smaller theatre, and by an artist upon whom episcopal blessings had not then been showered, will to-day recognise a master of comedy in an acknowledged master of tragedy. So far may penetration extend. Mr. Irving's Digby Grant is what it was eleven years ago—a figure of *genre*, profoundly understood and perfectly executed. And, furthermore, with the present revival come pleasant changes to the Lyceum stage. We may go to be amused and not to be educated either in poetry or aesthetics. Holiday is declared. One of the most admirable actors of the day—a player of healthy pathos and the healthiest humour—is added to the company. Mr. David James is in his fullest force. Again, for the part of Lottie, which poor Miss Amy Fawcett used to play so fittingly, a no less fitting representative has been found. The fresh grace and undisguised tenderness of the character lose nothing by the transfer of the part to Miss Emery. Her performance is a piece of good fortune for the theatre, and her selection for the part gives her an opportunity she has not had before. An agreeable and comely young actor, Mr. George Alexander, arrives from the provinces to act Caleb Deecie. His performance of the blind youth, with whose affliction the courtly villain of the story sympathises so sincerely, is not as mature and finished as Mr. Thorne's eventually became—is not, indeed, as accurate a study of the ways of the blind; but it has more refinement than Mr. Thorne displayed in this part, and holds its own, in its proper rank, against the performances already praised.

But for the remaining parts much less is to be said. No doubt Mr. Irving's extraordinarily powerful study of a typical black-guard of society makes other studies seem weaker than they really are; but, whether Digby Grant were performed well or ill, character, individuality, and truth would still be visibly lacking to the present representation of the "red rose," Ida. Its faults, however, are negative, not positive. Uncertainty of touch is its error. Mr. Howe, serviceable actor as he is, does not in the present case

make us forget either Mr. Stephens or Mr. Righton, his predecessors as the elderly lawyer; and in the presence of Mr. Terriss as Lottie's lover, Wyatt, we feel the want of Mr. Montague's or of Mr. Charles Warner's chivalry and impulse. Mr. Terriss is an accepted performer; he is sure of his ground; he "knows the ropes;" but Jack Wyatt is a very fine fellow, full of simplicity and frankness, and this is what Mr. Terriss has yet to show us in his performance.

I read the other morning, in an interesting account of the revival in I forget which daily newspaper, the remark that in the pairs of lovers a contrast was especially intended and was originally got. That is perfectly true, and its truth strikes at what is wanting in the present interpretation. For Lottie, enthusiasm, fully exhibited tenderness, childish unrestraint, and Miss Emery gives them; for Ida, reticence and quietude, a reserve of power, an attitude of control—that is what I want to see. Again, among the men, the stronger woman must have the more placid lover—this Mr. Alexander sufficiently suggests. The weaker woman, the more child-like, the more engaging, must have the lover of energy and abandonment. She had, in the old days at the Vaudeville. The deficiency tells in the performance like a clumsy distribution of light and shade in a picture. But fortunately it does not affect the picture's principal figure. The Digby Grant of the *Two Roses* has the finish, the expressiveness, and the clearness of a Meissonier; and, save for the faults I have perhaps too rudely indicated, the whole revival of the comedy is an undeniable and a worthy success. A large proportion of excellent acting does justice to the piece. The satire of the play is masculine, and so is its emotion, though that does not happen to accord with the passing fashion for the languid, with the momentary preference for the indifferent and the limp.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

### STAGE NOTES.

THERE are two pantomimes, and Mr. Edward Terry is at the Gaiety Theatre. His fooling is excellent and genial all the year round, and in the burlesque of *Aladdin* he is said to have returned from the country as quaintly merry as heretofore. The great pantomimes are at Drury Lane and Covent Garden, and only these need detain even for an idle moment the attention of our readers, though, in outlying districts of the North-east, the East, and the South, plentiful entertainment is provided for the provincials of London. For magnificence of scenic display, which is the chief thing now demanded in pantomimes, the palm is given to Drury Lane, at which an indiscreet advertisement has led, apparently, to a happy result, and the eye is refreshed with colour and form. Not so much is to be said for Covent Garden; where no faultless taste seems to have presided over a difficult selection, and where the ballet, which is far too enormous, suffers from a profusion of ill-assorted hues. The children's scenes, however, are good at Covent Garden, and the pantomime is really for children. Nor is the music to be complained of. At Drury Lane, the children are chiefly an excuse; the illustration of *Robinson Crusoe* may be a little beyond them, though Mr. Blanchard's text is concocted with the art that comes of experience. Mr. Blanchard is no amateur.

*Mother-in-Law*—a "frivolous comedy"—by Mr. Sims, is to be produced at the Opéra Comique to-night. The sub-title disarms criticism, but it would be interesting to know the chronological order of the many pieces by this successful writer which managers are now pouring forth with such zeal and rapidity. In a few days, no less than four London companies will be performing Mr. Sims's plays. To *Lights o' London* at the Princess's, and *The Half-Way House* at the Vaudeville, will be added *Mother-in-Law* at the Opéra Comique and *The Member for Stocum* at the Olympic.

The performance of *The Mascotte* at the Comedy Theatre has been strengthened by the accession of Miss Lottie Venne. The cast has been weak until now in respect of the actresses, everything having depended upon Miss Violet Cameron, who saved the play on its first night, and who has counted for much in its subsequent popularity.

We hear that Miss Virginia Bateman has lately made a marked success at Liverpool in legitimate comedy.

The formal secession of Mr. David James from the Vaudeville, which is just now accomplished by dissolution of partnership with Mr. Thomas Thorne, marks an epoch in the history of that popular little theatre. It is not surprising that these gentlemen have separated; what is remarkable is rather that the union of the two actors under the same roof continued so long. For there are comparatively few pieces in which parts suited to both could readily be found. Neither actor is fitted for the ordinary rôle of "leading men;" neither for "juvenile lead;" neither is a "first old man," and neither is strictly a low comedian. Mr. Thorne's low comedy inclines to what is called "eccentric." He is really more of a character-actor, and as such has distinct value. Mr. James's low comedy was laid aside, very profitably, for the comedy of pathos and humour. He, too, is a character-actor, and a comedian who commands the sources of feeling. The Vaudeville, where Mr. Thorne remains, is doing, we believe, excellently at present, and there is no reason why it should not so continue. Mr. James will perhaps consult his interests best by attaching himself for the future to no one theatre. He is well off now at the Lyceum; but where would be his part in *Romeo and Juliet*, which is the next entertainment to be provided for the admirers of Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry?

## MUSIC.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Summer Nights (Les Nuits d'Été)*: Six Songs by H. Berlioz. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) These interesting songs, probably written about the year 1838 and numbered as op. 2, were heard for the first time at a Richter concert given last October. They are for mezzo-soprano or tenor, contralto, and baritone. The pianoforte accompaniments, by the composer himself, are certainly written in a very refined manner. We notice this, for Berlioz is said to have cared but little about the pianoforte. He also arranged these pieces for voice and small orchestra, and in the orchestral accompaniments has shown that he could display as much ingenuity and talent with small as with large means. Like all Berlioz' works, these songs are, in the best sense, original, and the music is throughout admirably in keeping with the sentiment of the words. They are not easy to sing, but are well worth any labour bestowed on them. Nos. 1, 2, and 4 ("Vilanelle," "The Spectre of the Rose," and "Absence") are the most taking of the set. With one or two exceptions, the English version by Mr. F. Hueffer is excellent.

*The Organist's Quarterly Journal*. Parts 51 and 52. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) The fugue by R. Succo, a continuation of the *toccata* in part 49, is long and cleverly written, but dry. It is of no use trying merely to write in the style of Bach; it is scarcely possible to equal, and impossible to surpass, him: Mendelssohn, Schumann, and others have shown us how to make profitable use of the fugue form by combining the spirit of the past with that of the present. The B-A-C-H fugue by W. Conrad is restless and laboured, and the introduction and *coda* are very unsatisfactory. The two preludes by C. J. Frost, and the postlude by C. W. Pearce, are well written. The other pieces do not call for any particular notice.

*The Trumpeter of Sickingen: Six Duets* (op. 52), and *Drei Stücke in Tanzform: Solos and Duets* (op. 55). By H. Hoffmann. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) These pieces, among the most recent of the composer's publications, are graceful and effective. We would especially notice the first set of duets, which are pleasingly written and decidedly original. H. Hoffmann, one of the most successful writers of the day, has produced much excellent music for the piano, and has acquired a great and well-deserved reputation for his two charming cantatas, *Melusina* and *Cinderella*.

*Miniatures pour le Piano* (Books 1, 2, and 3). By Oliver King. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) The composer writes as a musician, but often without charm and character. The pieces, too, are all uncomfortable to play, and the writer seems to have courted difficulties rather than avoided them. Of the eight numbers in the first two books we would name as the best "Romance," "Rêverie," and "Idyll." The canon in book 1 reminds one too much of the opening of Schumann's *Pilgrimage of the Rose*. The pieces in the third book are imitations of the styles of Grieg, Henselt, Heller, and Liszt. Of these, the "Henselt" is the most successful.

*Musikalische Skizzen*. By J. C. Ames. (Stuttgart: E. Ebner.) Let us hope that the composer is very young, and that he has been persuaded to publish these trifles (dedicated to his teacher) as an incentive to continue work, and thus develop any latent talent he may possess.

We have received from Messrs. Ashdown and Parry a set of pieces by Paul Beaumont and Victor Delacour (showy and not difficult), all of the ordinary drawing-room type.

*O Jerusalem: Anthem. To Daffodils: a Canon for Three Voices. Time Long Past: Song*. By Maria M. H. Stisted. (Metzler and Co.) These compositions are wanting in originality, and the accompaniments are awkwardly written, and at times incorrect. Miss Stisted seems, however, earnest and ambitious; and, with a better knowledge of harmony and a more natural style, she will doubtless succeed in producing something worthy of the approval, if not of the admiration, of musicians.

*There were Shepherds abiding in the Field*—a simple but well-written anthem—by E. A. Sydenham (Novello, Ewer and Co.).

OF songs we would mention *Religion and Night Hurrying On: Two Part Songs*, by Sir R. P. Stewart, M.D.; *My Bonny Lass*, by Mary M. Hewitt; *At Evensong*, by F. L. Moir; *Alone I shall Weep*, by E. Peruzzi (Stanley Lucas and Co.); *The Curfew Bell*, by Allis Cover; and *Only the Sound of a Voice*, by Michael Watson (Metzler and Co.).

A THIRD edition has appeared of the *Growth and Cultivation of the Voice in Singing*, by M. de St-Germaine (Cramer and Co.), Professor of Singing at the Crystal Palace School of Art. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## CHRISTIAN OPINION & REVISIONIST.

FIRST NUMBER will be issued JANUARY 7TH.

Price 2d. Weekly.

## CHRISTIAN OPINION & REVISIONIST

will give expression to widespread and many-sided Christian opinions.

## CHRISTIAN OPINION & REVISIONIST

will discuss matters of supreme interest to all who recognise Christianity as a Divine revelation.

## CHRISTIAN OPINION & REVISIONIST

will discuss the merits and demerits of the Revised New Testament, as well as the Revised Old Testament when it appears.

## CHRISTIAN OPINION & REVISIONIST

will contain Papers by some of the ablest writers of the day, including some of the Revisionists.

Prospectus, post-free, on application.

OFFICE: 11, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

Price One Shilling, royal 8vo, paper covers; cloth gilt, red edges, price 2s. 6d.

## AUTHORSHIP and PUBLICATION:

Concise Guide for Authors in Matters relating to Printing and Publishing, including the Law of Copyright and a Bibliographical Appendix. "Should be in the hands of every author."

London: WYMAN & SON, 74 and 75, Great Queen-street, W.C.

Ready, Vol. I., 400 pp., small 4to.

## HISTORY of the IRISH CONFEDERATION and the WAR in IRELAND, 1641-43.

Now for the first time published. In 2 vols. With Portraits, &c. Edited by JOHN T. GILBERT, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. A very small number has been printed. Description, 21 5s. per vol.; large paper, 22 5s. per vol. Vol. II. will be issued in March, 1882. Subscribers' names received in London by L. QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly; and in Dublin by the principal Bookellers.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

## RECORDS of the PAST:

Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments. Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Edited by S. BUDGE, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 2s. 6d.

London: S. BAGSTER & SONS, 15 Paternoster-row.

Just published, fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

## THOUGHTS on MARRIAGE. By ELIZABETH KINGSBURY.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

## SKIRVING PORTRAIT of BURNS.

Just published, a New and Brilliant ETCHING by CHARLES LAWRIE—from the Original Crayon Drawing by ANCHIBALD SKIRVING—considered the most Characteristic Likeness of the Poet in existence. Two sizes. No. 1, 8 by 11, proofs, 15s.; prints, 10s. 6d. No. 2, 10 by 12, proofs, 31s. 6d.; prints, 21s.—W. G. PATTERSON, 34, Frederick-street Edinburgh.

## THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,

74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

(Twenty doors west of Mudie's Library.)

NOTICE: The address changed as above in the re-numbering of Oxford-street.

The AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Autotype and Sawyer's Collotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, Palaeographical, Numismatical, Royal Geographical, and other learned Societies.

Facsimiles of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c.

AUTOTYPE represents permanent photography, with unique power of artistic expression.

AUTOTYPE is celebrated for its noble collection of Copies of the 10 MASTERS, and for numerous fine examples of MODERN ART—3 from the works of Reynolds, Turner, Poynter, Madox-Bell, Carr, &c. Neville, Bury-Jones, Rossetti, Cave Thomas, &c., &c., &c.

## MUSEO DEL PRADO, MADRID.

Subscription issue of 367 Autotype reproductions of Paintings in the Celebrated Gallery comprising 24 examples of Murillo, 48 Velasquez, 11 Raphael, 25 Titian, 16 Van Dyck, 28 Rubens, &c. For particulars in terms, apply to the MANAGER.

"AUTOTYPE in RELATION to HOUSEHOLD ART." With Three Illustrations, 21 pp., free to any address.

PICTURES CLEANED, RESTORED, FRAMED.

To adorn the walls of Home with Artistic Masterpieces at little cost visit the AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY, 74, New Oxford-street, W.C.

The Works, Ealing Lane, Middlesex.

General Manager, W. R. HIRD. Director of the Works, J. R. SAWYER.

## FISHER'S

## GLADSTONE BAG.

THE PERFECT DRESSING BAG.  
THE PERFECT TRAVELLING BAG.  
FISHER'S STEEL-BANDED, SOLID-LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX.  
A New Article, Registered.  
FISHER'S DRESSING BAGS.

CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

FISHER, 184, STRAND.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Nothing is so

highly appreciated as a Case of GRANT'S MORELLA CHURCH SHANDY, which can be ordered of any Wine Merchant. Queen's quality, as supplied to her Majesty, 42s. per dozen; Sportsman's special quality, 50s. per dozen.—Manufactured by T. GRANT, Distillery, Maudstone.

















